PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRAVANCORE

SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY

Vol. V

DATA ENTERED

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1936

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

FIRST ASSEMBLY.

FIFTH SESSION.

Wednesday the 22nd May 1935/8th Edavam 1110.

The Assembly met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the clock, the President presiding.

NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN.

The following new members took the oath and signed the Rolls :—

1. Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.
2. ,, K. George.
3. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.
4. Mr. C. S. Krishnasvami Aiyar.
5. ,, C. O. Madhavan.
6. ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.
7. ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.
8. ,, K. Paramesvaran Pillai.
9. ,, G. B. E. Truscott.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Training of Vernacular School Teachers.

1. *MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the principles adopted for selecting teachers in Vernacular Schools for undergoing training;

(*b*) whether, in forwarding the names of untrained teachers who should be given training, the names of those who are above thirty-five are excluded; and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the affirmative, the reason for the same?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) Teachers from Departmental Vernacular Schools are selected for training according to seniority in service. In the case of private schools the selection is made taking into consideration the number of trained teachers on the staff of the schools, preference being shown to those schools which have the least number of trained teachers on their staff as also those situated in backward areas. Depressed class candidates are given preference to others.

(*b*) No; but in the case of those who are over thirty-five years of age, the sanction of the Director must be obtained previous to admission.

(*c*) In view of the first part of the answer to (*b*), this does not rise

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): With reference to the answer to part (*b*), may I know why a distinction is made with regard to teachers who are above 35 years of age?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): Teachers who are above 35 years of age would ordinarily have 10 to 15 years of teaching experience and so it was considered doubtful whether such teachers would profit by training and whether training was necessary for them.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Am I to understand that such teachers are usually exempted from undergoing training without being in any way disqualified for the promotions usually given to trained teachers?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): The question of giving exemptions to them is under consideration.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): With reference to the answer to part (*b*), may I know the reasons that weigh with the Director in the selection, for training, of tachers above 35?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): I was just explaining, Sir, that teachers above 35 may not need trainining and may be too old to profit by training.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*). In the answer it is stated that special permission of the Director is necessary: I want to know from the Director the reasons that weigh with him in giving admission to the Training College, for teachers who are above 35.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): Circumstances alter cases. There may be special cases in which even teachers who are above 35 may have to be given training; there may be other cases in which younger teachers may have to be given preference. The Director therefore reserves to himself some discretion in the matter.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam II*): May I know whether qualified persons, who are not teachers either in Government schools or in private schools, are admitted in the Training College or in the training schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): Yes; there are a few seats reserved for non-stipendiaries in the Training College.

Promotions of Grant-in-aid Vaidyans.

2. ***MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state the general principles adopted by them in giving grade promotions to grant-in-aid *Vaidiyans*?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The member is referred to the answer furnished to part (*b*) of question No. 175 asked at the meeting of the Sri Mulam Assembly held on the 19th Karkatakam 1109/3rd August 1934 (vide page 602 of the Assembly Proceedings, Vol. III—No. 8).

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the Honourable Member whether the answer referred to does not refer to the question of giving grants-in aid to *vaidyans*?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The principles are the same both for *giving* grants-in-aid initially and for *increasing* them later on also.

Appointment of teachers in Departmental Schools.

3. ***MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the principles adopted in making appointments as teachers in departmental schools;

(*b*) whether persons with superior qualifications are preferred to those who have acting service and, if so, the rules regarding the same;

(*c*) whether trained V. S. L. C's are preferred to persons who have passed the Vernacular Higher Examination; and

(*d*) whether other qualifications being equal, teachers in grant-in-aid schools are preferred to fresh applicants?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) Teachers are appointed in the order of seniority from the waiting lists.

(*b*) Yes; in exceptional cases.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The applications of teachers in grant-in-aid schools are considered on their merits along with others.

MR. A S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): With reference to the answer to part (*d*), may I know whether, qualifications being the same, applications from teachers in grant-in-aid schools are preferred to those from raw hands?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): With reference to the answer to part (*a*), may I know whether it is not a fact that the waiting list has been abolished?

PRESIDENT: You seem to be furnishing information, not asking for it.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I am trying to elicit information.

PRESIDENT: You ask 'Is it true that the waiting list has been abolished'?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I want to know whether it is a fact that the waiting list has been abolished.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): No, Sir, not yet.

G. O. re : appointments in Public Service.

4 *MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the recent G. O. about the appointments in public service sent to the Heads of various Departments in the State is meant only as a guidance for new recruitments in public service;

(*b*) whether the case of persons who have acted once, but who are out of service due to absence of vacancy, is different from that of persons who apply for initial appointments;

(*c*) whether there is any difference between the case of persons who have acted before and those who have never put in acting service;

(*d*) whether there are waiting lists of persons who have acted before kept in various departments; and

(*e*) whether persons who have acted once have perference over persons who have never acted?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The interpellation can not be answered because the G. O. referred to therein has not been specified.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) May I know whether copies the G. O's relating to appointments in public service are available anywhere?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Honourable Member knows that the G. O's., are publishedein the Gazette.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Are there any such G. O's. relating to appointments in public service, which have not been published in the Gazette?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Circulars, issued to departmental heads for their information and guidance, are not published in the Gazette.

MR S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): How many such circulars, regarding appointments in public service, have been issued during the course of this year?

RAU SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not think any circular, regarding appointments in public service, has been issued this year, so far.

MR. S J. NAIR. (*Nedumangad*): Was any such circular issued last year?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice; I must look up the papers.

MR. K. R ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know...—...

PRESIDENT: Please wait Mr. Elenkath; I am not quite sure whether Mr. S. J. Nair has finished.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Have the Government issued any circular to the effect that, in the matter of recruitment to public service, preferece should be given to persons belonging to unrepresented communities?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government might have issued a circular, for the information and guidance of departmental heads, that, other things being equal, preference should be given to applicants, if any, belonging to unrepresented and inadequately represented communities.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): In issuing such a circular, have not the Government overlooked the claims of persons who have already acted?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Such instances have not been brought to the notice of Government.

PRESIDENT: You can go on with your questions now, Mr. Elenkath.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Mr. S. J. Nair has already asked the question that I wanted to ask; I have no more question to ask.

Entertainment of Pulayas in the Secretariat.

5 ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): Will the Governmenf be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Chief Secretary to Government has issued an order that only Pulayas should be appointed in the vacancies in the lower ranks in the Huzur; and

(*b*) if so, will they be pleased to state the names of those appointed since this order?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The Chief Secretary has ordered that Pulayas and members of other depressed classes should be appointed as peons in the Secretariat.

(*b*) 1. S. Govindan.
2. C. Kunjan,
3. K. Sankaran,
4. Gopalan Kali.
5. Kesavan Govindan.
6. Kochappi.
7. Pachan.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ ആഡറിനശേഷം നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു പുലയരെയാണൊ ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ആണെന്നാണ് തോന്നുന്നതു്.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): അപേക്ഷകന്മാരായിട്ടാകെ എത്രപേർ ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറയാമോ?

RAO. SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): പുലയരിൽ നിന്നുമുള്ള അപേക്ഷകന്മാരെപ്പറ്റിയാണൊ മെമ്പർ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു് ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): അതെ.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അതിനെപ്പററി ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല:

Women teachers in Vernacular Schools.

6 * **MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement by caste, of the women teachers in the vernacular schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): A statement containing the information asked for is laid on the table.

Pulaya teachers in Vernacular Schools.

7 * **MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of teachers in the Vernacular Schools and the number of Pulayas and Parayas among them?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): The number of teachers in Departmental Vernacular Schools is 7,613, of whom 23 are Pulayas and 13 Parayas.

Annual Report of the Protector of Depressed Classes.

8 * **MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether the annual report of the Department of the Protector of the Depressed Classes has been submitted to them?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകൻ വാർഷിക റിപ്പോർട്ട് തയാറാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നു. ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാമോ ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള റിപ്പോർട്ട് പ്രത്യേകമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുക പതിവില്ല.

MR. N JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*); റിപ്പോർട്ട് പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്താതിരുന്നാൽ അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകൻ അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി എന്തെല്ലാം ജോലികൾ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ എങ്ങിനെ മനസ്സിലാക്കും ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*). ആണ്ടുതോറുമുള്ള അഡ്മിനിസ്ത്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ അതിനെപ്പററി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Is there any special reason for not publishing this annual report alone?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): It is only the reviews on annual reports that are being published.

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* Vide Appendix—page 20.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Am I to understand that the Departmental Reports are not being printed and issued to the members of the Assembly and the Press?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): They are being issued along with the Administration Reports.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I rise to a point of order. This is a very vital question. It has been answered that the annual reports of various departments are not being published. I wish to know what is the stuff that is being supplied to us now.

PRESIDENT: What does Mr. Thommen mean when he says that these annual reports are not being published?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The report of the Protector of Depressed Classes is being published along with the report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): The question was a general one. The question was why this report is not being published when other reports are being published.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The report of the Protector of Depressed Classes is not being published separately.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Then I ask the question why it is not being published separately.

MR T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): It is being published along with the report of the Co-operative Department.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Is it published in extenso?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Under which head of department is the Protector of Depressed Classes?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): He is under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether any details are mentioned about the work of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

License fees on Newspapers and Periodicals.

9. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the maximum amount of the license fee levied upon daily newspapers in the State;

(*b*) the name of the daily paper that paid the highest amount of the license fee;

(*c*) the maximum amount of license fee levied upon "Weeklies" in the State;

(*d*) the name of the 'Weekly' that paid the highest amount of license fee;

(*e*) the maximum amount of license fee levied upon "By-monthlies" in the State;

(c) In view of the first part of the answer to (b), this does not arise.

(f) the name of the "By-monthly" that paid the highest license fee;

(g) the maximum amount of license fee levied upon "Monthlies" in the State;

(h) the name of the "Monthly" that paid the highest license fee;

(i) whether there is any difference in the license fee levied in the case of newspapers of the same category: and

(j) why such distinctions or variations are made?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(a) to (j) The information asked for is of a confidential nature and hence it cannot be given.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether orders are issued to the applicants for licenses for newspapers fixing up the fee?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): In that case why is the information I sought for in my original question treated as of a confidential nature?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government have treated it as confidential.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Once the question has been admitted by the Dewan, does it lie with the Chief Secretary to say that the answer is of a confidential nature?

PRESIDENT: That point was raised previously on the floor of the House, and a ruling was given by the Chair that Government have the right to claim that the information is of a confidential nature.

As regards the President having allowed the question, the only point the President has to consider is whether the question is within the four corners of the rules regarding admissibility of questions. He is not concerned whether the question relates to a matter of a confidential nature or not. That is for the Government to say.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I rise to a point of order. Supplementary questions are asked for seeking further information. When it is said that the information is confidential, is a supplementary question in order?

PRESIDENT: No.

The Land Mortgage Bank.

10. ***MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the amount hitherto advanced by Government to the Land Mortgage Bank;

(b) whether there is any reserve fund for the bank and, if so, the amount of the reserve;

(*c*) whether the Government have issued debentures as has been originally undertaken by them in their order No. 1914 Fl. dated 15th December 1931; and

(*d*) whether they have considered the question of the desirability of giving loans to the agriculturists on the security of landed properties to pay off personal debts as has been recommended by the Devadhar Committee?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Sirkar Rupees 5,50,000 only.

(*b*) Yes. S. Rs. 2,471 Chs. 18 C. 5/B. Rs. 2,428 Chs. 8 C. 5.

(*c*) and (*d*) The answers are in the negative.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI ((*Tiruvalla III*). May I know the principle on which the reserve is fixed?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): Government is advancing the whole money. (Cries of '*cannot hear*').

PRESIDENT: The Chair too has not heard his answer.

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): The Reserve is fixed on the principles that generally obtain in fixing reserves in commercial concerns viz, deducting working expenses from revenue: whatever remains goes to reserve, as well as for meeting interest, divident or profit.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): I have not heard the answer.

PRESIDENT: I think the question was why Government fixed Rs. 5½ lakhs and not Rs. 1 lakh.

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): I think the member wants to know the principle on which the reserve is fixed.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): My question is with reference to part (*b*). May I know from the member the principle adopted in fixing the reserve fund?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*) As the enquiry is about the purpose for which reserve is fixed, it is in order to meet unforeseen contingencies, losses, etc.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know why Government have not issued debentures as originally undertaken by them in their order?

MR. C. S KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): Government do not consider it necessary just now to issue debentures. They have increased the allotment to the Bank from four lakhs to seven lakhs. The question of issuing debentures will be considered very soon.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know why Government have not considered the desirability of giving loans to agriculturists on the security of landed properties to pay off personal debts?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*) : Government will consider that question along with similar recommendations made in the Devadhar Committee's Report.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know whether Government have considered any of the recommendations made in that Report?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*) : The whole question is under consideration.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : May I know whether the present system of not giving loans is causing hardship?

PRESIDENT : That is giving information. Next question, please.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know whether this reserve fund is set apart from the net profits of the Bank ?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know what percentage is set apart as reserve fund ?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*) : Whatever is available after meeting the expenses is set apart as a reserve fund, Government getting the interest on the money advanced at a fixed rate.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Does the member say that the whole of the profit is being set apart as a reserve fund ?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

Report of the Standardization Officer.

11 ***MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they would place on the table a copy of the Report submitted by the Standardization Special Officer ; and

(*b*) whether they would afford to this House an opportunity for discussing the Report submitted by the Standardization Special Officer?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

(*a*) The Special Officer was asked to deal with the Standardization of the salaries which was one of the main recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee appointed by Government in 1931. There was no need for any further report to be submitted. The details of the changes to be made in the scales of pay in the various departments were worked out under his supervision and Government orders revising the establishments have been issued. The revision of salaries has taken effect from the 1st Edavam 1110.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of answer to (*a*).

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : May I know whether the Standardization Special Officer consulted Heads of Departments before submitting his report to Government ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : No Sir.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : May I know from the member why they were not consulted ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : It was not considered necessary. The Retrenchment Committee's Report was sent to Heads of Departments and their views were obtained. The Standardisation proposals are based on the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee and the views of the Departmental Heads on those recommendations.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : May I know whether Government have consulted the Heads of Departments before they issued the final orders ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : No, Sir.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether after all any *report* was submitted by the Standardisation Officer ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : No *report* was submitted.

Non-Travancoreans and Government Service.

12. ***MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they are aware that in British India and other Native States, Travancoreans are not given appointments in Government service ;

(*b*) whether outsiders are given appointments in the Travancore service ; and

(*c*) whether there is any rule or circular prohibiting the appointment of non-Travancoreans in the Travancore service ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

(*a*) Government have no information.

(*b*) Yes, under exceptional circumstances with the special sanction of Government.

(*c*) Ordinarily only Travancoreans are appointed in the Travancore public service.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : May I know from the member, with respect to part (*b*) of the question, the circumstances under which outsiders are appointed in the Travancore service ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : When Government find that for a particular appointment a qualified Travancorean is not available, an outsider is appointed.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : The answer to part (*c*) is not the answer to my question. So I wish to know whether there is any rule or circular prohibiting the appointment of non-Travancoreans in the Travancore service.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There is a rule which says that ordinarily Travancoreans only should be appointed. That is what the answer says.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether in accepting that rule it has any effect upon Travancoreans seeking appointments outside Travancore?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information on the point.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether Government can give certain instances in which they have appointed persons who are not Travancoreans when there were no candidates available in Travancore for the post?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think I can give some instances. Recently Government appointed a Rubber Expert on Rs. 500 per mensem. There is no Travancorean qualified for that post.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether there is any exception to this rule with regard to the appointment of non-Travancoreans?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In exceptional circumstances Government have to appoint non-Travancoreans.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know what are the conditions which necessitated exceptional deviation from the rule and is there any uniformity with regard to that at least?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Whenever Government find that there is no proper man available in Travancore, they get the services of an outsider.

Half-fee concession in schools.

13. ***MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha cum Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the name and designation of the officer or officers who attend the half-fee concession meeting at various taluk committees representing the girls' schools branch of the education department;

(*b*) whether Headmasters and Headmistresses of Vernacular Schools are authorised to represent their respective schools in the taluk committees; and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the affirmative, the names of the persons who represented in such meetings?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) i. Tahsildar of the taluk, &

ii. Headmasters or Headmistresses in the case of English Schools and Middle School Sections in Vernacular High and Training Schools and Assistant Inspectors or Assistant Inspectresses in the case of Vernacular Middle Schools.

(*b*) 'Yes' in the case of Vernacular High and Training Schools and 'No' in the case of Vernacular Middle Schools.

(*c*) This question does not arise since the reconstituted *ad hoc* committees have not yet met to make awards.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha cum Devicolam*): May I know from the member, in answer to part (*b*), whether in the recent half fee concession meeting, any Head Mistress of Vernacular Middle Schools represented that school on the committee?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): Head Mistresses of V. M. Schools are not eligible to sit as members of the Fee Concession Committee.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha cum Devicolam*): My question is whether any such Head Mistress represented a particular school in the committee meeting?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): I am not aware. But I shall certainly look into the matter.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha cum Devicolam*): May I know from the member who represented Todupuzha V. M. School for Girls this year?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Intruction*): I claim notice.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): May I know who are the persons authorised for representing schools in the *ad hoc* committees?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): That is given in part (*a*) (ii) of the answer. The awards have to be finally approved by the Divisional Inspectors or by the Inspector of Girls' Schools as the case may be.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know, who recommended the reconstitution of Half Fee Concession Committee?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): The Advisory Board made a recommendation to the Director who in turn addressed Government.

Building for the V. M. School for Girls in Nedumangad.

14. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) how long it is since the V. M. School for Girls in Nedumangad Town is put up in a rented building:

(*b*) whether the department has not acquired a site for the construction of the school building

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the affirmative, when was it acquired.

(*d*) what the delay in constructing the school building is;

(*e*) whether any estimate has been called for for the construction of the building; and

(*f*) if the answer to part (*e*) is in the affirmative, when was it called for and what is the estimate amount?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) About two years and a half.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) 18-8-1107.

(*d*) Due to financial stringency.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) On 8-9-1933 the estimate has not been received.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member in answer to part (*f*), whether any reminder has been sent to the P. W D. for the submission of the estimate since 8-9-1933?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): I believe so.

Sales Depot in Bombay

15. *MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the expenditure incurred on account of the establishment of the Sales Depot in Bombay in 1109 and in 1110, till the end of Kumbham; and

(*b*) the kind and quantities of articles marketed so far (upto 3-9-1110) through its agency?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*):

(*a*)	1109	...	Rs.	507-13-0
	1110 up to the end of 7/1110	...	Rs.	1,446-10-6
(*b*)	1. Chashewnuts	...		726 cases of 50 lbs. each.
	2. Ivory & Lacquer works worth	...	Rs.	644-15-6
	3. Teapoys & Lace	...	Rs.	279 10-9
	4. Silk	...	Rs.	205-9-4
	5. Silver and other ornamental articles	...	Rs.	133-14-0
	6. Screwpine, coir mats & mattings	...	Rs.	1,705-12-6

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): May I know from the member, whether in the pay of the establishment charges, the pay of the agent is also included?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Yes.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): In view of that answer, may I know the amount spent on the Sales Depot as such excluding the pay of the Trade Agent in 1109?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): The appointment of the Trade Agent was made towards the end of 1109. So the amount spent on the whole for the establishment is only stated.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know what was the amount disbursed towards the salary of the Agent in 1109, if any amount has been disbursed to him at all ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : The answer is there.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : The answer does not say that. So, may I know what was the amount given to the Trade Agent as salary in 1109 ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : Rs. 500 per mensem.

MR. E. V KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : So, am I to understand from this that Rs. 7-13-0 alone was spent on the Sales Depot in 1109 ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : The whole staff was not appointed in 1109. Only the Trade Agent's establishment was included.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : In view of that, may I know what is the item represented by Rs. 7-13-0 ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : I have not got this detail with me now.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : The answer to part (*a*) says :

1109	...	Rs. 507-13-0.
1110 up to the end of 7/1110	...	Rs. 1,416-10-6

I heard the official member saying that the establishment of the Sales Depot in Bombay was started towards the close of 1109. So, I wish to know whether this Rs. 507-13-0 represents the pay of the Agent also in 1109.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : The answer to part (*a*) is clear on the point.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Does the answer given in (*a*) include the expenses incurred for the parties by the Agent ? (*Laughter*)

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): No.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : May I know, what is the pay of the Trade Agent at present ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : Rs. 350.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : Why was the pay of the Agent reduced ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : As per his agreement he is also allowed a commission just to induce sales.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : So, am I to take it from the member that over and above the present salary, he is paid a decent commission also ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : Yes.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKER (*Shertala II*) : What was the amount actually paid as a salary to the Trade Agent in 1109 ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : I claim notice.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Am I to take it from the member that the reduced pay plus commission awarded to the Agent should not exceed the original pay of Rs. 500?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): The pay plus commission may go up to Rs. 500. But after he makes up the Rs. 500 per mensem the balance commission will have to be divided between the Agent and the Government.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Is that a condition?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Yes.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Is that to be the idea of Government hereafter?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Yes.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Was not the Agent given B. Rs. 500 per mensem towards his salary?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): May be.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Then is not the figure given here *viz*., Rs. 500-13-0 due to the conversion of British rupees into Sirkar rupees?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): May be.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Is the Sales Depot in Bombay a paying concern for the State so far?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) That is a question to be decided by the people who get the benefit of the advertisement etc.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Does the amount of Rs. 1,446-10-6 include the pay of the Trade Agent or is it exclusive of it?

MR. N. K PANDMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): That refers to expenses towards the establishment.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): So, the pay of the Trade Agent is not included in that item?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): No.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Why was it not included?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): The Trade Agent was not in charge of the Sales Depot but he is the Trade Agent for Travancore.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Was any agent appointed for 1109?

MR N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): None except Mr. Kanji Dwaraka Das.

P. W. D. tolls.

16. *MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount collected by the P. W. D. toll contractors as toll on bullock carts in the years 1108 and 1109?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): The department does not maintain any accounts regarding the collections of the toll gate contractors.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): May I know from the member whether the department insists on the contractors to keep accounts ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): Does the member mean to say that they should keep separate accounts ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): Yes.

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): There is a rule that they should keep accounts.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): If so, may I know whether the department has called for the necessary accounts from the contractors ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): We ask for them and check them when necessary.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): Am I to understand then, that the department did not call for the accounts of the contractors ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): No.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): Is it because the department could not believe in the genuineness of their accounts ?

PRESIDENT: I wish to draw attention to the Honourable Member's own question.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): Is it the duty of the department to see that the contractors keep correct accounts ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): I claim notice. I must look into the agreement.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): Am I to understand then that the official member has not looked into the details of the agreement before supplying this answer ?

PRESIDENT: Evidently not, because he says he must look into the details.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla II*): May I know from the member whether these accounts are periodically inspected by the departmental authorities ?

MR. G. B E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): I claim notice.

Proverthicars and Accountants in the Edappalli Edavagai.

17. ***MR N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Edappalli Chief appoints persons having no knowledge in survey as Proverthicaran and Accountant in his estate: **and**

(*b*) whether they have issued a communication to the Edappalli Chief to the effect that only persons having qualification in survey should be appointed as Proverthicars and Accountants ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*):
(*a*) No.
(*b*) Yes.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): May I know from the member whether the present incumbent possesses a knowledge of survey?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I claim notice.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): Am I to understand from the answer that the Edappalli Chief has never appointed Proverthicars having no knowledge of survey?

MR. K GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I did not say so.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): My question is whether the Government have issued notice to them that they should appoint only men who have knowledge of survey? The answer given is no!

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes.

PRESIDENT: The answer 'no' is to part (*a*) and 'yes' to part (*b*).

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): Am I to understand from the member that the Edapalli Chief never appoints persons having no knowledge of survey? Am I right in understanding it like that?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Thiruvalla I*): May I know whether the present incumbent has got any knowledge of survey?

PRESIDENT: He has already stated that he claims notice.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): In view of answer to part (*a*) to the effect that the Edappalli Chief never appoints persons having no knowledge in survey as Proverthicars, I wish to know why the Government thought it right to address the Chief which was quite uncalled for?

PRESIDENT: (*a*) may be the result of (*b*)

Fraud in Treasuries.

18. ***MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of cases of fraud or neglect in treasuries or other offices which handle public money, reported by the Financial Secretary to the Audit and Appropriation Committee during the years 1108, 1109 and 1110 up to Medam?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): The cases of fraud in treasuries and other offices during the year 1108 are contained in the Audit and Appropriation Report for the year 1108 already supplied to the members of the House. The Report for the year 1109 is in progress and will be supplied in due course. The irregularities of the current year will be included in the Report to be published next year.

The Revenue Settlement Memorandum.

19. ***MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the date when the Revenue Settlement Memorandum was submitted to Government by the Special Officer;

(*b*) whether they will be pleased to supply copies of the Revenue Settlement Memorandum to the members of the Legislature; and

(*c*) whether any action has been taken by Government on the Revenue Settlement Memorandum?

MR K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*):

(*a*) 17th October 1934.

(*b*) and (*c*) The Memorandum is being printed and necessary action will be taken after it is printed.

Typists and L. G. Clerks of the Secretariat.

20. ***MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the minimum qualification prescribed for typists in the Secretariat;

(*b*) the minimum qualification prescribed for the L. G. clerks in the Secretariat:

(*c*) the present scale of the typist;

(*d*) the present scale of the L. G. clerks: and

(*e*) the scale of pay of the typist and L. G. clerks that was fixed in the reorganisation of 1089 in the Secretariat?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) The member is referred to clause 3 of the Public Service Notification.

(*b*) The member is referred to clause 1 (*a*) of the Public Service Notification.

(*c*) 20-3/2-35-5/3-50—3 places on Rs. 60 and 3 places on Rs. 75

(*d*) 25-5/2-40-5/3-50 –6 places on Rs. 60 and 7 places on Rs 75.

(*e*) Typist—25-5/2-50

L G. clerk—20-5/3-40

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): With reference to answers to parts (*d*) and (*e*) may I know the reason for revising the pay of the Typists as well as the Lower Grade Clerks as existed in 1089?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In 1089 a revision was made. Subsequently the present scales were fixed. Does the member want reason for the latter revision?

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): Yes.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government thought it necessary to give them a little more pay—the poor typists and the hard worked clerks—and so they increased their scale of pay.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Where can we find the Public Service Notification?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It was published in the Gazette and it is also available in a publication of the Government called "The Travancore Service Regulations".

Appendix.

Vide Question No. 6.

Statement, by caste, of women teachers in Vernacular Schools.

	Caste.		*Number.*
Hindus	Brahmin (Others)	...	5
	Ezhavas	...	119
	Kammalas	...	10
	Nairs	...	827
	Pulayas	...	5
	Other depressed classes	...	2
	Vellalas	...	9
	Other Hindus	...	36
Mussalmans		...	3
Christians	Protestants	...	129
	Roman Catholics		
	(*a*) Latin rite	...	19
	(*b*) Syriac rite	...	64
	Syrians		
	(*a*) Mar Thomites	...	143
	(*b*) Jacobites	...	203
	Church of England	...	30
Others		...	5

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

PRESIDENT: Some Honourable Members have sent notices of adjournment motions. The first one before me reads thus :—

"I beg to ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the situation created in the country by the recent Royal Proclamation prohibiting sales of immovable properties and arrest of judgment-debtors who are agriculturists in execution of decrees."

So far as that motion is concerned, the Chair is of the opinion that it is admissible.

Has the member the leave of the House to make that motion?

No objection having been raised, the motion is admitted and it will be taken up for consideration at 3-30 P. M. to-morrow.

There are a number of other motions as well, given notice of. There is one which says "the extreme discontent in the minds of the officers of the State as a result of the standardisation of salaries that has recently been brought into effect by the Government."

With regard to this motion it must be admitted that the Chair is not at all anxious to start a discussion on that question. The grievances should be ventilated in the proper place. But at the same time it must be confessed that there are opportunities for Honourable Members to ventilate their views in regard to the standardisation proposals when the budget is placed before them. This cannot, therefore, be said to be a matter of urgent public importance, for, as Honourable Members are aware effect to the standardisation is sought to be given by the Government not immediately but as vacancies arise. So in

view of that. I think, it will be in the interest of the valuable time of the House if I refuse to admit this motion and allow full discussion when the budget is presented to them.

There is one other motion to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, "the attempt of certain sections of His Highness's subjects to bring the Government of Travancore into hatred, contempt and ridicule by speeches made and resolutions passed in open conferences that were held recently and by the publication of the proceedings thereof in the newspapers."

These speeches have already been delivered. They have appeared in the various journals of the country and they have already attracted their attention and elicited criticisms as well. To be frank, it has already stirred a certain degree of feelings between certain communities of the country. The Government, I think, may safely be left to take care of themselves. If there are insinuations made or speeches of any nature which in any way attempt or result in bringing the administration of the country into contempt, all that the Chair is concerned is whether the discussion of this question on the floor of this House will be in public interest. Well, I suppose Honourable Members remember that there is a rule under a Chapter relating to the discussion of motions for the adjournment of the House. I refer to paragraph 53 of the Assembly Manual. "Notwithstanding anything contained in Rules 20 to 23, the Dewan may disallow any motion for adjournment on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to public interests, and, on his doing so, no further discussion of the motion shall take place." Therefore the only alternative for the Chair at the present moment, as he does not function as the Dewan, but as President, is to refer this Motion to the Dewan for his own consideration and if the Dewan has no objection the Chair will have no objection. But if the Dewan has objection the Chair has no choice.

There are a few other motions on which it will not be quite proper to give a ruling at this juncture for I have admitted one motion which has been fixed for tomorrow. I reserve to myself the liberty of passing my ruling in regard to them later.

MESSAGES FROM THE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

The Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly then read the following messages from the Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council :—

(1) The Sri Chitra State Council has, at its meeting held on the 30th January 1935, agreed, without any amendment, to the *Travancore Companies Regulation (Amendment) Bill*, which was passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly at its meeting held on the 23rd January 1935.

(2) The Sri Chitra State Council has, at its meeting held on the 30th January 1935, agreed, without any amendment, to the *Travancore Breach of Contract (Repealing) Bill*, which was passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly at its meeting held on the 24th January 1935.

BILLS ASSENTED TO BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA.

The Secretary to the Assembly announced that the following Bills had received the assent of His Highness the Maha Raja since the last meeting of the Sri Mulam Assembly,

1. The Travancore Companies Regulation (Amendment) Bill.
2. The Travancore Breach of Contract (Repealing) Bill.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

Mr. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR, (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*). Under Rule 76 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I beg to lay on the table the following statement of expenditure authorised by the Government under Section 32 of Regulation II of 1108.

Demand.	Amount in rupees.	Particulars.
VI. Land Revenue	4,200	Under 1. c. Taluk Cutcherries-Law charges.
VIII. Excise	5,450	For repairs to the plant and machinery in the Nagercoil Distillery.
XIV. General Administration-Account Office.	1,000	To meet the increased expenditure under "Anchal charges."
XI. Administration of Justice.	1,100	For the continuance of the First Class Magistrate's Court at Changanachery to the end of Edavam 1110.
II. Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	21,000	For the removal of the sand accretion at the Alleppey Pier.
Do.	38,200	For the construction of an aerodrome at Shankumukom, Trivandrum.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

PRESIDENT: Under Rule 3 (2) of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I have nominated Messrs. Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai and N. Abdul Rahiman Sahib to be the panel of Chairmen for the current session.

SELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Sir, I beg to move that the following members of the House be selected to serve on the Joint Committee for the consideration of the Demand for a sum of Rs. 3,440 for the appointment of Marketing Officers and staff:—

1 Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai,
2 ,, N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib,
3 ,, K. C. Karunakaran,
4 ,, Antony George,
5 ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan,
6 ,, M. N. Nair,
7 ,, K. C. Abraham,
8 ,, K. M. Krishnan,
9 ,, P. Chidambaram Pillai,
10 ,, N. John Joseph,
11 ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar,
12 ,, T. K. Velu Pillai,
13 ,, K. Goerge,
14 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai,
15 Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I second it.

PRESIDENT: Moved and seconded that the names that were read out by Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai do form the 15 members to serve on the Joint Select Committee for the consideration of the Demand for a sum of Rs. 3,440 for the appointment of marketing officers and staff.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Sir, I move an amendment. I beg to move that the following names be substituted for the names already read out. Sir, I may mention that some of the names may be found in both the lists but in consideration of the fact that the names have to be considered together for voting, I may suggest all the fifteen names.

Messrs. 1 A. S. Damodaran Asan
,, 2 Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
,, 3 N. K. Krishna Pillai
,, 4 Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
,, 5 K. Kunjukrishna Pillai

Messrs. 6 Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
,, 7 P. K. Narayana Pillai
,, 8 S. Nilakanta Pillai
,, 9 Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
,, 10 R. Raman Pillai
,, 11 M. Sivatanu Pillai
,, 12 A. Thanu Pillai
,, 13 S. Thiraviam Nadar
,, 14 N. E. Varughese
,, 15 T. K. Velu Pillai.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) I second it.

PRESIDENT: Well, what has the Government member to say?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): We may put the question to vote.

PRESIDENT: Well then, the difficulty is to put each name to vote.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): There are certain common names in the list They may be set spart and the rest alone need be put to vote in case of voting.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I object to that because there has been a ruling with regard to the choice of Select Committee members and in that ruling it was laid down that each group of names should be considered as a separate motion. One group of names should be accepted or rejected as one motion. Here the amendment should be accepted or rejected on its merits and in its entirety, and no purpose will be served by taking the common names and putting the responsibility with regard to the other names on the mover of the amendment. Therefore I suggest that the amendment should be taken as a separate motion and the original motion with its group of names should be taken as another separate motion.

PRESIDENT: Yes, but the difficulty arising is this. If some members wishing to vote on the amendment are not in favour of a few names but are in favour of other names, we may have to compel them either to say 'yes' or to say 'no' to the whole list although they want some names to be retained in the list. That would lead to some difficulty.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) May I point out, Sir, that those members had the liberty and the right to put in amendments in which the names they approve of could also have been included? They had that right and they could have put in amendments. This they did not do. The present amendment has therefore to be taken as one motion: otherwise the purpose with which the amendment is moved will be defeated.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Then in this case there cannot be any difficulty because if one motion is lost, automatically the other succeeds.

MR. P. K NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : That is the case in all motions.

PRESIDENT : However, I have no objection. I am entirely in the hands of the House. What I said would be conducive to elicit the majority opinion of the House with regard to the amendment, but of course I am amenable to adopt any method they suggest. If it is quite allright to put the amendment along with the fifteen names, that may be done.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Sir, the difficulty will be over if I oppose the motion.

PRESIDENT : When it is moved I will look into it.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : I rise to a point of order whether any member other than the official member in charge of the motion can move an amendment. The rule says that the official member in charge shall submit to vote the names of members.

PRESIDENT : He has submitted it.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : My point is, can any other member move it?

PRESIDENT : Well, Law member, is there any objection?

MR KAYALAM PARAMESWARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I think there is a great deal in what he said. But, inasmuch as the amendment has been allowed to be moved without any objection from the official side, I think it may be allowed to take its own course.

PRESIDENT Now, the amendment before the House is that instead of the list of names read out by the Government member, the list of names read out by the member who gave the amendment should be accepted by the House. I put the amended list first to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Sir, I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :—

AYES—22.

1 Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan
2 ,, A. Easvara Pillai (Kottarakara
3 ,, S. J. Nair
4 ,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
5 ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai
6 ,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
7 ,, K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
8 ,, M. N. Nair
9 ,, K. A. Narayana Pillai
10 ,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
11 ,, P. K. Narayana Pillai
12 Mr. S. Nilakanta Pillai
13 ,, Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
14 ,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
15 ,, Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
16 ,, R. Raman Pillai
17 ,, M. Sivatanu Pillai
18 ,, A. Thanu Pillai
19 ,, S. Thiraviam Nadar
20 ,, N. E. Varughese
21 ,, V. K. Velappan Nair
22 T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

NOES -34.

1	Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib	19	Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman
2	,, K. C. Abraham	20	,, E. K. Kunjuraman
3	,, T. K. Alexander	21	,, K. M. Kuriakose
4	,, V. T. Chacko	22	,, C. O. Madhavan
5	,, C. V. Chandarasekharan	23	,, K. Mahomed
6	,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar	24	,, P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad
7	,, Antony George	25	,, G. Nilakantan
8	,, K. George	26	,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
9	,, M. Mahomed Haneef	27	Rao Sahib S. Parameswara Aiyar
10	,, T. S. Jayanthan Nambootiri	28	,, K Parameswaran Pillai
11	,, N. John Joseph	29	,, Kayalam Parameswaran Pillai
12	,, K. C. Karunakaran	30	,, V. Ramakrishna Panickar
13	,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri	31	,, R. Sambasiva Aiyar
14	,, K. M. Krishnan	32	,, T. C. Thommen
15	,, K. P. Krishna Menon	33	,, John Whitely Tolson
16	,, T. Krishna Pillai	34	,, G. B. E. Truscott
17	,, C. S. Krishnasvami Aiyer		
18	Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai		

NEUTRALS—11.

1	Mr. A. Easvara Pillai (Kalkulam II)	6	Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai
2	,, K. R. Elenkath	7	,, M. K. Madhavan Pillai
3	Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony	8	Srimati T. Narayani Amma
4	Mr. M. K. Janardana Kamath	9	Mr. K. Padmanabhan
5	,, J. M. Joseph	10	,, K. Sankaran
		11	,, T. K. Velu Pillai

PRESIDENT: For 22; against 34; neutrals 11. The amendment is lost and the original proposition is carried.

The next item on the agenda is Demands for supplementary grants. Before I call upon the member to make his motion I wish to draw the attention of the House to the fact that Friday the 24th instant has, since the issue of the notice to the Honourable Members, been declared a public holiday on account of the Empire Day. I am not quite sure what the inclinations of the House will be. The President is entirely in the hands of the House. If the intention of the House is that we may continue to work from day to day ignoring the holiday on the 24th, then the original programme will be kept intact. But if it is the intention of the House that the day which has been already declared a holiday by the Government of India, should be observed as such in all sanctity, the only alternative that could be suggested for the consideration of the House will be that Government may be asked to make every effort to

finish the official work before the close of this day and by postponing, if necessary, such controversial matters as may wait until the next session of the House and dispose of only such matters as they think are urgently called for. If that is feasible, to morrow which was originally fixed for official work could be surrendered for non-official work and Saturday which was already ear-marked for non-official work will certainly remain a non-official day and the rest of the programme will be carried out right through. I have merely thrown this suggestion so that if it is feasible to finish the official work, we may take it for granted that we shall all enjoy a holiday on the 24th, of course, the President including. Now, we shall proceed to the next item on the agenda and see how quick we go on.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

DEMAND I—EDUCATION.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN *(Officiating Director of Public Instruction)* Sir, I beg to move for a supplementary grant not exceeding Rs. 38,644 under Demand I—Education. The object of the demand is to provide compensation to the managements of private schools for the loss of fee income which they have sustained as the result of the recent reduction in school fees. The House is, I believe, aware of the circumstances which led up to the Government order reducing fees in English and Vernacular Schools.

At the last Budget Session of the Assembly when the Education Demand was under discussion. Mr. Damodaran Asan moved a token cut to urge the need— the urgent need—for the reduction of fees in schools and colleges by 50 per cent. This motion was supported by member after member on the floor of the House and it was carried by a very large majority. Similar opinion was expressed in the State Council also. So, the Government decided to respect this expression of public opinion of both the Houses and to respond to it as generously as circumstances would permit.

The Dewan took prompt action. Immediately after the close of the Budget Session of both the Houses he summoned the principal officers concerned to a conference at Bhaktivilas and as a result of the conference Government adopted certain proposals. The Director of Public Instruction, on the floor of the House had already given an assurance that he would look sympathetically into the matter of reducing the fees in Vernacular Schools and in the Middle Schools Government decided to go further and they resolved to reduce the fees in all grades of the schools. In the V, VI and VII Classes in the Vernacular Schools they have reduced the fees from Chs. 18 to Chs. 14 per mensem. In the Preparatory Class in the English Schools the fee was reduced from Rs. 18 per year to Rs, 12. In the I, II and III Forms they reduced the fee from Rs. 24 to Rs. 18 per year. In the High School Classes *i. e.*, in the IV, V and VI Forms they reduced the fee from Rs. 42 to Rs. 36 per year. These reduced rates came into force on the 1st of Kanni 1110. Well, there were rather serious repercussions. The managers of Private Schools were alarmed and greatly

[Mr. Chandrasekharan.]

agitated. A very large number of memorials was received by the Director and by the Dewan. The Managers, both individually and collectively made representations to Government. The most important managements of private schools *i. e.*, Catholics, Nairs, Jacobites, Marthomas, C. M. S., and L. M. S.—waited on deputation before the Dewan and they made out a very strong case for compensation. They complained, for instance, that the reduction of school fees came suddenly on the managements without previous intimation. If they had been given sufficiently long notice about the proposed reduction they might have reduced their commitments and curtailed their educational activities. But as it was, it took them by surprise. Then again, it was introduced in the middle of the year. Now the more important managements which run a large number of schools do not live from hand to mouth. They also like Governments prepare their budgets for the coming year and they estimate their income and expenditure. But if their income is suddenly reduced in the middle of the year they are placed in a very difficult position. So management after management said in their representations that they have no alternative but to reduce the salaries of their teachers. The salaries of the teachers of the private schools are already very low and the Department has been taking a very firm hand against the reduction of the salaries of the teachers and against the irregular and delayed payments made to them. My predecessor in office who was asked to report on these memorials and representations went into the question very carefully. He advised the Government to approach the whole question with caution. Now it has been estimated that the total loss of income of private schools as a result of this reduction during the last school year was about Rs. 1, 14,000. The loss for a full year would be about Rs. 2,20,000. But then, you see I have come to the House with a motion for a grant of Rs. 38,644 only. Mr. Statham suggested that we should distinguish and discriminate. We must separate the sheep from the goats. There are schools which make profit and there are schools which work under genuine deficit. These two different categories of schools should be treated differently. He proposed that all those schools which are working at a genuine deficit should be given assistance immediately.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) May I know from the member whether the schools which receive grants from Government are working at a defecit?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): Well, Sir, the schools which receive maintenance grants from Government work under a genuine deficit. Their accounts have been inspected by the Divisional Inspectors and it is on the basis of the deficit, that grants are awarded. One third of the deficit, is given as grant. We used to give 50 per cent of the deficit as grants. But on account of financial stringency we are now giving only 33 1/3 per cent of the deficit as grant. The account of every school which applies for grant are inspected and scrutinised and their acquittance rolls examined and then only is grant awarded if it is found that

the school is working under a deficit. It is only about one-third of the private schools which are seen to be working under a genuine deficit. It is for those schools that it is now proposed to give full compensation for the loss on account of the reduction of fees on condition that they do not reduce the salaries of their teachers. If they have already reduced the salaries of teachers they should restore that cut with full restrospective effect. Then only will they be eligible for compensation. The House will realise that this is only fair and just treatment. We do not want the teachers to suffer. 75 per cent of our boys and girls are in private schools and 80 per cent of our English Schools are private schools. The teaching profession in private schools would have to bear a disproportionate and perhaps crushing burden if we do not give them compensation. Already I have received from the management of a certain private school a notice to the effect that they have decided to reduce the salaries of the teachers by 10 per cent.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): May I know whether this amount of Rs. 38,644 is intended to cover the loss sustained by schools in 1110?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): It covers the loss sustained during the school year 1934 to 1935 *i. e.*, 4 months. It is made up of as follows :—

For English Middle Schools for boys and girls it is about Rs. 29,000. For Vernacular Aided Middle Schools for boys and girls it is about Rs. 9,000 and odd. If this house is pleased to vote this grant I can undertake to see that the amount is fairly and equitably distributed among the schools. The teacher whose salary has already been cut down would get it restored.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know from the member whether the motion carried in the House with regard to the reduction of school fees comprises private institutions within the scope thereof?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, the Government order was that this reduction should come into force from the 1st Kanni in all recognised schools and my impression is that the question of the private schools was raised in the course of the budget discussion.

Well, Sir, as regards the unaided schools which do not apply for grants. There are schools which just manage to balance their income and expenditure. There are other schools which run at a profit. Government have decided in their case that no immediate relief would be extended to them. The schools which need help from Government should appoint special auditors to audit their accounts. The Department has published a list of registered auditors who alone can be appointed by the schools. These schools should send a copy of the certified accounts to the Department and if the Department is convinced that the school has suffered genuine loss that loss would be reimbursed by Government.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kaikulam I*) : May I know from the member the approximate amount saved by the Government by the withdrawal of aid to schools during the last 10 years ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) The Government have not withdrawn the aid. If the member is referring to the earlier part of my speech he will see that I have said that formerly Government used to pay 50 per cent. of the loss as grants and now they are paying only $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. owing to economic depression.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kaikulam I*) : My question is how much have the Government been able to save by way of this reduction in grants.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : I do not understand the point of view of the member, Sir.

PRESIDENT : The question is not relevant.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : In view of the explanation given by the member that this order by the Government came into force in the middle of the year and the management had no time to make necessary adjustment during the next school year, may I know from the member whether Government will consider about the loss incurred during the latter half of the current year ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : That is pending the decision of Government.

Well, I was saying that with regard to the unaided schools their loss would come to above Rs. 71,000. We cannot make any definite estimate. But each case will be considered and dealt with on its merits. I commend this Demand for the acceptance of the House.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : May I know from the member whether any additional steps are being taken by the department to see that the accounts kept by the managements are genuine and correct ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : They are all being compelled to appoint registered auditors. Government have insisted that all middle schools should have their accounts audited by an approved auditor and that the copy of his report should be sent to the Department.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : Will the member kindly enlighten the House how he could get at the exact amount required by each school which requires aid ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : That is easily done. There are four Divisions and four Divisional Inspectors. These Inspectors know the strength of each school. We get reports from these Divisional Inspectors as to the approximate loss sustained by each school. It is found to be about Rs. 29,000. For Vernacular Schools the loss will come to about Rs. 9,000.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*) : May I know from the member whether he is aware of instances in which teachers of aided schools have resigned their appointments on account of the reduction of their salaries?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : The department has been dealing with a number of such cases and we are taking a firm stand and insisting upon justice being done to teachers.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : May I know whether, in the case of unaided schools which do not claim or get any grant from Government, it is necessary to get their accounts audited by auditors certified by Government?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : Yes, it is necessary : that was an independent recommendation of the Education Reforms Committee.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : May I know whether it was not on account of the economic depression and consequent financial stringency that the people pressed for reduction of school fees and the Government ordered such reduction?

PRESIDENT : That is an admitted fact : you do not want a member to say that.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : May I know whether on account of the same reason, namely, economic depression and consequent financial stringency, the salaries of the aided school teachers also cannot stand a reduction?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : But, at earlier stages, of the depression even before fees were reduced, the managements of aided schools had reduced the salaries of the aided school teachers. Certainly, they cannot stand any further reduction.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know whether the acquittance rolls and accounts maintained by these aided schools are correct and reliable and are not false?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : If there is any room for suspicion, the Divisional Inspector makes a report, and investigation is made and the management suffers according to the gravity of the offence, if any.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know whether the auditors will be able to find out whether the accounts are true or false?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : I hope so. We have just introduced the system.

The Demand was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND II—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 7,000 under Demand II—Public Works Department, for closing leakages of the main dam at Pechipara.

On account of the extraordinary dry weather that we have been experiencing last year, we have been able to push forward our programme of closing of leakages in the Pechipara dam, which was to be spread over a number of years. The extraordinarily dry weather has enabled us to do much more than we anticipated. It is to cover the increased expenditure that this demand is made.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is there any water in the lake now to leak through the dam?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): I do not quite understand the member, Sir. I may inform the member that the present level of water in the dam is 3·7 feet.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether this kind of work, namely closing the leakages in the dam, is going to be an annual feature?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): No. It is reported in 1108 that the dam was leaking very badly, and it was decided to close the leakages bit by bit as the weather permits. An estimate for about Rs. 50,000 was prepared and the work was to be spread over a period of about three years.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I ask whether the closing of leakages will increase the capacity of the reservoir?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): There will be less wastage of water. Further these leakages are a source of danger to the dam.

PRESIDENT: I believe the work is intended to impound all the water that is collected.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Will the work be finished this year itself, or will it go on next year also?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): The work is still going on perhaps, it may go on to next year also.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): When were the leakages last closed?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): I do not think at any time since the dam was constructed has any work of this nature been done.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether, after the leakages are completely closed, any water will be let down?

PRESIDENT: I do not understand what you mean by 'let down.'

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I want to know whether, after the leakages are completely closed, any water will be let down for the use of the people who live down below.

PRESIDENT: You mean 'allowed.'

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): I do not qnite understand the question.

PRESIDENT: It seems to me that he wants to know whether, after the leakages are closed, when you may have about 42 or 40 feet of water, you would allow the people in the neighbourhood to make use of the water for domestic purposes also.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I want to make myself clear. My question is whether, after closing all the leakages, there will be possibility of any water flowing down the river.

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): Certainly, when the lake is full and water flows over surplus weir.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I ask how the member makes out a case for the closing of the leakages when there is no water to leak? Where is the urgent necessity for a supplementary grant when there is no prospect of water leaking in the near future?

PRESIDENT: Is it the intention of the Honourable Member that the work must wait until water gets stored and actually leaks out?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Expert opinion, as far as I have been able to gather, is that leakages are best closed when water is actually leaking. It seems the cement will close the leakages most effectively when there is water leaking. Why not the Government wait till we get water in the lake, till the water actually leaks out?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): The only place to prevent water leaking is at the water face of the dam and not at the back.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Sivatanu Pillai might have got his opinion from some other expert.

The Demand was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND VIII—EXCISE.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 5,728, (Rs. 4,400 for transport charges of salt under 3B.—Salt—Salt Business, and Rs 1,328 for staff for the Sri Chitra Tirunal Muthusvami Salt Factory and for the Tattarippu Odai Salt Factory.

Sir, usually, we provide a budget allotment of about a lakh of rupees for transport charges of salt. But, for the current year, only a sum of Rs. 50,000 was provided. The reason for that was that, out of a provision of about Rs. 90,000 for this purpose in the budget for 1109,

only very little was spent. Last year only about 1,15,000 maunds of salt was available for transport from the factories to the depots. The crop was a failure in 1108 as well as during the first eight months of 1109, so that actually only less than one-third of the budget provision of Rs. 90,000 was spent under this item. When the budget was prepared last year, the prospect of salt manufacture was really very gloomy. Till the end of Meenam 1109, the total out-put in the factories was only about three lakhs of maunds. We were under the impression that there would not be much salt for transport and that we would be obliged to import salt from Bombay and Tuticorin for supply to our depots. Therefore only a small sum of Rs. 50,000—that is, about half the sum usually provided for this purpose—was provided for in the budget. But fortunately, the season became very favourable from Medom onwards; and while the total quantity manufactured in the first eight months of the year was only three and one-third lakhs of maunds, in the next four months we got nearly double that quantity. And, this year also the season has been exceptionally favourable. We have produced more salt than is necessary for our consumption for one year. We were therefore able to transport over two lakhs of maunds from the factories to our depots with the result that much more than the budget provision has become necessary for meeting the transport charges. That is the main reason for this supplementary demand.

I may also add that the rates quoted by the tenderers this year were slightly higher than those quoted last year. That is also another reason why a supplementary demand has become necessary.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has there been any reason why the rates have been higher this year?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Tenders are invited, sealed tenders are submitted: and the lowest tender is accepted. We have really no control over the rates. But I am reliably informed that it was due to cut-throat competition last year that the rates went so low and that the tenderer actually lost heavily in the contract. I may also inform the House that this year's tender, although a bit higher than the last year's, is much lower than those of all the previous years.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether last year's contractor has got this year's contract also?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): And on better terms?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Rates are higher than last year, but lower than all the previous years.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the lowest tender was accepted?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Whether the transport is by land or by sea?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): By sea.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether transport by sea is cheaper than transport by land?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Transport by land is not feasible except to Trivandrum. Transport to other places is far cheaper by sea?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether there is any agency in Travancore engaged in transport by sea?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): In 1108, the transport to two of the depots was given to a Travancorean.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know the individual who is responsible for the name 'Sri Chitra Tirunal Muthuswami Salt Factory'?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The factory is owned by Mr. Muthuswami Karayalar and he applied to His Highness the Maha Raja for permission for giving that name. His Highness gave the permission.

PRESIDENT: The Honourable Member has no right to drag the name of His Highness the Maha Raja on the floor of the House.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I wish to know whether it was with the permission of Government that this name was given to the factory. The House takes very strong objection to that name.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The name was given by the owner.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know whether the member is aware that there are statutes in Travancore under which certain names are not allowed to be affixed to any institution? I refer to the Companies Regulation.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): I wish to know whether this question has anything to do with the Demand before the House.

PRESIDENT: Nothing at all.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): With regard to the demand before the House, may I know from the Honourable Member how long the Tattarippu Odai Salt Factory has been working as a Salt Factory?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I have not come to that point, Sir. I have only touched upon the first item, namely, transport charges of salt.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Then I will continue my question when the member has concluded.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I have explained the circumstances under which I was obliged to come before the House for the first item of demand. I will now come to the next item. The Sri

Chitra Tirunal Muthusvami Salt Factory and the Tattarippu Odai Salt Factory have been newly opened. The Tattarippu Odai Salt Factory was opened last year and the other factory was opened in Makaram this year. Both factories are in working order, and salt is being manufactured. When salt is being manufactured, there must be staff for supervising the manufacture and sale of salt. Thus, for the Sri Chitra Tirunal Muthuswami Factory a staff, consisting of one First Grade Sub-Inspector, one Second Grade Petty Officer, and one Fourth Grade Petty Officer and twelve peons is proposed to be appointed. For the Tattarippu Odai Factory one Second Grade Sub-Inspector, two Petty Officers and ten peons are proposed. Provision is made for their pay and local allowance for three months in the year, As the salt factories have been licensed, and salt is being manufactured. the appointment of a staff is inevitable. I, therefore, move that the pay and local allowance for the staff proposed be sanctioned.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Which are the three months for which the demand is made ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : Medam, Edavam and Mithunam of this year. For the first two months, funds were provided otherwise.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Am I to understand that the staff has been appointed from Medam first ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): For one factory the staff was already sanctioned.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know whether they have been appointed from 1st Medam and whether they have been paid for their work from 1st Medam ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : The pay and allowances for the first two months have been found otherwise. Their pay for Medam, Edavam and Mithunam will be given after the grant is sanctioned.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Am I to understand that the pay for Medam has not been given till now ?

PRESIDENT : Not until the grant is sanctioned.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : What is the distance between the two factories ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : The distance will be between three and four miles.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : May I know whether it will not be possible for the existing staff to look after these factories also ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : It will not be possible.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : May I know how long the Tattarippu Odai factory has been working ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): For about a year.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether there is not already a staff working in that factory?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): A Petty Officer and peons have been taken from the Colachel Factory.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether there is not already a salt factory working near that factory called Sri Raghava Allom?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether, considering the short distance between these two factories, it is not possible to have the Tattarippu Odai Factory looked after by the staff of the other factory?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): A Sub-Inspector is looking after the issue of salt. More than that he is not able to do.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Have those people who were employed from Medam agreed to go without their pay in case this House refuses the grant?

PRESIDENT: They have not yet been told about the grant.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Sir, I oppose the Demand. My object in opposing the Demand is to bring to the attention of Government the question whether it is not time for reviewing the question of the manufacture of salt.

PRESIDENT: I cannot hear you. Are you making a speech or asking a question?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): I am making a speech.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May I point out that Mr. Nilakantan is speaking on a question of policy.

PRESIDENT: I cannt hear him at all. What is it you are aiming at, Mr. Nilakantan?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): I am speaking about a question of policy relating to the manufacture of salt, namely, that everything should be left to private agency.

PRESIDENT: You want a change of policy?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Yes.

PRESIDENT: That does not arise on a Supplementary Demand.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I oppose the motion before the House.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Before that, I wish to know whether one can support one portion of it and oppose the other.

PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamitta*): Mr. Narayana Pillai has not stated which portion he opposes.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I have not yet begun to speak. There are two heads under this Demand, namely, one relating to transport of salt from salt pans to some centres in North Travancore like Alleppey and the other relates to the staff for the newly started salt factories.

In regard to the first part, in 1108, it was stated that the charges for the transport of salt from South Travancore to North Travancore were abnormally low owing to competition. I know the contractor for that year, who, probably is not the contractor this year. He must have been unwillingly obliged to withdraw from the field of transport contract. I was present on one occasion when he was complaining to the Dewan about the nature of the treatment meted out to him by the department presided over by the present Commissioner. If the rates have gone up on account of the treatment accorded to rival competitors in the field, the department has to take the blame on itself.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): The rates have gone up now?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Yes, I think so.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know the name of the contractor?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): A merchant from Tuticorin by name Mr. Caitan. He was doing the business of transport of salt for a number of years. His rates were high. There was the possibility of a margin of profit even if the rates were reduced. So another contractor went in. But that contractor found it impossible to pull well on with the department.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): What is the name of that contractor?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): One Mr. Krishna Aiyar.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): (*cannot hear.*)

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I do not hear the question. Unless the member makes himself audible, it is impossible to answer him.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Was that contractor allowed to come in this year?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Might have been. That is why I say when there are rivalry and competition .....

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): May I inform the member that Mr. T. V. Krishna Aiyar had submitted his tender this year also? But it could not be accepted because it was higher than the one accepted.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): It is quite possible. It is due to competition that Mr. Kaitan reduced his rates.

PRESIDENT: To the advantage of Government.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): But the Government seem prepared to compensate the contractor, if it goes hard with him.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I shall quote the rates of Mr. Krishna Aiyar this year.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): There is a complete contract between the Government and the contractor. The parties are bound by the contract. The contractor cannot be heard to complain of unexpected losses or be allowed to demand a higher rate than the one agreed upon. The Government should not be asked to modify the terms.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M. and re-assembled at 2 P. M., the Deputy President presiding.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, while I was speaking about the rates I heard a murmer from the learned Excise Commissioner that I was on the wrong track in-as-much as no such question of that comes up in the present instance. I did not misunderstand the position at all. I referred to the question of rates simply for the purpose of illustrating the conclusiveness of the contract in regard to its terms.

Proceeding further I wish to bring to the notice of the House that a contract for the transport of salt would be precise in regard to the quantity that has to be transported from one part of the country to another; it is either fixed definitely or after making a definite provision with respect to a definite quantity to be transported and advantage made variable according to additional percentages of the original amount as might be stipulated.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Does the member know that the terms of the contract will vary?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I will come to that if necessary. Here there is certainly in existence a contract for the transport of a definite quantity of salt from one place to another. From the nature of the supplementary demand made in the present instance I gather that over and above what was originally contracted, there has been an over-production or under-estimate of salt this year to be transported, and necessity arises therefore for a supplementary demand.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): There is no such thing. The member is entirely mistaken.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Thanks for the kind observation of the member.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not think it is right to correct a member in that way. If the Excise Commissioner has any personal explanation to offer, he is at liberty to do so. But, if at every stage, such corrections are made, it will lead to difficulties.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): My point is since the member is evidently mistaken about facts, he will be going on arguing in that wrong line and it will be wasting the time of the House.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I am very sorry to hear one member say that another member will be wasting the time of the House. It is out of order. Sometimes members have to be corrected in respect of facts. But, before a member finishes his speech if another member gets up ad infinitum it will be troublesome. In the interest of discussion it will be quite good for the ember to Mmake a brief personal explanation

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I did not mean any disrespect to the Honourable Member. In fact from the nature of the personal relationship between us I can never be disrespectful towards him.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Information on the personal relationship that existed between one member and another is not a matter for the House. Every member has certain rights.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Before understanding what I am aiming at, the Excise Commissioner thought—

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I thought we are going to hear something useful from Mr. Madhavan.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Again, on the point I am going to place before the House. From his speech what I understood was this—I speak subject to correction. He is at liberty to say what his speech meant actually though the words imported another thing. There was an unexpected production of salt this year and the necessity arose for transporting it. If that were so, I say it was an unexpected thing, a matter not covered by the contract with the contractor. Hence the Excise Commissioner could not foresee and accordingly he demanded a lesser amount in the previous year's budget. It is something unforeseen *viz.*, the over-production of salt. That has now to be tackled by this Demand. Otherwise, he should have certainly included it in the previous year's budget. Whether this amount that is now demanded is for the salt included in any particular contract or not is the point we are at. If it is included, no further Demand could have been made. On that score, this Demand has to be turned down. If it is not included in any contract, then a fresh engagement will have to be entered into with some contractor for the transport of it. If so where is the necessity for referring to the rates contained in the previous tenders, I am unable to see. On the other hand, he has to call for fresh tenders and probably competitors will come forward prepared to transport salt from one part of the country to another. Probably the Commissioner wants to close all doors and wants a supplementary demand to be passed through this House without allowing any other contractor to come in. In other words if it is an independent contract not covered by the existing contract, the procedure ought to have been different.

Again the next question is whether this quantity is to be transported, or has been transported. If that has been transported, the Commissioner has been incurring an expenditure without the sanction of this House. If it has not been transported but remains to be transported, transport this year is impossible. It is well known, that after the monsoon sets in, no transport takes place from south to north Travancore. The transport is through the sea and the monsoon prohibits the transport. Today is 8th Edavom and the monsoon is in clear sight. Therefore during this year no transport is possible. If transport is yet to take place, a demand for a supplementary grant like this, is quite out of order. It can afford to wait till the next year and the matter can be considered in the regular budget. According to my information, transport is possible only after Chingom and even later. Anyhow, no light has been thrown on this question by the learned member. Therefore I am attacking this portion as stoutly as possible. The Excise Commissioner himself did not make the point clear in his speech but is finding fault with persons who oppose this Demand. He was only continually saying that they are in the wrong without telling them what is right. That is the position.

Then there are some items of expenditure allotted for staff. In these days of economic depression, when the State is going through a *financial crisis* it ought to be the endeavour of every departmental head to so economise the staff pertaining to his department as far as possible. Here, as has been suggested by Mr. Pacode Narayana Pillai, it is quite possible with the staff existing at Raghava allom and some other stations, to so arrange matters as to economise the expenditure. Therefore that part of the demand savours extravagance. On the whole, Sir, with regard to this demand of the Excise Commissioner who seems to cherish even now deep feelings of respect towards me, it is my painful duty to oppose the Demand as it stands.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : If the Excise Commissioner has to make any personal explanation, I can allow him to do so now.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : Sir, I have nothing to say by way of personal explanation.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : I wish to oppose the Demand. My objection is based on the fact that the expenditure had been incurred already on the new staff without the sanction of this House. Sir, in the report of the Public Accounts Committee, I think, the Dewan made a specific promise that in cases where new and emergent expenditure becomes inevitable, he will, in future, take particular care to see that at least the Finance Committee is consulted, before any new expenditure is incurred or arrangements for the new expenditure are made. That promise has not been kept up that is my main charge. The statement laid on the table will show that, the Finance Committee could have been consulted. It has been promised that, when such occasions arise, the Finance Committee *at least* will be consulted. What is the use of that promise? What is the value of that promise? I ask, what is the attitude shown to the House in this respect? That is the first point.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : Is it the member's idea that this Demand was not placed before the Committee that met a few days ago?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): My point is, an expenditure was incurred as early as Medom. In the Finance Committee that recently met in Medom the expenditure was budgeted. The arrangements were made before consulting the Finance Committee. That is, this question was brought before the Finance Committee a day after the fare, for sanction. But the Government could have consulted at the time when the proposal came, when they decided to make the appointment. That is the point that I want to stress for the consideration of this House.

Secondly, the difficulty arose for Government because there were no regular sessions of this House. But they ought to have met. In the regular course the Assembly ought to have met by the end of Meenam or by the beginning of Medam.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That does not arise; you cannot stress that point.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I am putting it as an argument to throw out this demand.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I said you cannot stress that point.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I am merely pointing that out. Deliberately the House has not been given an opportunity to record its opinion on this Demand. On that ground also I urge that this demand should be thrown out.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Sir, I am sorry that although I explained the circumstances under which I move for the supplementary grant, I have not been sufficiently understood by some members of this House. In the first place, the Honourable Member who opposed my motion seems to be under the impression that, in addition to the original agreement, there has been some other agreement and some other arrangements. He said that therefore fresh tenders should be called for. From that I take it that he is under the impression that after giving the contract additional quantity of salt became available. That seems to be the impression he has got. I am sorry that I could not make my position clear. There is no such thing. Budget estimates are sent up by Medam at the latest.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : May I know from the member whether the original contract was for the transport of a particular quantity of salt or for the transport of all the salts required for the whole year?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : Only for a specified quantity.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Then, how does the question of additional quantity arise ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : I have already explained it. I shall once again explain it. Last year when the budget estimate was sent up the expectation was that there will not be a sufficient quantity of salt to be transported.

Hence instead of a lakh of Rupees usually allotted for this purpose only Rs. 60,000 was provided for the transport of salt for this year.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : May I know the terms of the contract ; the quantity to be transported and the rate ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : I shall come to that.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I think Mr. C. O. Madhavan may be left to himself for some time and when he has finished his speech, questions may be put to him.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : I have no objection to leave him to himself.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : After Mr. Madhavan has said what he has to say, questions may be put to him.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : We have no objection to leaving him to himself. But when he says that we have not understood him—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I think Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai understands the meaning of the words "left to himself". I am for allowing Mr. Madhavan to proceed for some time and after that, if members want, questions may be put to him. I think it will be fair too.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : Sir, the main cause of the supplementary demand is that the provision in the original budget is inadequate for this year.

This year a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided, in 1105 Rs. 1,00,000, in 1106, Rs. 1,21,000, in 1107, Rs. 1,23,000, in 1108, Rs. 1,00,000, and in 1109, Rs. 90,000 had been provided. But for the year 1110 the provision is only Rs. 50,000. That is the chief reason why the supplementary demand is made. Now I shall explain why only this Rs. 50,000 has been provided. In 1109, the output in the factory was very poor so that in that year we could not take from the factory as much salt as we anticipated. We had to leave so much salt for local consumption. The prospect at the time of framing the budget was very gloomy. We did not expect that there will be sufficient quantity to be transported to the depots. So only a sum of Rs. 50,000 was provided instead of a lakh of Rupees.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : What was the expenditure in 1108?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : Rs. 85,098.

That is the reason why only a small provision was made in this year's budget. And that is the reason for the supplementary demand.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member whether, under the contract, the Department is under an obligation to see that all the salt produced is transported by that particular contractor for the whole year ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): No such thing. A specific quantity is mentioned in the contract. We are free to reduce or to enhance the quantity by 25 per cent.

RAO SAHIB S PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): May I know whether it is in respect of that particular quantity that the supplementary demand is now made?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Exactly so. I am going to make that position clear. When tenders were invited we had much more quantity of salt in the factories than we originally anticipated. So provision was made in the tender notification for the transport of 2 lakhs maunds of salt. Accordingly tenders were submitted. There were three tenders. As the Honourable Member suggested there was no occasion for turning out any contractor in this respect either. It was mentioned that Mr. T. V. Krishna Iyer was badly treated. There was absolutely no such thing. He himself has submitted his tender for this year also. He was a tenderer for the year 1108. In that year he was successful. It was in that year that he first came to the field. This year also he had submitted his quotations but it could not be accepted because it was much higher than that of Mr. Caitan. Tenders were received for the transport of salt to the three depots; Trivandrum, Quilon and Munambam. The rate for Trivandrum depot by Mr. T. V. Krishna Iyer was Rs. 27 and that of Mr. Caitan Rs. 21-8-0, so that there was a difference of Rs. 5-8-0. Another tender was for Rs 27. Similarly for Quilon also the rate was Rs. 31 by Mr. T. V. Krishna Iyer, Rs. 24 by Rao Sahib Cartan Villavayan and Rs. 32 by Mr. P. S. A. Ambalavana Chettiyar. The quotation for the transport of salt to the Munambam depot by Mr. T. V Krishna Iyer was Rs. 39 and Rs. 29 by Rao Sahib Caitan Villavayan. There was a difference of Rs. 10. We have considered all these rates and accepted the lowest tender. I explain the position to show that there was no unfair treatment. I may also say that I never had any occasion to complain about his transport business and he himself will not complain about any treatment meted out to him.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether he is one of the leading licensees?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I think we are going far away from the point. Qualifications of an individual tenderer are not very important questions before the House. The demand is made for certain reasons. In the course of discussion names were mentioned. That is all. I am giving a warning to Mr. Madhavan because he has already exceeded the time.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) Tenders were invited for the transport of 2 lakhs maunds of salt.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether the contractor has transported the entire quantity covered by the contract?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) Yes, he has transported.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know whether it is for the transport of further quantity that this additional amount is now asked for?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): There is no additional amount asked for. The budget estimate was not adequate enough. Rs. 50,000 alone was provided in the budget. The charges for 2 lakhs maunds will come to more than Rs. 50,000.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Am I to understand that the contractor has not been paid in full for the transport of 2 lakhs maunds of salt ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) ; He has not been paid. His last Bill is pending payment for the sanction of the amount by this House

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : So, am I to understand that this amount is for the payment of the work already done ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : Yes, it is for work already done. He was asked to do certain work and he has done it and it only remains for us to pay for the work he has done.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know the dates from which the contractor commenced work and ended it ?

MR C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : He began in Vrischigom and completed by Meenam.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Could not the Commissioner anticipate it somewhere in Dhanu or in Makaram ?

MR C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : Yes, it could have been anticipated.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether the Commissioner reported the fact to the Government ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : Yes, I reported to the Government when I found that more money is wanted, I reported to Government and asked for additional funds. The sum and substance of all this is this We invited tenders for the transport of two lakhs maunds of salt. Tenders were submitted and the lowest tender was accepted. He transported the salt and he has to be paid for the work he has done. He has done his part of the work according to the agreement.

We want a small sum more to satisfy his claim. Here I am before the House for a grant of that amount. It is left to the House to say whether the claim can be put off or refused. The contractor has done work for Government. He can enforce payment on the part of Government anywhere. So, I appeal to the House to make the grant.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : May I know from the member who made that estimate for Rs. 50,000 the Excise Commissioner or the Financial Secretary to Government ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I do not know whether the question arises.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. Krishna Pillai has asked a question which is quite relevant. If the official member thinks he can answer he may do so. The question does arise.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The estimate was made by me.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether the contractor is legally entitled to realise the amount from Government?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is a question of law and Mr. Madhavan need not answer that. As the Excise Commissioner he has come in for a grant. I do not allow that question.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) The other point relates to the staff for the newly opened salt factories. Salt is a commodity on which Government levy a duty of Re. 1—As. 9 per maund. We derive about 2) lakhs of rupees as revenue on salt. Therefore it is our duty to take proper care of the salt that we manufacture. These salt factories have been opened and have begun to yield a good quantity of salt. The salt has to be taken proper care of and, for that, a staff has to be engaged.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the Government why they did not place the matter before the Finance Committee when they sanctioned the new staff?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The question was placed before the Finance Committee, as far as I can remember. With regard to the amount spent so far, I may inform the member that only a sanctioned sum was utilised by diversion. Not a cash has been utilised for any purpose without the sanction of Government. The Government are fully competent to divert certain funds from one item to another.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member how the pay for Medam has been met?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): It is not paid yet. It will be paid when the amount is sanctioned by the House.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Are there other sources from which the Government may draw?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): There may be small balances under sanctioned items.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether he is aware that in the Public Accounts Committee Report the Dewan definitely promised that such diversions will not be made hereafter?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That question does not arise.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*). May I know from the member whether he has any explanation to offer as to why the matter was not placed before the House in its Makaram session?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The matter had not reached that stage so as to enable me to report to Government sufficiently early. I was then not sure as to when this factory would be opened. The work was going on and I could not possibly say when the staff would be required. Only when it reached the final stage any thing could be said of it.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know from Government when the Excise Commissioner made up his mind to report that staff was necessary?

MR. C O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*). Sir, need I answer that question?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Krishna Pillai asks "when the Excise Commissioner *thought* it was necessary"?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*). It was in Makaram that it was thought necessary.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): May I know whether ....

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The member has already taken his seat.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): If so, I withdraw my question.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Those who are in favour of the demand being granted—

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): A point of order. It was ordered by the President that the whole motion should be divided into two.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Krishna Pillai was a little impatient. I am putting the first part *i. e.* Transport Charges of Salt—Rs. 4,400.

The Demand was put to vote and passed.

Part (2) of the Demand *viz.* Rs. 1328 for the staff for the Kovalam salt factory and for the Tattarippu Odai Salt factory was put to vote and the grant was made.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:

AYES 37.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 ,, K. C. Abraham
3 ,, T. K. Alexander
4 ,, V. T. Chacko
5 ,, C. V. Chandrasekharan
6 ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar
7 ,, Antony George
8 ,, K. George
9 ,, M. Mahomed Haneef
10 ,, S. J. Nair
11 ,, M. K. Janardana Kamath
12 ,, T. S. Jayanthan Nambootiri
13 ,, N. John Joseph
14 ,, K. C. Karunakaran
15 ,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri
16 ,, K. M. Krishnan
17 ,, C. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar
18 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
19 Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman
20 Mr. E. K. Kunjuraman
21 ,, K. M. Kuriakose
22 ,, C. O. Madhavan
23 ,, K. Madhavan
24 ,, K. Mahomed
25 ,, P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad
26 S imathi T. Narayani Amma
27 Mr. G. Nilakantan
28 ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
29 Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar
30 Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
31 K. Paramesvaran Pillai
32 ,, V. Ramakrishna Panickar
33 ,, R. Raman Pillai
34 ,, K. Sankaran
35 ,, T. C. Thommen
36 ,, John Whitely Tolson
37 ,, G. B. E. Truscott

NOES—21.

1	Mr.	A. S. Damodaran Asan	12	Mr.	Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
2	,,	A. Easvara Pillai (*Kottarakara*)	13	,,	P. K. Narayana Pillai
3	,,	Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar	14	,,	S. Nilakanta Pillai
4	,,	E. V. Krishna Pillai	15	,,	Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
5	,,	N. K. Krishna Pillai	16	,,	Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
6	,,	Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai	17	,,	Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
7	,,	T. Krishna Pillai	18	,,	M. Sivatanu Pillai
8	,,	K. Kunjukrishna Pillai	19	,,	A. Thanu Pillai
9	,,	M. K. Madhavan Pillai	20	,,	V. K. Velappan Nair
10	,,	M. N. Nair	21	,,	T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.
11	,,	K. A. Narayana Pillai			

NEUTRALS.—4.

1	Mr.	K. R. Elenkath	3	Mr.	N. E. Varughese
2	,,	A. Easvara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*)	4	,,	S. Thiraviam Nadar

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: For 37; against 21; and neutrals 4.

The motion is carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXIV—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 700 under Demand XXIV—Stationery and Printing. This grant is intended for the completion of the stock-taking work that has been started in the Government Press. A provision was made for this purpose in the budget for the current year and an Assistant Engineer with some staff has been engaged in taking the stock of the type plant in the Government Press and in the Central Prison Press for about 6 months. The period will be over by the 16th Edavam. The stock-taking officer recently reported that the work could not be completed within the period of six months and that to complete it he would require at least six months more. So far, he has finished the stock-taking of the type plant in the type store in the Government Press and in the Central Prison Press. The stock-taking of the type plant in the various composing sections in the Government Press has yet to be done. The officer has also to prepare an inventory of the different varieties of types, compare them with the book balances and prescribe proper registers to be maintained hereafter. It is proposed therefore to give him an extension of six months for the completion of this work. The Assistant Engineer has been devoting his full time to this work for the last six moths and he is being paid his substantive pay plus deputation allowance which comes to about Rs. 300 a month. But the more important portion of the work having been finished, the staff that has been working under him having gained some

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

experience, he has reported that it may not be necessary for him to devote all his time to this work that it would be sufficient if one or two Foremen and some Lascars were appointed to do the work under his supervision and that he would have to go to the Press only once or twice a week to check their work. It is therefore proposed to revert him to his permanent appointment in the Public Works Department but he will have to supervise the work of the Foremen and Lascars in the Press for which he will be given an allowance of Rs. 80 per mensem. He has already been given a Foreman, a Clerk and a Lascar. He will have to be given an additional staff of 2 Assistant Foremen, 4 lascars and 3 clerks. The expenditure on account of these hands, together with the allowance of Rs 80 to be paid to the Assistant Engineer would come to Rs. 419 a month. For six months we require about Rs. 2,514, but for the current year *i. e.* for the second half of Edavam and for Mithunam we require only Rs. 635 and a small sum of Rs. 65 for contingent expenditure. Thus the total requirement for the current year is Rs. 700. I hope that in the interest of the work that has to be done the grant will be made. The last stock-taking of the type plant in the Government Press was done, I believe, about 19 years ago during the time of Mr. Beck. Since then there has been no stock-taking in the Government Press and it is essential that the work should be completed and proper books maintained so as to prevent leakage and wastage in future. I hope the House will grant this small sum of Rs. 700.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know on whose advice this period of six months was fixed when the budget was prepared ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): On the advice of the Superintendent of the Government Press. He had no real idea of the magnitude of the work then.

The Superintendent thought that the work could be finished in about 6 months. It was only an approximate estimate. But it was only when the Assistant Engineer started the work he was able to know the volume of the work that had to be done and he reported that 6 months more would be necessary.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamthitta*) : May I know from the Chief Secretary whether when the Superintendent of the Government Press said that it required 6 months more, the Government consulted the Public Works Department on that, to see whether it was a reasonable proposal ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Neither the P. W. D, nor the Superintendent of the Government Press would be able to fix the exact period required before actually beginning the work.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) May I know what the present monthly cost is ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There is a provision in the budget for 6 months. One Assistant Engineer on Rs. 250 plus a deputation allowance of Rs. 50, a foreman on Rs. 60 another foreman on Rs. 12, a clerk on Rs. 25, and one lascar on Rs. 9. The total comes to about a little over Rs. 400.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know from the member whether any substantial shortage has been found during the stock-taking ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government have not yet received the report on stock-taking, but I understand from my personal conversation with the officer concerned that there are irregularities and deficiencies. Government would take the necessary action in this matter on the receipt of his report.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankode*) : May I know from the member whether a sum of Rs. 700 cannot be found from the contingencies ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The Superintendent has reported that he could not meet the amount from the contingencies. Even if he could do so by diversion, Government thought it better to give an opportunity to the House itself to give its verdict on the advisability of completing this work. If the work is to be continued the staff will be retained · otherwise it will be disbanded.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala 1*) : May I know from the member whether it would not require for further extension?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The stock-taking officer assured me that he would not require any further extension of time.

MR E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : I oppose the Demand Sir. It is suggested by the mover of the Demand that it is of an imperative nature; and he has also stated that the Assistant Engineer in charge of the work who is to be paid Rs. 50 as allowance has to visit the office only four days a month.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I said he may have to visit once a week or twice a week or even more.

MR. E. V KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : In-as-much as the amount of work he is called upon to do or the number of days he is required to attend to this work is left vague, I do not think that it would be safe for this House to allow his monthly allowance of Rs. 50; and also it is said that the Assistant Engineer who was attending to this work is being reverted to P. W. D. But in his place there comes a certain additional subordinate on whose account the expenditure will amount to Rs. 500—how the member calculated that figure I do not know. According to my calculation there is not much difference between the amount proposed to be paid from the 15th of Edavam and the expenditure we have been incurring so far. And therefore with the

modification that the Assistant Engineer's allowance will come to only very little and in view of the admission that the necessity for the additional staff will not be insisted upon this demand may be accepted. If the Government are not going to accept this suggestion, I am afraid I have to oppose the Demand.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : If the work is to be completed within this period the additional staff I have mentioned has to be appointed. Whether the Assistant Engineer is there to do full-time or part time work, he will not be able to do the work of the foreman and the lascar. If the additional staff is not sanctioned the period will have to be extended further for the completion of the work. If they are appointed the work will be finished in six months.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : May I know from the member what sort of supervision the Assistant Engineer has to make ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : He will have to go there and check the work that is being done by his subordinates. He will not have to check every item of work but only some important items. He will have to satisfy himself that the work is being done properly. As far as his allowance is concerned it cannot be reduced. He is an officer getting Rs. 400. If an officer is deputed for special duty he is given 1/5 of his pay as deputation allowance. If there is any possibility of reducing the allowance or the additional staff asked for, Government will consider it seriously and make as much reduction in the expenditure as is possible without detriment to the efficiency of the work. With this assurance' I hope that the grant will be sanctioned by the House.

The Demand was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXXV—INVESTMENTS ON REPRODUCTIVE WORKS.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1,28,800 on demand No. XXXV for Reproductive Works.

During the year 1109 a provision of 3 lakhs of rupees was made in the budget for starting a rubber factory in Trivandrum. Out of this three lakhs of rupees, there is only a provision of Rs. 2,55,000 for the year as the P. W. D. did not utilise the sum of Rs. 45,000 in 1109. And we had to incur certain additional expenditure over and above the two lakhs estimated for the purchase of machinery on account of the rate

of exchange, Reich Mark and so on. So this amount of Rs. 1,28,800 is to be utilised for the following items :—

For machinery ...	Rs. 21,000
For other items of capital expenditure excluding foundation and erection of machinery	Rs. 8,100
For working expenses including the purchase of raw materials	Rs. 36,000
For construction of buildings including certain works to the old Railway station buildings	Rs. 63,000
Total	1,28,800

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know whether the member is able to give the idea of the work so far done ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : The building is already finished and the erection of the machinery is also completed. We are only waiting for the electric connection which we hope to be ready within the 25th June.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : May I know from the member when will the factory begin the actual work ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : As soon as we get electric current, say, about the end of June.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Sir, I am rather in an inconvenient position of opposing the demand for one reason. The member in charge in moving this demand stated as one of the reasons that there was some difference in the exchange ratio. The second reason which he attributed for the Demand I could not understand. He said " rate of exchange and so on ". What that " so on " is I would like to know. As regards the first reason I could very well understand. But ....

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That expression does not convey any particular meaning ; the member did not express it as a reason.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : I wish to know what additional reason there is. We are entirely in the dark as to the " so on " reason. Until the position is clarified, I feel constrained to oppose the Demand.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Sir, I rise to oppose the Demand. When this Demand was tabled as a supplementary grant we all expected that it has a very important bearing. The Director of Industries clearly explained this important item of work undertaken by the Government. Well, Sir, the whole Travancore looks up to such industrial activities undertaken by Government very recently for the virtual salvation of the State. And therefore the Government were in duty bound to explain to this side of the House as to the progress so far made by them in the work and also in such items of work as are contemplated by the Government and then we would have been in a better position to justify ourselves in granting very huge allotments for these items of work. Therefore unless the Government make up their mind to explain clearly without resorting to the aids of "so on" and others, their position and also their anticipation and the

prospects of such business the House would not be doing justice to itself if it sanctions any more amount under this item. But the member in charge of the subject did not care to explain.

Therefore, since the member in charge of the subject did not care to explain..........................

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I do not think you are in order when you say that. The member in charge did explain probably, it did not satisfy you. That is a different matter.

MR. E. V KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Since the explanation by the member in charge of the subject was not in any way satisfactory, I oppose the Demand and my opposition stands till the Demand from this side of the House, for a satisfactory explanation, is satisfied.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Sir, the reasons for this supplementary demand are rested upon certain grounds which are akin to the substance which forms the subject matter of the present Demand, namely, rubber. It is rubber industry that we are now considering. The reasons advanced, difference in the exchange ratio and "so on," are sufficiently elastic. as elastic as rubber itself. The House unfortunately is not convinced by such elastic reasons. From the standpoint of Government, various things may be made elastic. Even in connection with the last Demand, we found that a period of six months expanded itself to a period of 12 months. It may be argued that there is more justification for such elasticity in the case of rubber. But so far as we are concerned, such reasons do not expand us correspondingly. Hence I am also in the unhappy position of sitting on the fence waiting for convincing reasons to support the Demand.

MR N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. സാധാരണ ഇതുമാതിരിയുള്ള ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനകൊണ്ടു വരുമ്പോൾ അതു് അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പർമാർ കണ്ണുമടച്ചുകൊണ്ടു അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഒരു ധാരണയുള്ള മട്ടാണ ഇവിടെകാണുന്നതു്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT. I take objection to that. You can say that it is not satisfactory. You cannot say that the official member expects you to pass it shutting your eyes.

MR. N. E VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനകൊണ്ടുവരുമ്പോൾ ഈ ഒരുവിചാരമാണ് ഗവമ്മെൻറു മെമ്പർമാരുടെ ഇടയിലുള്ളതു് എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ധരിക്കുന്നതു.

റബർഫാക്ടറിക്കു ഒരു ഭീമമായതുക അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നുമാത്രം വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സപ്ലിമെൻററി ഡിമാൻഡുസഭമുൻപാകെ കൊണ്ടു വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഒരിക്കലും ന്യായമല്ല. അതു് ഈ സഭയിലെ അനുദ്യോഗ അംഗങ്ങളുടെ നിലയെ ശരിയായി വിചാരിക്കാതെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാണെന്ന് വ്യസനസമേതം പ്രസ്താവിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. എ

ന്തിനാണ് ഈ തുക ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു് എന്നുള്ളതിനു എസ്റ്റിമേററു കൂടി ഹാജരാക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. കാര്യങ്ങളറിയാതെ അതനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു് മെമ്പറന്മാരുടെ ചുമതലാബോധമെന്തെന്നറിയാതെ അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു തുല്യമാണ്. അത്തരത്തിൽ ഈ ഡിമാൻറു അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ തയാറില്ല. ആവശ്യം എന്താണെന്ന് ശരിയായി അറിയാതിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം കാലം അതനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനു എൻെറ മനസ്സ് സമ്മതിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ കാരണത്താൽമാത്രം ഞാൻ ഈ ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ എതിർത്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ആവശ്യം ശരിയായി ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുന്നപക്ഷം അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതിനു വിരോധമില്ല.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, the opposition to this Demand seems to be based on the ground that the member in charge has not given a satisfactory explanation of the necessity for this demand. I shall try to explain it but I do not know how far I will succeed in satisfying my friend, Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai.

When the Government decided to start a rubber factory they got a rough estimate from the Rubber Expert for about 3 lakhs of rupees. He provided in his estimate, Rs. 30,000 for buildings. He did not know the conditions in Trivandrum when he prepared his estimate. His plans were forwarded to the Public Works Department for the preparation of a correct estimate for buildings and their estimate came to Rs. 65,000.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Am I to take it that, when the Government sanctioned the scheme, they blindly accepted the figures given by the Rubber Expert?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No, they did not accept the figures at all. As I said the expert prepared only a rough estimate for buildings, I would emphasise the word 'rough'; and the Government knew that it was only a rough estimate; that was why they asked the P. W. D. to prepare a correct and detailed estimate.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Did the Government consult the Chief Engineer as to whether the estimates furnished by the Expert were correct?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is what I have been explaining. The Rubber Expert prepared only a rough estimate which the Government forwarded to the Chief Engineer for the preparation of a correct and detailed estimate.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): What I want to know is whether, before they sanctioned the sum of Rs. 3 lakhs, they forwarded the estimates of the Rubber Expert to the Chief Engineer for his examination and approval?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): When the provision was made, Government knew full well that it was only a very rough estimate and that the total investment on the factory might exceed or fall short of Rs. 3 lakhs.

As I have already stated, Sir, while the original rough estimate for buildings was only Rs. 30,000, the P. W. D. prepared an estimate for Rs. 65,000. This accounts for Rs. 35,000 in the present demand.

Change in the exchange ratio accounts for an increase of Rs. 20,000 in the price of machinery. I may inform the House that there was some delay in settling the contracts for the supply of machinery. Government decided to purchase the machinery from 2 or 3 German firms. Subsequently, they thought that they could make use of this opportunity to sell some of the Travancore products to these German firms with whom the orders for the machinery were to be placed. Government came to know that these German firms had an idea of purchasing coir yarn from Bombay for the money they would get from Travancore for their machinery. Government therefore started negotiations with them for their purchase from us of the Travancore coir yarn. That naturally took some time. I am glad to say that Government have succeeded in their negotiations. (Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai *Hear, hear.*) There was some delay in getting these terms of the contract on account of these negotiations.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*). Are we therefore to understand that we have been losers in the transaction ultimately?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Even if we had not sold the coir yarn we would have lost a good portion of this Rs. 20,000 because the exchange value of German mark was steadily rising.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): On the whole, are we losers or gainers?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think we are gainers, though not the Government at least the people.

Then, there is a further increase of about Rs. 36,000 in the working expenses. The original estimate for working expenses was only about Rs. 30,000. As members may be aware, the working expenses include the price of raw rubber required for the manufacture of rubber goods. Already about Rs. 32,000 worth of rubber has been purchased; and it is proposed to purchase rubber for about Rs. 36,000 more. Even then the quantity will suffice only for about 2 or 3 months. We have to bear in mind, in this connection, the fact that the price of rubber is likely to go up on account of the restriction. I may say in this connection that our quota in the restriction scheme is likely to be revised. This is the most favourable season for the purchase of raw rubber and that is why the Rubber Expert proposes to purchase rubber for another Rs. 36,000 now.

For the foundation and erection of the machinery the original estimate was about Rs. 8,000 and this is not likely to be exceeded much. While the total allotment in the budget is Rs. 2,55,0 0 and odd, the expenditure incurred so far amounts to Rs. 2,57,576, so that the allotment has been exceeded by about Rs. 2,600. The whole amount provided for the erection of machinery has already been spent in other directions. There is therefore no money available now for the purpose and additional provision has to be made.

We have every hope, Sir, that the factory will prove a complete success. We have no doubt that, if the grant is made now, the factory can be started by about the end of June or the beginning of July. As Mr. Padmanabha Pillai has already explained, everything is ready except the electric courent.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I ask whether since the Government purchased rubber, the price of rubber has gone up?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No, even now it is only somewhere about 5½d. per pound. It has been at that level for the last few months. All that I said was that there is a chance of the price going up in the course of the next few months.

As I said, Sir, everything is ready. We are only waiting for power. As soon as the necessary materials are received from England, the Electric Deartment will put up the sub-station and supply the current.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum - Rural*): Have the Government made any arrangement for the sale of the rubber goods to be manufactured here?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No, not yet

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Is it to be done through our Trade Agent at Bombay?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I can assure the House that efficient arrangements will be made, whether through the Trade Agent at Bombay or otherwise.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Will the Government take care to see that, at least in the case of our rubber goods, they do not make any arrangement through our Trade Agent at Bombay?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot give an undertaking like that. All that I can say is that efficient arrangements will be made.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That question does not come within the scope of the discussion on this supplementary demand.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member the nature of the rubber goods to be produced in this factory?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Cycle tyres, tubes, toys, hoses and all manner of rubber goods.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether we will be able to compete with Japan-made goods ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, that is what our Expert says.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether our Rubber Expert is really a good businessman ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think so.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether Government have collected statistics about the consumption of rubber goods in Travancore ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, I have already sat down.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Does anybody else wish to speak ?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): After hearing the learned member's speech, I wish to withdraw my opposition.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not think it is in form. More than one member has opposed the grant and the whole matter is before the House now. Mr. Krishna Pillai's individual withdrawal will not be sufficient. So I have to put the motion to the vote of the House.

The Demand was put to vote and passed.

The grant was made.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

THE TRAVANCORE SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I beg to move that the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation (Amendment) Bill, as passed by the Sri Chitra State Council, be taken into consideration. I shall briefly explain the principle underlying the Bill. It is aimed at making the unauthorised planting of survey marks punishable. A survey mark is defined in the Survey and Boundaries Regulation of 1094 as follows :

> "Survey-mark" means any mark or thing heretofore or hereafter made, erected or placed for the purpose of indicating survey points or lines above, on or below the surface of any land by or by order of any person duly authorised under any enactment for the time being in force to make a survey of land to settle the boundaries thereof".

I request Honourable Members to notice the last portion of the definition, namely, 'by or by order of any person duly authorised for the time being in force to make surveys'. Therefore, a survey mark always indicates a point or line fixed by persons authorised by law to fix survey marks. Honourable members know that the survey marks are shank-marked stones. It has been brought to the notice of Government

that private parties plant their own shank-marked stones, as for instance, when lands are partitioned, without applying to the proper authority for a survey. The result of this is that these demarcations are not incorporated in revenue records and the public are put to confusion. It has been considered that un-authorised planting of shank-marked stones should be prevented and therefore it is proposed by this Bill that such unauthorised planting should be made punishable.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : How is the unauthorised planting harmful ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : In the case of unauthorised planting, the survey and demarcation are not incorporated in Government records, and any person who sees such a stone does not know whether it was planted by Government or private parties. It is therefore confusing. If they put any other stone it will not matter. But when private parties put shank-marked stones which should be planted only by Government, then there will be confusion. Government do not want counterfeit Government mark. Therefore this amendment Bill is necessary.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : I second it.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Before the Government member sits down, I wish to know which is the court, under the Amendment Regulation, competent to ascertain that ? It is not specified in the Bill.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : The Criminal Procedure Code will govern that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandram-Rural*) : May I know from the Government whether it is the idea that in the case of missing survey marks the replanting should be done by the authorities ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : That is not proposed in this Bill. When land is demarcated by proper authorities the stones may be put in there.

MR. E. V. KRISANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : In the case of measurements by departments, will not such cases also be covered by the penal clause sought to be introduced here ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : When the proper authority makes the survey, it is a survey in law : whether it is correct or not does not matter. It is a legal survey. It may be a right or a wrong survey.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Sir, on hearing my friend Mr. Paramesvaran Plllai, I think it is necessary to make a few observations upon his proposals. He says, taking a specific illustration of what he means, that in case of parties planting stones indicating boundaries, they are punishable. I really fail to understand how anybody is aggrieved· For instance, marks are made by putting up fences.

Similarly they may plant granite stones to demarcate the boundary of any particular holding. To that extent no legislature can object. Then the further question is whether they can imitate Government marks so as to mislead people. That may, probably, be made punishable. But the section here covers a good deal more than what Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai aims at. It says:

> "Whoever erects or places any mark or object which is not a survey mark intending or knowing it to be likely that such mark or object may be understood or believed to be a survey mark shall on conviction be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees."

That is very vaguely expressed and I have very serious objection to that clause standing as such. A Magistrate may think that any object is a survey stone likely to mislead.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): This Regulation will apply only if it is a survey mark according to the definition in the Regulation.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Will the definition safeguard non-survey stones resembling survey stones? The language is rather vague.

MR E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamitta*): Will not the ordinary criminal law of the land cover such cases?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Yes. It may be called cheating or fabrication of false evidence, if the mental element is present.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamitta*): Sir, I oppose the motion. The rules on the subject already on the statute book are exhaustive enough, particularly, rule 3 passed in 1923 and also some other rules passed in 1921. I think that these rules will serve our purpose very well. It is my impression that the unauthorised planting of stones can be reduced into an offence under the ordinary criminal law of the land. Under these circumstances I fail to see the necessity for such a penal clause as is sought to be introduced by this Bill. The pakuthi accountants, Proverthikars and Tahsildars are made clearly responsible for the proper preservation of survey marks irrespective of the fact that these marks are put down by the parties themselves or at the instance of the Sirkar. If such a law is sought to be introduced it will be more harmful than beneficial to the ordinary ryots. Tampering with survey marks can be reduced into fabrication of false evidence or cheating which are offences under the Penal Code. I am not concerned with partition. Suppose as a result of measurements made by a surveyor, a party is obliged to put a mark at a certain point.

If it is found on subsequent verification that the survey mark stone is not in the right place due to the failure of the Surveyor to point out to the party the correct spot, the party should not be punished. For instance, if it is 120 links in the records and 120 in the field, that

should not be made a ground to punish poor parties. That is my point. The party was obliged to commit such mistakes quite innocently at the instance of the man, a subordinate of the Survey Department had, whose knowledge of survey might be deficient. That is a point for consideration. It is something like forging an instrument of oppression. The pakuthi Accountants are mainly responsible for reporting such things to the Tahsildar who is called upon to accord sanction for complaints. It has not been made out by the Law Member that the instances of the kind now suggested are so many as to justify interference of the Legislature. To guard against such contingencies, absolutely no reference was made by the Law Member in his introductory speech to the inconvenience felt either by Government or by private parties. I do not know whether there is a similar provision in British India. Also the usual reference is not found here. Under these circumstances, I oppose the whole Bill.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am afraid that the real principle, that I want to be implemented in this Bill, has not, perhaps, been correctly grasped. It has been made clear by the Honourable Members who spoke that they also are agreeable in the view that a person should not be allowed to plant shank marked stones of his own accord without the authority of Government. To that extent they are at one with me. And that is the only principle involved in this Bill. I do not object to parties putting stones to demarcate their portions. I only object if they put stones bearing Government marks without their authority.

If the Surveyor puts a mark what I wish to point out is he is an officer authorised by Government to demarcate areas and plant stones. And his mark will be a survey mark according to the definition in the Regulation.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): But he would not own that mistake if found subsequently.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): In that way every Regulation can be interpreted. But if it is proved that the Government officer committed a mistake and fabricated records, there is the Court to look into it and punish him. Such a possibility is not one that should come up for consideration just now. The only point we have to consider is whether a person who planted a shank marked stone has done so on his own accord without the authority of Government and whether such a man shall be punishable or not. That point has been examined by the Law Officers and it is found that there is no provision in the statute at present to make such an act punishable.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is there any corresponding provision in British India?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I cannot say.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Can a man be punished for placing real survey stones in incorrect places ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): By incorrect places it is meant, places that have not been recognised by the survey officers?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The expression used in the Regulation is forged.

MR. PUTHUPPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Suppose for instance, I myself get a survey stone which no one will be able to distinguish from the stones obtained from a Proverthicar or Tahsildar. May I know whether by means of the present amendment moved by the Law Member the Legislature can prevent such an act being done or prevent correct survey stones being put in incorrect places to mislead people, that is to say, whether it will prevent people from acquiring neighbours' land.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: By putting a question you cannot be allowed to make an explanation.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Will it be an offence under the provisions of the Bill if I manufacture a survey stone of my own and put it in a place where a survey stone ought not to be in accordance with the mark found in the survey records, *i. e.*, putting a wrong survey stone in an incorrect place.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not think that will be an offence.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is it the intention of the Legislature to penalise the discovery of stones in places where they did not correspond with those found in the survey records. That is to say if a Proverthicar comes to my house and finds a genuine stone at a place which is not consistent with the mark found in the records, can I be held liable ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*). The mere finding it out cannot make a person liable. If it is proved that the stone was planted by a particular individual he will be an offender.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is it my duty to establish that it was not I who planted it but it was done by my predecessors ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is the duty of the prosecution to make out that the accused committed the offence. What I was going to say was, that any person planting a shank mark stone in places not recognised by Government should be punishable. That this should be so is clear from the speeches delivered by the members on the floor of the House. If the general principle of the Bill is agreed to, I propose to move for the postponement of the consideration of the various clauses, clause by clause. I find there are certain amendments tabled by Mr. Asan. I got the printed list only just now and I want time to consider them. I would ask for time to consider the clauses one by one later on.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: We shall dispose of the items one after anoher.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I have one question to ask.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I cannot allow that now, because the official member has sat down.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): It was not my mistake. He had to answer a number of questions.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: At this stage I cannot allow any more questions.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*). I oppose the motion, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The question before the House is whether the Bill be taken into consideration.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): With your permission, Sir, I beg to move that further procedure in regard to the Bill be postponed,

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): I second it.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Mr. Damodaran Asan has given notice of certain amendments, a copy of which was put into my hands just now. Though Mr. Asan was kind enough to tell me the amendments even yesterday, I want further time to consider them.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Is not further tabling of amendments admissible?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes, further amendments can be given notice of.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The motion before the House is whether the further consideration of the Bill be postponed.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

THE TRAVANCORE COURT OF WARDS BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, the House is aware that when I moved the third reading of the Bill at the last session it was opposed on the ground that it should not be proceeded with, at once. Now here is another session and I proceed to the third reading of the Bill. Before I make that motion I wish to make some amendments to the Bill.

"The first amendment is," delete clause 41 of the Bill and renumber subsequent clauses. Clause 41 of the Bill reads as follows:

> "When any property of a ward is in the possession of a mortgagee or any person claiming under a mortgagee Our Government may, on being satisfied that it is expedient in the public intereste that the estate should be preserved and that such incumbrancer should deliver up possession of the mortgaged property, make a declaration to that effect, and direct the Court to take possession thereof; the Court shall thereupon by an order in writing require such incumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to the manager at the end of the then current revenue year".

On that clause there was a keen dabate at the last occasion and the division thereon was 28 *for* the clause and 27 *against*. Though there is ample justification for proceeding on that decision and put the clause into operation, in view of the weight of opposition *viz.*, 27 as against 28 including official members, I have considered it proper that I should reconsider the situation. I have done so and come to the conclusion that the clause may be omitted. So I move that clause 41 be deleted.

The question was put and agreed to.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I move that, in clause 49 for the figure '52' substitute the figure '51'. This is only a consequential amendment.

The question was put and agreed to.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) . I move to omit sub-clause (2) of clause 50 and renumber sub-clauses (3) and (4) as sub-clauses (2) and (3). It has to be omitted, because when clause 41 is omitted this amendment is necessary.

The question was put and agreed to.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I now move that the Bill as amended be passed.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : I second it.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The question before the House is that the Travancore Court of Wards Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

The Bill as amended was passed.

THE TRAVANCORE LUNACY BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I now proceed to the third reading of the Travancore Lunacy Bill. There are some formal amendments to be moved and I now move that in clause 1 (1), for the figure "10€" substitute the figure "1110".

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : I second it.

The motion was put and carried.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) ; My second amendment is in clause 1 (3), for "on—." substitute the words "on such date as may be appointed by Our Government in that behalf by Notification in Our Government Gazette".

MR C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : I second it.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I move that the Travancore Lunacy Bill as amended be passed.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : I second it.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The question before the House is whether the Travancore Lunacy Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

THE TRAVANCORE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I beg to move that the Travancore District Municipalities Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of :

1 Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai
2 ,, K. C. Karunakaran
3 ,, C. V. Chandrasekharan
4 ,, Rama Varma Raja
5 ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan
6 ,, Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
7 ,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai
8 ,, K. Mahomed
9 ,, Janardana Kamath
10 ,, M. Sivatanu Pillai
11 ,, K. C. Abraham
12 ,, N. John Joseph
13 Miss. Hepsibah Gnanasikhamony
14 Mr S. Chattanatha Karayalar
15 ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai and
16 ,, K. M. Kuriakose

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : I second it.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

THE TRIVANDRUM CITY MUNICIPAL BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I beg to move that the Trivandrum City Municipal Bili referred to a Select Committee consisting of .—

1 Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai
2 ,, C. V. Chandrasekharan
3 ,, E. V. Krishna Pillai
4 ,, A. Thanu Pillai
5 ,, K. Sankaran
6 Sry. T. Narayani Amma
7 Mr. G. V. Venkitakrishna Aiyah
8 ,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
9 ,, N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
10 ,, C. V. Kunjuraman
11 ,, G. Nilakantan
12 ,, M. K. Madhavan Pillai
13 ,, P. Krishna Pillai
14 ,, K. Kunjukrishna Pillai and
15 ,, R. Raman Pillai.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : I second it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Sir, I wish to move an amendment that the members already referred to may be included in this Bill also, or in other words, I want the same Committee to consider this Bill also.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Names have been read only once and if Mr. Sivatanu Pillai's suggestion is to be accepted it will cause some difficulty. Members have not taken down those names. So a general proposition like that is not likely to be properly understood.

It is not seconded. So, the motion as made by the Law Member—

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : We cannot hear anything. Now I understand that the Chair is proceeding to put the motion to the vote of the House. I do not know what became of my amendment.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I thought I was talking sufficiently loud and I used to think sometimes that I got the credit for talking loud. I am prepared to give for Mr. Sivatanu Pillai the information he wants. I made an observation that Mr. Sivatanu Pillai's motion was not seconded. There is a substantive motion before the House and an amendment has been proposed That amendment has not been seconded. Therefore there is only one motion before the House and I propose to put it to the vote of the House. There is no opposition either. In that case even the necessity for putting it to vote of the House does not arise.

So I take it that the House accepts the motion that the Select Committee as suggested, with the members named by the Law Member, be formed and the Committee do report within six months.

The motion was carrid.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Sir, I beg to present the report of the Travancore Jenmi and Kudyan Regulation (Amendment) Bill and beg to move that the Bill as reported be taken up for consideration.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : I wish to know whether the item above that, has been passed ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I am thankful to Mr. Asan. If you will allow me, Sir, I will go to that just now.

THE TRAVANCORE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I beg to move that Mr. C. S. Krishnasvamy Aiyar be added to the Select Committee appointed to consider the Travancore Life Assurance Companies Bill. The House will remember that I moved that Mr. Nilakanta Pillai be added to the Select Committee. But he has now gone on leave. So I move that Mr. Krishnasvami Aiyar be added to the Select Committee.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : I second it.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

THE TRAVANCORE JENMI AND KUDIYAN REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Sir, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation (Amendment) Bill and move that the Bill as reported be taken up for consideration.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : I second it.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I presume that there is no opposition. So we may take up the consideration of the Bill, clause by clause.

Clause 2.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The question is that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.

The question was put to vote and carried and the clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I find amendments by Messrs. Sankaran and Damodaran Asan.

The following amendments under clause 3 were not moved :—

1. MR. K. SANKARAN :

   In sub-clause (*a*), omit the expression "except in the case of cherikal lands."

2. MR. K. SANKARAN :

   In sub-clause (*a*), omit all the words occurring after the word "Jenmikaram" occurring for the first time in the clause.

3. MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

   Rewrite clause 3 (*a*) thus :—Clause 3. Substitute the following for 3 clause 17 (*a*) :—

   (*a*) So long as the last general Land Revenue Settlement made by Our Government remains in force the *jenmivaram* shall be the *jenmikaram*, provided that in the case of *cherikal* lands the *jenmivaram* whereon is not ascertainable from the terms of the *kanapattom* or the *jenmivaram* whereon is less than the settlement *pattamicham* minus the interest on the *kanam* amount, the settlement *pattamicham* minus the interest on the *kanam* amount shall be the *jenmikaram*.

4. MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

   Omit clause 3, sub-clause (*b*).

5. MR. K. SANKARAN :

   In sub-clause (*b*) omit *Explanation* 3.

6. MR. K. SANKARAN :

In sub-clause (*b*) omit *Explanation* 4.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The question is that clause 3 do stand part of the Bill.

The question was put to vote and carried and the clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The question is whether clause 4 do form part of the Bill.

The question was put to vote and carried and the clause was added to the Bill.

PREAMBLE.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT ; The question is that the Preamble do form part of the Bill.

The question was put to vote and carried and the Preamble was added to the Bill.

TITLE AND CLAUSE 1.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The question is that the title and clause 1 do form part of the Bill.

The question was put to vote and carried and the title and clause 1 were added to the Bill.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I beg to move that the Bill be passed.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : I second it.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The motion before the House is that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put to vote and carried and the Bill was passed.

THE TRAVANCORE VILLAGE PANCHAYAT REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I rise to introduce a Bill to amend the Travancore Village Panchayat Regulation and beg to move that the Bill be read in the Assembly.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : I second it.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I shall briefly explain the principle underlying the Bill. There is no provision at present in the Village Panchayat Regulation for the removal of a member of the Village Panchayat though he may deliberately absent himself from the meetings for any length of time. It is proposed on the analogy of the provision in Section 19 (1) (e) of the Travancore Municipal Regulation V of 1095 to take power for the removal of any member absenting himself without reasonable cause for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the Village Panchayat.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Does the House accept the principle of the Bill ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : May I know how many meetings will be held by the Village Panchayat during the three months ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : There may be a large number of meetings.

The motion was carried and the principle of the Bill was accepted by the House.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The Bill has to be taken into consideration. I do not propose to refer it to a Select Committee. It will come up in due course.

THE TRAVANCORE MECHANICAL LIGHTERS BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Sir, I rise to introduce a Bill to provide for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on Mechanical Lighters. It has been published in the Gazette and I beg to move that the Bill be read in the Assembly.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : I second it.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, this Bill is, perhaps, to some extent a formal Bill. The House is well aware that an excise duty has been imposed upon matches manufactured in the country. If a corresponding duty is not imposed upon lighters such lighters may be manufactured on a large scale and the duty expected to be collected on the matches will be lost. It is therefore thought proper to impose such a duty on the lighters.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Is any special provision made for travellers using lighters for their personal use ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : No special provision is made. I propose to move it to a Committee so that it may be examined more carefully.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : My question is whether the Law Member does not think that it is a serious omission ? Under Section 13 those who carry lighters are liable to punishment. Under Sections 11, 12 and 13 "whoever evades, or attempts to evade, the payment of any duty payable by him under this Regulation or fails to supply any information which is required under this Regulation or the rules to supply......" That is a penal clause. So I would request the Law Member to see that a provision is made in favour of those who want to use them.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Yes, that may be considered.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The question before the House is that the principle of the Bill be affirmed.

The motion was put to vote and carried and the principle of the Bill was accepted by the House.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*additional Head Sirkar Vaki*): I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members:—

1 Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai
2 ,, P. Chidambaram Pillai
3 ,, K. C. Karunakaran
4 ,, M. Mahomed Haneef
5 ,, E. K. Kunjuraman
6 ,, A. Easvara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*)
7 ,, A. Easvara Pillai (*Kottarakara*)
8 ,, S. Nilakanta Pillai
9 ,, V. T. Chacko
10 ,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri and
11 ,, Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon

to report within four months.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): I second it.

The motion was declared carried.

THE TRAVANCORE MEDICAL REGISTRATION BILL.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I rise to introduce a Bill for the registration of medical practitioners and for the prevention of the pracitce of the allopathic system of medicine and surgery by persons other than registered practitioners. The Bill has been published in the Gazette with a statement of objects and reasons. I move that the Bill be read in the Assembly.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): I second it.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, representations have been made to Government on various occasions and by various bodies that some legal provisions should be made for distinguishing persons who are really qualified to practise the allopathic system of medicine and surgery from those who are mere quacks, who, though they may profess to be qualified in allopathic system of medicine, are not really so.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Were there not representations that people who are professing in other system of medicine should also not be allowed to practise?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There may be.. ....

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is now too early to ask that question?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): The Law Member has, however, understood me.

MR. KAYALLM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): A proposal has been made that a law should be passed in Travancore for the registration of the really qualified persons and the punishment of the unauthorised practitioners. This Bill has been prepared generally on the lines of the Madras Medical Registration Act, IV of 1914. The Bill provides for a Medical Council being established in Travancore with a Registrar as the Council's Secretary, and for their maintaining a register in which the names of qualified persons will be registered. The Council is also given power to remove the name of any person from the register for adequate reasons after making an enquiry for the purpose. An appeal will lie to the Government against the orders of the Council but a resort to the Civil Courts is not allowed. Certain qualifications, which are considered sufficient to entitle a person to registration are given in the schedule to the Bill, but other qualifications also may be accepted on the recommendations of the Council. Further, in view of the existence of a large number of medical practitioners in Travancore who may not have any degrees, provision is made in the Bill that the Council may examine those persons and give them license to entitle them to practise in the country and for registration as medical practitioners in allopathic system.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*). May I know who are the persons who are contemplated to come under that Section.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is, persons to be examined?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Yes.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The purpose immediately in view is to provide for persons who are trained in medical schools in Travancore and in other parts of India but do not possess any degree. They are successful practitioners in the allopathic system. They may not have any degree of any University or any qualification prescribed in the schedule. Such persons may be examined and in future when such persons without qualifications come forward, the Council may examine them and admit them. A provision is made in clause 23 making it penal for any person who is not really qalified in allopathy to practise that system.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know why the member considers that allopathy is more dangerous than Ayurveda, Unani, etc?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Not that I consider the misapplication of other systems of medicine less dangerous but these representations have been confined—at any rate largely confined—to allopathic system of medicine. There may have been complaints as regards other systems of medicine also. Perhaps when the complaints grow larger, Government may have to consider legislation to control the practice of those systems of medicine also. But there may possibly be one difficulty in regard to other systems.

There are not recognised institutions in sufficient numbers in other systems whose degrees may be considered as sufficient to entitle people to practise in such systems and whose degrees or diplomas alone would be treated as conferring eligibility to practise. For example take the case of Ayurveda. No doubt, we have an Ayurvedic College. But we have also persons who are efficient practitioners in Ayurveda who may not have trained themselves in any institution, say for example as the Ashta Vaidyans.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): In such cases cannot the Council hold examinations?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The question will be whether it will be practicable. Allopathy has been in existence in Europe for a large number of years and we have definite bodies in India as well as elsewhere to examine and it will be very easy to say that such and such persons are qualified and bring them into the register. At any rate, so far as the present Bill is concerned it is contemplated to bring under control the allopathic practitioners alone. It does not say the others need not be brought under legislation. My Bill is confined to one system. If the House is really anxious that practitioners in other systems of medicine should also be brought under legislation that may be considered separately.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Is the member aware that the Diploma "L. I. M." recognised by the Madras Government is conferred upon practitioners of *Ayurveda* and *Unani*?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I must know what "L. I. M." means.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I may explain. The Diploma "L. I. M." means "Licentiate in Indian Medicine."

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I accept the information supplied by the member, Sir.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, I wish to speak a few words on the principle of this Bill. What is really the object of this enactment is the question for the consideration of the House. Is it merley to keep the fair name of allopathy intact or is it to protect the lives of persons from the clutches of quacks? I consider it more important, Sir, and a more important duty of Government to protect the lives of innocent persons from the practice of medicines by persons who are not qualified to do so. If that should be the object of this Bill, as undoubtedly it is, then this House will be anxious to affirm that and to implement that, I consider that it is more the Homeopathy, *Ayurveda, Unani* and more than all these, the Naturopathy, that is doing havoc among the people who are innocent. Sir, I cannot understand and I deny the fact that there is less of complaint with regard to these forms than with regard to the forms of medicine practised in the allopathic system. If facts are taken into account and if our experience is any guide, I can say from the little experience that I have, that considerably more havoc is

perpetrated by persons who profess to practise Homeopathy, *Unani* and Naturopathy than Allopathy. There are less of dissemblers among practitioners of the Allopathic practitioners than there are among the practitioners of the Homeopathic and kindred systems. Degrees which will deceive anybody, degrees, which will import great imortance to persons had they been genuine, are to be found more frequently used by the Homeopathic and other systems of medicine and there are Colleges, Universites and other institutions in India and elsewhere which confer such degrees and give a charter to these persons to work havoc in the rural parts of Travancore. Sir, there is another class of people who do not hold any degrees, who do not put up boards in Travancore but who are more insistent and invidious and danger from them is more persistent and pervades throughout Travancore. I refer to the Naturopathy system. People who read some books, or articles in some periodicals begin to practise upon persons for diseases which require delicate and skillful handling. I know one or two cases where the ultimate penalty of death has occurred to persons by the treatment given by Naturopathic quacks. Persons who ought to know better are indulging in this past-time. Sir, they have to be convicted. If they have escaped scot-free, till now, they should not be allowed to go on in that way any longer. Sir, a particular friend of mine who has been ailing from a serious illness has been subject to the treatment by a quack recently but he escaped from the jaws of death. So I think the scope of the Bill has to be widened. If it is not to be widened, it does not serve its purpose and we may have to oppose the Bill if it is absolutely useless.

The immediate necessity for the Bill is to prevent persons from the hands of quacks. If the Bill cannot be widened, whatever may be the difficulties—the difficulties have to be overcome and the Bill has to be passed by the Legislature to protect the lives of persons. What is the effective method of protecting the lives of persons? That should be the concern of the House, and if that is so, the difficulties in the way should not be sufficient reason for not adapting that course. The difficulties have to be overcome. We are not very keen on passing this legislation merely to say that our statute book also contains a Medical Registration Bill. That is not the purpose. The legislation should be to meet the immediate need and I assert, Sir, and every member here will assert that the complaint is more and more insistent that the danger is great in the practice of other systems of medicine than allopathy. I am not aware and I have not come across quacks who pracise allopathic system. I think even if they exist, where other kinds of quacks flourish in abundance, I am sure, that the allopathic quack is not such a common type as the other ones. So that, I have very serious objection to this Bill being introduced and the attention of the House engaged in this limited sphere which is not going to really benefit the public. I am very seriously of opinion and I place that for the information of the House that the principle of the Bill can be accepted only

if the scope of this legislation, the disciplinary control that can be exercised by this legislation, can be extended to the other nefarious quacks as well who are prevalent in Travancore and who are causing innumerable loss of life and who are practising the most cruel system of exploitation and thereby shortening the lives of several human beings. This should not be allowed. So I consider it a point of vital importance that the scope of the Bill should be extended further and without that this Bill is ineffective and purposeless. So I plead that the scope of the Bill should be enhanced.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Does the member want to include faith quacks also?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Every person who has not sufficient qualification, every person who endangers the lives of persons by his actions—every such person should be brought under law. That is my suggestion.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*); The Bill is not only insufficient but also very harmful. Because the moment that it is passed into law you will see the very few quacks in allopathy emerging as quacks of Homeopathy, *Unani* and other types. There may be want of standards on which some provision can be made in regard to other systems of medical practice than allopathy. Here there is a Medical Council and that Council is given the power to hold examinations. Why not we introduce into that Council members who are authorities in these various systems of medicine. Drivers, dismissed peons and people of such cadre practise as doctors. There are M. D's. and people holding M. B. B. S. degree even among them. Therefore it is explained by the Law Member that it is the want of proper standard for really all the systems of medical treatment that prevents him from introducing into the scope of this Bill other forms of treatment prevalent in Travancore. I want to make my position very clear. Even from today onwards you will see the allopathic quacks emerging as quacks of other systems of medical treatment. We are not going to benefit a single individual by introducing this Bill. There are some other provisions also in the Bill, which I think, will be modified during the Select Committee stage, for instance clause 15 in which there is a right of appeal on the decision of the Council and in clause 18 which provides that on no account the period of 3 months for the party affected by the decision of the Council should be extended. We see that there are exceptions made in all other legislations in regard to the application of limitation, but such a saving clause is not found inserted here.

Clause 21. Well that again is a clause which will work havoc upon students attending Universities which for no fault of students forfeit recognition by the Council. As a result of the disobedience of Universities these students are obliged to forego the benefits of the degrees conferred upon them. Therefore if the Law Member does not promise anything definitely he would at least say that all kinds of treatments

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prevalent in Travancore will be brought under the purview of this Bill and I submit that this Bill should not be allowed to be referred to the Select Committee in its present form. It is very harmful.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : There is no proposal now before the House that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. The question is on the principle contained in the Bill.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : The principle should not be accepted.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Sir I oppose the introduction of this Bill. The Bill is most dangerous to the public as well as to the medical practitioners. If this Bill is accepted the best medical practitioners of this country like Dr. Noble will be excluded from practising in the State. Other medical practitioners of the Mission Hospitals who have proved their eminence and efficiency will also be excluded.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Do you mean to say that all these people are without degrees ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : No, Sir, I was trying to point out that the Mission Hospitals will have to be closed down if this Bill becomes Law. In the schedule that is given in this Bill it is stated certain qualification are necessary for persons to become registered practitioners in our State. But these Doctors in the Mission Hospitals have no such prescribed qualification. All of them, as a matter of fact, those gentlemen who are practising successfully, do not possess any of these qualifications specified in the schedule of the Bill.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member whether there is not a provision in the Bill exempting such people ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : I understand that some of the best men of the Mission Hospitals and other Private Practitioners would refuse to undergo the ordeal of the examination, while people who are far inferior to them would get success. If anybody would go to the Mission Hospital at Attingal or Kundara he would be surprised to see that patients are running up to those places from various distant places to get medical advice from the medical practitioners employed in those Hospitals and the patients who go over there are successfully treated.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. S. J. Nair, I threw out a hint. I am obliged to make an observation. Unless you say that all eminent doctors in these Mission Hospitals are people who have no degrees you cannot develop that argument ; and you say that there is not a single member of that staff who has not any degree. Do you say all these people are without any degree ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : All of them are without any degree, as shown in the schedule of the Bill.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Do you deliberately express that you make yourself personally responsible for the statement you are going to

make that there is nobody employed in the Mission Hospitals who has any degree ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I have myself already informed the House—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Is he prepared to give that undertaking?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether such Medical Practitioners prescribe medicines to their friends and their enemies alike?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): So far as medical practice is concerned there is no question of friend or foe. To a Medical Practitioner all are alike. If the principle contained in this Bill is permitted to be admitted, I fear, that all the Mission Hospitals that have rendered great service to the suffering humanity in the state will have to be closed down and they will have to be replaced by some other "pretenders" I mean persons who hold degrees and are shown in the schedule to this Bill, but who are unfit or incapable to treat patients. Good medical practice requires not degrees but experience and knowledge. As one of my friends just now pointed out a good and experienced medical practitioner would be really reluctant to appear before any council or Body for an examination. Apart from the Mission Hospitals and Salvation Army Hospitals there are some private Doctors who are successfully carrying on their allopathic treatment. The principle contained in this Bill would forbid those gentlemen to continue their medical practice, so much so, people will not get adequate medical relief. Some time back Sir, in the local General Hospital, there was one Mr. Manual who was a Compounder and who subsequently was entertained as a medical officer in the staff of the Hospital. If the principle of the Bill is accepted—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You are giving facts of ancient history.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : No, Sir, these facts are from modern history itself. There are various examples to be cited from the ancient History also.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT ; I have already said that instances of persons need not be given. I hope Mr. Nair will defer to that.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Sir, I say this only with the view that if some prominent name is brought in the discussion, all could understand the merit of my argument. With these words I oppose this Bill, Sir, in its entirety. Its principle cannot be accepted. It ought to be rejected.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Sir, I oppose the principle of the Bill. As a remedy suggested it is inadequate and will not cope with the prevalent evil. I personally consider the quacks practising either allopathy or *Ayurveda* or any other system as undesirable on principle. But such a penal measure is inexpedient now in our State. If you look into the medical statistics' you will see

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that the Government Hospitals cater only to a very small percentage of the entire population of the state. These quacks are doing a real service to the people in the sense that half a loaf is better than no loaf. The medical practitioners, though they have not any degree, are doing real service and the people have much confidence in them in the rural parts and they have more human kindness and consideration than the boasted degree-holders who are in charge of the various Hospitals in the country. It is not a rate phenomenon in the rural parts to see poor ignorant sick patients being asked to wait outside in the Hospitals unattended simply because they have not five rupees to spare, the only passport to attract the sympathetic attention of the medical officer in charge of the Hospital. (*Hear hear.*)

I must say that the Law Member has exhibited absolute lack of imagination in having chosen this particular moment of acute economic depression for introducing a measure of this nature which cuts at the root of rural medical relief in this State. It is not unlikely or unnatural that the Government might have received representations from interested parties, from unemployed medical degree-holders, for a measure like the one now before the House. It is of course a matter for heart-burning for them when they find that, in rural parts, in spite of their degrees, they do not get any practice whereas men with no educational or examination qualifications get good practice and command the confidence of the rural population. It is a well known fact, Sir, that the popularity of a physician does not depend upon his degree or examination but on very many other factors. Personal attention, courtesy, kindness, above all careful and correct diagnosis of the disease, these are the main factors necessary for a doctor becoming popular. Sympathy is what the people want from medical men. These things have nothing to do with University degrees.

After all, Sir, how have we suffered for want of a Bill like the one we are now discussing? In spite of these so-called quacks, the Census Commissioner tells us in his report that our population is steadily increasing. There cannot, therefore, be any grave danger to our population if the present state of affairs is allowed to continue. I submit, Sir, that so long as Government do not come forward with a net-work of rural dispensaries to afford medical relief to the poor rural population at their doors, we are not justified in enacting a penal legislation like the one now before us. In the absence of well-equipped rural dispensaries, the poor people in rural parts, people who cannot spare even 2 as. or 4 as. for medical relief, must be allowed to have at least the help that they are now able to get from the indigenous doctors, the so-called quacks. Sir, Government may issue any number of circulars that their medical officers must not receive any remuneration for the treatment that they give in the Government hospitals and dispensaries. But the grim fact remains that only the rich are able to attract the attention of the medical officers of Government. The poor man in the street has always to depend upon the native physician.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The Bill does not say that only Doctors in the service of Government shall practise hereafter. The Bill allows qualified and recognised private practitioners also to practise medicine. I merely want to draw your attention to that fact.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*) : I have gone through the Bill, Sir, and I know that, over and above the Government doctors, qualified private doctors also can practise the profession even after this Bill becomes law. But my point is that there is no reason why the numerous unqualified physicians, who are enjoying the confidence of the people, who are doing real service to the bulk of the population, should be penalised for the sake of the few costly medical degree-holders, especially in the absence of the very necessary provision of a net-work of rural dispensaries. Till we create such a net-work of rural dispensaries the representatives of the people ought not to encourage a penal legislation like the one now before us.

There is, in the Bill, as we all know, provision for a Medical Council which is empowered to certify that even unqualified men may practise the profession if they appear before the Medical Council and satisfy them about their experience and work. My submission, Sir, is that in that provision the Law Member is only affording another institution for corruption. It will help only those who can get the favour or good-will of high officials or rich and influential men. That provision will only help corruption, and as such should not be encouraged.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : What is the remedy that the member would suggest?

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*) : Before disqualifying the numerous unqualified, indigenous *vaidyans*, the so-called quacks, Government must make decent and adequate provision for the medical needs of the people throughout the State. I admit that treatment by these indigenous *vaidyans* may not be scientific. It may even be risky and dangerous. Still, in the absence of better medical aid, the people do get immense relief from the present treatment, unscientific as it may be. As a matter of fact, people find from actual experience that they do get relief from these *vaidyans*. Else there is no reason why these *vaidyans* should be so popular as they are now. The people are now able to get cheap medical aid at their door. That is why I submit that, before we penalise the present rural practitioners, we must provide for a more suitable and better substitute.

Another objectionable feature of the Bill is that, in order to get recognised and registered as practitioners, these practitioners have to appear before the Medical Council and satisfy them. The discretion is left to the Medical Council to allow these rural practitioners to continue their practice or not. That, certainly, is not a desirable provision. I can understand a provision to the effect that in future only persons with prescribed qualifications, recognised by the Government

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or by some other agency like the Medical Council, will be allowed to practise; but to say that even people who have been practising for the last 10 or 15 years, who have been doing real service to the people, should now be compelled to satisfy the fanciful standards of the medical council is not proper and we should not allow retrospective effect to this piece of legislation. This provision really curtails one of the elementary rights of the people. I submit, Sir, that just like fresh air, light and good water, medical aid also every citizen can insist as absolute necessity. Therefore, in the absence of adequate medical relief provided by Government, it is only natural that the people seek the aid of the existing agency. I therefore oppose the principle of this Bill. If the House is going to accept the principle of the Bill, I submit that, at least in the Select Committee, some of the provisions must undergo a radical change. The very scope of the Bill requires change.

The Bill must respect the present vested interests, must take into consideration the existing unqualified practitioners of standing and must legislate and lay down conditions only for the future practitioners.

MR PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I heartily support the principle of this Bill. I may, in this connection, remind the House of the old controversy between the medical practitioner and the legal practitioner as to who was more useful to society. The legal practitioner said that the blunder of the medical man could be seen 6 feet below the ground. The medical practitioner retorted that the blunder of the legal practitioner could be seen high up in the air. I am glad that the Medical Practitioners' Bill and the Bar Council Bill are, after all, about to be placed on the legislative anvil of Travancore.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT You are wrong. one has already been placed on the anvil. The fact that a Bill has been introduced means that it has been placed on the legislative anvil.

MR A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): This Bill is now being actually hammered.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Yes. It is none too soon that we get such a useful measure. Even in Madras, which is the most backward province in British India, a measure like our present Bill was passed into law so long ago as 1914, over 20 years ago. Sir, the absence of proper standards prescribed under a legislative enactment has been felt in Travancore on more than one occasion.

The Honourable Members will remember that when, the other day, we were considering the Lunacy Bill, we felt great difficulty on account of the absence of an enactment like the one now before us. The term "medical practitioner" had to be defined in the Lunacy Bill, under which a lunatic had to be examined and declared a lunatic by a competent and qualified medical practitioner. At that

time, some of us who had foreboding about the present Bill were quite satisfied since we knew that the necessary provision would be made in this Bill·

This Bill is a very important measure. While heartily supporting its principles, I would also urge upon the attention of the House, the necessity to widen the scope of the Bill so as to include practitioners of *Unani*, *Siddha*, *Ayurveda* and other systems of medicines.

With these observations, I support the principle of the Bill.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRIHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*) In spite of the strenuous and oft-repeated arguments of Messrs. S. J. Nair and Edavanatt Padmanabha Menon, I regret I cannot agree with them. As has been pointed out by Mr. Pacode Narayana Pillai, this is a very important and very necessary measure. Travancore has only been late to prevent effectively... ....

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Will you speak up, Mr. Panickar?

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRIHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*): Travancore has only been late to recognise the need to prevent the pernicious and insidious growth of the so-called medical practitioners whose services are so much extolled to the skies as the saviours of humanity in Travancore.

Sir, it has been argued that, since the Government have not been able to provide suitable and adequate medical relief to all the people in the country, these quacks must be freely allowed to dole out indiscriminately doses of their poison so that they may end sooner the lives of the sick and the infirm.

If legislation like the Vakil's Regulation can be made to restrict the activities of individuals in the matter of choice of their profession intended to serve the people in the matter of their liberty and property, why not a piece of legislation which would secure the lives of people from the pernicious effects of the so-called medical practitioners be enacted? If it is true that the Bill proposed by the Law Member is inadequate, why should we reject the Bill instead of making it adequate to meet the requirements. I entirely agree with the principle of the Bill and would add that every kind of medical practitioners practising in Travancore must be brought within its purview.

Coming to another aspect of the matter, the schedule attached to this Bill seems to be defective in one very material particular. Going through it very carefully, I find the absence of the medical degrees obtained in the British Isles. If those degrees are not to be recognised in Travancore as sufficent guarantee to practise medicine, I do not know how our Darbar Physician himself will hold his job in Travancore. With these observations, I support the principle of the Bill and request that the provision should be enlarged so as to bring in all kinds of medical practitioners.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): **സർ,** തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സംസ്ഥാനത്തു് ഒരു മെഡിക്കൽ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ബില്ലുകൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ട കാലമായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായക്കാരനല്ല ഞാൻ. എല്ലാതാലൂക്കുകളിലേയും ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ചികിത്സിപ്പിച്ചു എന്നുള്ള ആശ്വാസത്തിനെങ്കിലും വൈദ്യസഹായം ലഭിക്കുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ധാരാളമായി അലോപ്പതി ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂഷൻസോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഹോമിയോപ്പതി, ആയുർവേദം ആദിയായ വൈദ്യശാലകളോ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതുവരെ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു മെഡിക്കൽ റജിസ്ട്രേഷൻബിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു നിരാശയുണ്ടാക്കുമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായമാണെനിക്കുള്ളതു്. ഹോമിയോപ്പതി, നാച്ചുറോപ്പതി, തുടങ്ങിയ പേരിൽ വൈദ്യം നടത്തുന്നവരിൽ നിന്നുമുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഉപദ്രവങ്ങളാണു് അധികമുള്ളതു്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഉപദ്രവകാരികളെ തീരെ ഒഴിച്ചും അത്രമാത്രം ഉപദ്രവകാരികളല്ലാത്ത അലോപ്പതിക്കാരെമാത്രം ബാധിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണവും ഉള്ള ഒരു ബിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നതിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം എന്താണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. പരമാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ഡിഗ്രിയുള്ള അലോപ്പതിഡാക്ടർമാരുടെ പണസമ്പാദനത്തിനു ഇന്നുബാധകമായിനില്ക്കുന്ന ഡിഗ്രിയില്ലാത്ത അലോപ്പതിഡാക്ടന്മാരുടെ ഉപദ്രവത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു് അവക്കു കൂടുതൽ ആദായം ഉണ്ടാക്കാമെന്നുള്ളതല്ലാതെ അതിൽ കൂടുതലായി യാതൊന്നുംതന്നെ ഈ ബില്ലുകൊണ്ടു് ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായികാണുന്നില്ല.

ഒരു ബിൽ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു് പരിപൂർണ്ണമായിരിക്കണം. ഈ ബില്ലിൽ അവ്യാപ്തിദോഷവും, അതിവ്യാപ്തിദോഷവും കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഹോമിയോപ്പതി വൈദ്യന്മാരെ ഇവിടെ ഏതുഭാഗത്തും ധാരാളംകാണാം. വലിയ അക്ഷരത്തിൽ "എം. ഡി." എന്നും മററും എഴുതി ഒടുവിൽ ബ്രാക്കററിൽ "ഹോമിയോ" എന്നും എഴുതി ജനങ്ങളെ ഇക്കൂട്ടർ തെററിദ്ധരിപ്പിക്കയാണു് ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതു്. അടുത്തകാലത്തു പ്ലാഞ്ചെററ് വൈദ്യന്മാരും ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. മുന്നുരൂപാകൊടുത്തു് ഒരു പലകവരുത്തിയാൽ ആക്കും "പ്ലാഞ്ചെററ്" വൈദ്യന്മാരാകാം. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള കൂട്ടരെ ആരേയും ഈ ബില്ലിൽ ചേക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ഇതിനു അവ്യാപ്തിദോഷമുണ്ടു്. ആയുവേദത്തെ ഇതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താതു് അഷ്ടവൈദ്യന്മാരുടെ സ്ഥാനത്തെ വിചാരിച്ചാണെന്നു ലാമെമ്പർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു. അതുപോലെ പത്തും പതിനഞ്ചും കൊല്ലം അലോപ്പതിസിസ്റ്റം അനുസരിച്ചു് ചികിത്സനടത്തി ജനങ്ങളുടെ നന്ദിക്കും ബഹുമാനത്തിനും അർഹന്മാരായിത്തീന്നിട്ടുള്ള നല്ലവൈദ്യന്മാരുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങനെയുള്ളവർ മെ

ഡിക്കൽകൌൺസിലിൽപോയി അവിടത്തെ പരീക്ഷപാസാകാതെ പ്രാ
ക്റ്റീസ് ചെയ്യാൻ അനുവദിക്കുകയില്ലഎന്നുള്ളതാണ് ബില്ലിലെ അതി
വ്യാപ്തിദോഷം. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ളവർ നല്ലവിദ്യാഭ്യാസമുള്ളവരാ
ണ്, യോഗ്യന്മാരായും അയോഗ്യന്മാരായുമുള്ളവരെ തിരിച്ചറിയുവാൻ
അവക്കു പ്രാപ്തിയുണ്ടു. ഒന്നോരണ്ടോകൊല്ലമാണെങ്കിൽ ഒരുപക്ഷേ
അയോഗ്യന്മാരായ ഡാക്ടന്മാരുടെ മിരട്ടിൽപെട്ടുഎന്നു വന്നേക്കാം.
നേരേമറിച്ചു പത്തുംപതിനഞ്ചുംകൊല്ലം വകയ്ക്കുകൊള്ളാത്ത വൈദ്യന്മാ
രുടെ മിരട്ടിൽ പെടത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള ബുദ്ധിശൂന്യത തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ
ജനതതിക്കുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. മെഡിക്കൽകൌൺ
സിൽ എന്നു ഒരു പുതിയവ്യവസ്ഥ ഈ ബില്ലിൽ ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു. അ
തിൽ അംഗങ്ങളായിവരാൻ പോകുന്നവരാരാണെന്നും അവരിൽനിന്നു
ആനുകൂല്യം കിട്ടാൻപോകുന്നതാർക്കാണെന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ നിശ്ചയിക്കാൻ
വഴിയില്ല. എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം തുറന്നുപറകയാണെങ്കിൽ വളരെ ജ
നരഞ്ജനയുള്ള വൈദ്യനാണു മെഡിക്കൽകൌൺസിലിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയി
ൽ അയോഗ്യനാകാൻ ഇടവരുന്നതു്. അവരിൽനിന്നുമാത്രമേ ഈ ബിൽ
കൊണ്ടു സഹായിക്കാനുദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവക്കു നഷ്ടംവരാൻ ഇടയുള്ളു. യഥാ
ർത്ഥത്തിൽ അയോഗ്യന്മാരായിട്ടുള്ളവരെ മെഡിക്കൽ പ്രാക്റ്റീസിനു
നിർബാധം അനുവദിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും. അതിനാൽ എല്ലാവൈദ്യന്മാ
രെയും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയും യോഗ്യന്മാരായ അലോപ്പതിവൈദ്യന്മാരെ
മെഡിക്കൽകൌൺസിലിൽ പോകാതെ പ്രാക്റ്റീസ് ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു
അനുവദിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ രൂപീകരിച്ചും ഉള്ള ഒരു
ബില്ലാണ് ആവശ്യമുള്ളതെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ
ബില്ലിന്റെ മൂലതത്വത്തോടു യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalpuzha I*): Sir, I also oppose this Bill. In fact the Bill counts the practitioners of only one system of medicine, namely, the allopathic system, as the real medical practitioners. If that is the ony recognisable system of medicine, Government has to begin by stopping the Ayurveda institutions in the State, by abolishing the Ayurveda College in the first instance and withdrawing all the grants now given to the Ayurveda institutions. If, on the other hand, the Agurveda system is a system entitled to recognition as a system of medicine, it passes my understanding why this Bill does not say anything about that. The Learned Law Member seems to concentrate all. This attention upon allopathy when he said that the whole system of allopathic medicine will be made subject to a council to be formed, known as the Travancore Medical Council. I am afraid that would be installing a tyrannous institution over the

medical practitioners of the allopathic system in this State. I know certain allopathic doctors who in order to ingratiate themselves into the favour of their superiors resort to certain methods to secure their good graces, In spite of the assumed merits of the allopathic system whatever they may be,—I am only a layman, and am not in a position to examine critically that system—there are very serious conflicts between doctors. For instance, in one case one doctor was of opinion that a man had haemic murmur while another doctor of equal status totally denied it. This difference was referred to their superior who without deciding who was right, was found to stand like Colossus of Rhodes astride over them. That is how it ended. Thus we meet with all manner of differences in the allopathic system. We also come across gross carelessness on the part of doctors, male and female. Hence where is the immaculate glory that is claimed for the allopathic doctors? Here you are going to instal a central organisation in the State which will hereafter control the destinies of the allopathic doctors in the State. There are allopathic doctors who are unsympathetic to the poor in the State. In the town of Alleppey there are doctors who in spite of various degree-holders are carrying on charitable medical activities for the relief of the poor and probably making much money by such generous practice. It will be a very serious disaster if these doctors, who now afford relief to the poor, are to be eliminated because they do not satisfy the Medical Council. If they are not to be recognised, the poor will have to go without any medical help. The Government of Travancore have been approached by the members of this House for medical assistance in various centres of this State. But there has not been any adequate response, and if this medical council is set up, what will be the effect of it except to close the doors for all help? The man who now administers medicine may be a quack in some instances, but he is thriving, proving thereby the insufficiency and the worthiness of the professionals. The poor man finds that some sort of relief is available to him. In these circumstances, I am submitting that before you interfere with the freedom of medical practice you must be prepared to do the needful yourself by supplying proper medical assistance. Unless that is done this Bill will be a postively ruinous measure from the standpoint of the poor classes.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: To-morrow will be a non-official day. The House will now adjourn and meet again to-morrow at 11 A.M.

The House adjourned at 4-58 P.M.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS
of
THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBL

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

FIRST ASSEMBLY

FIFTH SESSION

Thursday, the 23rd May 1935/9th Edavam 1110.

The Assembly re-assembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, at Eleven of the clock, the President presiding.

OATH OF OFFICE.

Mr. James Simpson and Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar took the oath and signed the rolls.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Grant-in-aid Vaidyans.

21. *MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of grant-in-aid vaidyans, with their qualifications, the dates on which they were given grant-in-aid, the dates on which grade promotions were given to them and the present order of their seniority?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): A* list of grant-in-aid vaidyans furnishing the required particulars is laid on the table.

Acting Accountants in Pakuthi Offices.

22. *MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table:

(*a*) the list of acting Accountants in Pakuthi offices of the Quilon Division arranged according to the order of seniority, with the dates of their first appointment;

(*b*) the names of Accountants appointed in permanent vacancies since 1-1-1109 with the dates of their first appointment in Quilon Division; and

(*c*) the names of acting Accountants confirmed after 1-1-1109 with the dates of their first appointment?

*Vide Appendix No. I—pages 10[illegible] to 112.

G. P. T. 82. 350. 2-2-11.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Lists A, B and C containing the required particulars are laid on the table.

Lady Graduates in the State.

23. ***SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total number of lady Graduates in Travancore and

(*b*) the number employed under the Government?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Government do not maintain the statistics required by the member.

(*b*) The information has been called for from the heads of departments.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA (*Nominated*): May I know from the Government whether a definite policy has been adopted by them in regard to the recruitment of qualified women in Travancore?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Their applications are considered along with other applications. But Government have not declared that so much percentage of the appointments will be given to women.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from Government whether they have declared that the applications of ladies must be given preference to those of the males when the qualifications are the same?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government have not adopted any such policy. Their applications are considered along with other applications. When Government think that they should be given preference, they do so. No definite policy has been laid down in that respect.

Persons recommended by the Protector of Depressed Classes for appointments in Public Service.

24. ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of persons who have obtained appointments in the Government service, in accordance with the recommendations of the Protector of the Depressed Classes?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): A †statement giving the information thus far received is placed on the table. Statements by caste have not been furnished by heads of departments. Fuller information will be called for.

MR. T. T. KESVAN SASTRI (*Nominatd*): ഫാറസ്റ്റ്, ഇൻഡസ്ട്രി, ആയുർവേദം എന്നീ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളിൽ അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകൻ എത്രപേർക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ദയവായി പറയാമൊ?

**Vide* Appendix No. II.—pages 112 to 119.

†*Vide* Appendix No. III.—page 120.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): ഇന്നയിന്ന ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ ഇത്രപേരെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകൻെറ സ്റ്റേറ്റുമെൻറു കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): നിയമനാധികാരമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകൻെറ ശുപാർശപ്രകാരം നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്താതിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകൻ ശുപാർശചെയ്യുന്നവരെ എല്ലാം നിയമിക്കുന്നില്ല. അവരിൽ ചിലരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകൻെറ ശുപാർശയിന്മേൽമാത്രമാണോ ഈ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളത്?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): അല്ല. അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകൻെറ ശുപാർശപ്രകാരവും അല്ലാതെയും നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഈഴവസമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരുടേതുകൂടി കണക്കാക്കിയല്ലേ ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റുമെൻറു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളത്?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): അല്ലെന്നാണ് തോന്നുന്നത്.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member the number of qualified applicants from the community in the Ayurveda and other departments?

MR T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

Depressed class Hindus and Christians.

25. ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in the division of communities, the depressed class Christians and the depressed class Hindus have been treated alike by them?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Depressed class Christians and depressed class Hindus are treated alike by Government for purposes of concessional treatment, *e. g.* registry of land, fee concessions, public service, representation in public bodies, etc.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): അധഃകൃതഹിന്ദുക്കൾ അധഃകൃതക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളേക്കാൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ മുന്നിട്ടുനില്ക്കുന്നു എന്നറിയാമോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ആ വിവരം സെൻസസ് റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഉണ്ട്. അധഃകൃതക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളേക്കാൾ അധഃകൃതഹിന്ദുക്കൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ മുന്നണിയിൽ നിൽക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നാണു തോന്നുന്നതു്.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): ഉദ്യോഗവിഷയത്തിൽ ഈ രണ്ടുകൂട്ടരേയും താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ എങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുപറയാമോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ആ കണക്ക് ഇപ്പോൾ എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇനി ഒരവസരത്തിൽ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ചോദിച്ചാൽ മറുപടി പറയാം.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അധഃകൃതക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്ക് അധഃകൃതഹിന്ദുക്കളോട് ഒപ്പമുള്ള സൌജന്യങ്ങൾ ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടാതിരുന്നാൽ അവർക്ക് എങ്ങിനെ കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നറിയാമോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The member is expressing an opinion. He asks if the depressed class Christians are not given the same concessions as the depressed class Hindus, how the depressed class Christians can get on.

PRESIDENT: It is a hypothetical question.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) May I know why Government persisted in classifying certain depressed class Christians separately in spite of objections from them?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The present classification of Christians was made at the request of the Christians themselves. The depressed class Christians themselves represented to Government that they should be treated as a separate class, and Government have done so.

Means of communication in the Nedumangad taluk.

26. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that there is absence of sufficient means of communication in the Nedumangad taluk;

(*b*) whether they are aware that there is an influx and high increase of population in the Nedumangad taluk between the time of the former census and the recent census

(*c*) the area of the taluk and its population according to the old census and the recent census

(*d*) since 20 years how many miles of new cartable roads were constructed in the Nedumangad taluk and what they are and what is the extent of each such road;

(e) whether they are aware that the taluk is mainly an agricultural one ; and

(f) whether they are aware that 90 per cent. of criminal cases occur in the taluk due to the absence of sufficient means of communication ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : (a) No. The taluk has sufficient means of communication.

(b) There is an increase of population.

		Area in sq. Miles.	Population.
(c)	1921 ...	336·04	1,12,111
	1931 ...	366·02	1,57,312

		Miles
(d)	Vamanapuram-Chittar road ...	$12\frac{1}{4}$
	Nedumangad-Aruvikara road ..	$2\frac{3}{4}$
	Aruvikara-Vellanad road ...	$2\frac{3}{4}$
	Road from 21st mile Trivandrum-Ponmudi road to Valivankad estate ...	$1\frac{1}{4}$
	Road from Thannimoodu to Government Silk Farm at Vattapalli ...	1
		20

(e) Yes.

(f) This is only a matter of opinion.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : With reference to part (d), may I know from Government whether the Vamanapuram-Chittar road is not an incom plete road ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : I do not know.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from Government when the work on the Vamanapuram-Chittar road was done ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : I have not got the information now.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from Government whether there are representations to the Chief Engineer as well as to the Government to the effect that the work is left incomplete and that it should be completed as early as possible ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : I have no information.

MR. S J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from Government whether the Nedumangad-Aruvikkara road, with a length of two and three-fourth miles, is in existence now ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : It is called as such in the P. W. D. records.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know when it was constructed ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : I claim notice.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know the amount of maintenance allotted for that road ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): I claim notice for that too.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from Government whether the road from Thannimoodu to Government Silk Farm at Vattapalli is left incomplete?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): I claim notice.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know when one mile of that road was completed?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): I claim notice.

Departmental Buildings.

27. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that the estimates prepared and submitted by the P. W. D. for the construction of school buildings, court houses and hospitals in mofussils are too high and they would result in the waste of public funds; and

(*b*) whether they are aware that inordinate delay and indifference are being shown by the P. W. D. in the matter of submitting estimates for the construction of departmental buildings?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) and (*b*) No.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): With reference to part (*a*), may I know from the member whether any estimate has been submitted about the construction of a girls' school at Nedumangad by the P. W. D.?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): I am afraid, Sir, this does not really come under the original question. In any case I have to ask for notice.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I wish to draw the attention of the Chair. It is not the business of the member to say that my supplementary question does not come under the original interpellation.

PRESIDENT: The Chief Engineer can draw the attention of the Chair.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): My question is whether the Government are aware that the estimates prepared and submitted by the P. W. D. for the construction of school buildings, court houses and hospitals are too high and they would result in the waste of public funds. I am asking Government now whether they can tell me the amount of the estimate that was prepared for the construction of the girls' school at Nedumangad.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Is any supplementary question in order since the member says he claims notice?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): On a point of order—

PRESIDENT: It is not a point of order at all. A question was asked. On behalf of Government the member asked me whether the question came technically under the original question. And then the member said he wanted notice.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Under the rules the member is not entitled to claim notice. He ought to have been prepared with the answer.

PRESIDENT : That may be so But still when the member concerned says that he is not ready with the information, rather than permitting him to give incorrect information it is better to permit him to say that he is not prepared with the information. For that he wants notice.

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : I want to point out that the question is general, which asks whether estimates prepared for school buildings, court houses and hospitals in mofussils are too high and then the member refers to particular buildings.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from Government the estimate that has been drwn up by the P.W.D. for the construction of the Magistrate's Court ?

MR. G. B. E TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) I clam notice.

PRESIDENT : You might have asked that question straight-away.

Agriculture in Nedumangad taluk.

28. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that the Nedumangad taluk is an agricultural taluk ;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether the Government are aware that the Agricultural Department has not done, as yet, anything towards agricultural development in the taluk ; and

(*c*) why Demonstration Farms and Manure Depots are not opened in the taluk ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Even though no separate agricultural officer has been sanctioned for doing propaganda work in the Nedumangad taluk, the agricultural officer in charge of the Cattle Farm, Trivandrum, is conducting some demonstrations in a few villages in that taluk. Government also sanctioned a Manure Depot on commission agency system being opened at Nedumangad, provided some respectable gentlemen of the locality came forward to take up the agency. But for want of a suitable person, it has not been possible for the department to open a depot there so far.

(*c*) For want of funds.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from Government the nature of the work that the agricultural officer in charge of the Cattle Farm conducted during the course of last year and this year ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : He inspected the cattle during the course of his inspection.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : The date on which he inspected the cattle or the owners of the cattle (*laughter*) last year or this year ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I know whether there was any temporary farm in the Nedumangad taluk ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : I am not aware.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : With regard to part (*a*), may I know whether there are non-agricultural taluks in Travancore ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): With reference to part (*b*), may I know from the member whether any one has applied for the agency?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) No one has applied.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know the principle followed by the department in the matter of opening agricultural demonstration farms in the State?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Wherever Government find that there is necessity they open farms.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know, what is the method for finding out the necessity?

PRESIDENT: The need for such a farm would be the basis.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know, what are the objects already achieved in opening demonstration farms?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Teaching people how to conduct agriculture is one of the objects that has been achieved.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know what is the object of Government in opening demonstration farms?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): It is to demonstrate to the people the maner in which how agriculture is to be carried on.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Is there any rule that agricultural manure depots will be opened only on commission agency system?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Are there no Government manure depots anywhere in Travancore under that system?

MR. T. C. THOMMAN (*Secretary to Government*). No.

Veterinary Hospital for Nedumangad taluk.

29 ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that there is the necessity of starting a Veterinary Dispensary or Hospital for the use of the agriculturists in Nedumangad taluk;

(*b*) whether there was any proposal to start a Veterinary Dispensary or Hospital in Nedumangad taluk; and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the affirmative, what action the Government have taken towards the starting of it?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Government have considered the proposal and have ordered that it may lie over for the present.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*); In answer to part (*b*), may I know, when was the proposal to start a Veterinary Dispensary or Hospital accepted by Government?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The proposal was made in November 1933 and the exact date of the acceptance may be somewhere about that time.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know the reason why a proposal that was accepted in 1933 has been allowed to lie over till now?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): For want of funds.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know whether the Government are aware that there is a large number of plough cattle available in the Nedumangad taluk?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : I have no information.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Am I to understand then that Government are ignorant about the large number of plough cattle that are being taken away for sale in the several markets of the State?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : Government are not aware that a large number of plough cattle are being taken for sale.

PRESIDENT : Are the Government aware that they are being taken for sale, never mind the number?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Then may I know, what was the particular reason for postponing the opening of the Veterinary Hospital in that particular taluk?

PRESIDENT : The question has already been answered.

The Onam Holidays.

30. ***MR. T. P VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*). Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they are aware of the representations made in both Houses of the Legislature that the number of public holidays in connection with the Onam festival be raised to 10 : and

(*b*) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The subject is under consideration.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : May I know whether the Government will take necessary action to raise the number of public holidays in connection with the Onam festival as in the case of Christmas holidays?

RAO SAHIB DR. N KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The answer to part (*b*) says that the matter is under consideration.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : May I know whether the Government are aware that the Hindu population of the State attach much importance to the Onam festival?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) ; Yes.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know the total Hindu population in the State according to the last Census Report?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is given in the Census Report. I do not remember the exact figure now.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Are the Government aware that Onam is an important national festival for the whole State?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) That is a matter of opinion.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know when this question was taken up for consideration?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): This subject was discussed in one of the sessions of the Assembly last year and since then it has been under consideration.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Am I to understand then that Government never thought of the matter before that?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It was only when the matter was brought to the notice of Government they thought it necessary to take action. They have not yet come to any conclusion on the point.

The Aykad Bridge.

31. ***MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have taken any action regarding the construction of the Aykad bridge on the Chengannur—Kozhencheri road;

(*b*) the nature and the result of the action, if any, so far taken; and

(*c*) whether the Chief Engineer has inspected the place and, if so, the date and the result of the inspection?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Division Officer, Quilon, has submitted to the Chief Engineer an estimate and plans for the construction of the bridge.

(*c*) Yes. On 11-9-1934 the Chief Engineer inspected the place and found it necessary to alter the site and modify the design.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know whether the Chief Engineer is aware that there were budget allotments in previous years for the construction of the Aykad bridge?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): I believe there were.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): If so, when?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): I cannot say.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): Why was the work not carried out then?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): The design was not satisfactory and some modifications were necessary.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know what is the amount required for the construction of the bridge according to the estimate of the Division Officer?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): Rs. 24,500.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): Does the member know that the volume of traffic has considerably increased?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): Yes.

Office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Muvattupuzha.

32 ***MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha cum Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they or the Director of Public Instruction has received any representation to shift the office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools at Muvattupuzha to Todupuzha:

(*b*) if so, when the representation was made;

(*c*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether any action has been taken on it; if so, what;

(*d*) whether there is any taluk in the State which has not got at least one office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools there; if so, which:

(*e*) whether there are taluks which hold more offices of the Assistant Inspectors of Schools than one; and

(*f*) whether the Director consulted any one regarding the location of these offices at the time of initiating his new scheme?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Three months ago.

(*c*) It was decided to recommend no change at present until the scheme had been working longer.

(*d*) Yes; Shencotta,
Pattanapuram,
Peermade,
Devicolam, and
Todupuzha.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) Yes. He consulted the Inspecting Officers.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha cum Devicolam*): May I know why Government are nervous about the shifting of the offices of Inspectors of Schools from one place to another?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): The scheme was only put into force a few months ago and it is not considered desirable to upset it now.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Thodupuzha cum Devicolm*): How does Government consider that the shifting will upset the scheme?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): Because, there may come similar requests from other taluks.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha cum Devicolam*): Then, may I know whether there are general complaints regarding the location of these offices?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): Far from it. There was no written representation even about Todupuzha as for that matter.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLA (*Thodupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Was there no written representation?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): I cannot find any in the office files.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Thodupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Then how was it answered as 'Yes' in part (*a*) of the question?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): There may have been a personal representation made to Mr. Statham.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE (*Muvattupuzha II*): Then may I know who prepared the answer: is it Mr. Statham or the present officer?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): Mr. Statham.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Can any question be asked as to who prepared the answer?

PRESIDENT: No. It is Government who prepared the answer.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Thodupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): In answer to part (*f*) may I know who were the Inspecting Officers that were consulted?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): The four Divisional Inspectors.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): May I know before the Inspectorate was created how the Divisional Inspectors were consulted in the matter?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): There were two Inspecting Officers, the Inspector of English Schools, and the Inspector of Vernacular Schools who were subsequently appointed as Divisional Inspectors. Before the reorganisation was actually put into effect the other two, who were to be appointed as Divisional Inspectors, were also consulted.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether the Educational Advisory Board was consulted?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): Not with regard to the details of the reorganisation.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): May I know, who made the representation?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): There is nothing in writing.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Then which are the other stations in respect of which similar change is contemplated?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): No change is under contemplation.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): But it was stated some time back that there were other complaints for the shifting of such offices and all that.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): What I said was, if a request was granted in a particular case other requests may be put in.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) Am I to take it then that there are no requests for shifting of offices?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): So far as I know, none.

Building for the Magistrate's Court, Nedumangad.

33 ***MR S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that the Stationary Magistrate's Court at Nedumangad is put up in a room in the Taluk Cutcherry building;

(*b*) whether the staff of the Magistrate occupies the building specially constructed for the "Bar Association Rooms";

(*c*) whether the Magistrate and the staff experience serious difficulties in the absence of a separate building for the Magistrate's Court;

(*d*) whether any estimate has been called for the construction of the building; and

(*e*) if the answer to part (*d*) is in the affirmative, the date and the amount of the estimate called for?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) There is, some inconvenience owing to the fact that the court and the office are being held in different buildings.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) The estimate was called for on the 11th August 1932. The amount can be known only after the estimate is received.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know the list of estimates that are in the Chief Engineer's office and in the Huzur Office? I put this question in answer to part (*e*) of the question?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know the distance between the Chief Engineer's office and the Huzur Office in Trivandrum Town?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am sorry I have not actually measured the distance. But, I have walked over the distance.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know the distance between Trivandrum and Nedumangad Magistrate's Court?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): About 10 or 11 miles.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know the reason of the long delay in the matter of receipt of the estimate for the construction of a court house ever since 11th August 1932?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): On the 25th July 1934, the Chief Engineer wrote to Government to say that the estimate for the work was under scrutiny in the Division Office, Trivandrum.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know the estimated amount that was under scrutiny?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The rough estimate under scrutiny is Rs. 10,400.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Does the Government know that for the construction of the Munsiff's Court, the cost would only be Rs. 3,000?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I hav no information.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Does the member know that the estimate for Rs. 10,000 is a wrong estimate for the construction of the court?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot answer that question.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know whether the Magistrate has complained about the staff of that court?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say.

Revenue and expenditure in the Tiruvalla and Changanachery taluks.

34. ***MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the revenue derived from various sources from the taluks of Tiruvalla and Changanachery and the amount spent in those taluks on (1) Public Works, (2) Education, (3) Medical and Sanitation, and (4) Agricultural needs, for the years 1108 and 1109?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): Taluk-war particulars of revenue (including all items of revenue) and expenditure are not available.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): May I know whether the Government have attempted to collect statistics regarding the revenue derived from various sources?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMY AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): The system of accounting is such that no attempt could be made now in that direction.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): May I know why no statistics were collected?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMY AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): I have already answered that question.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): May I know to whom one should address for information in those particulars?

PRESIDENT: I do not think that Government will be a safe guide in this matter. It is for the member to decide whom to address.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know from the member whether even after the receipt of this question an attempt was made to get the information called for so that the House may be informed of the details ?

PRESIDENT : The Government member has already answered in very definite and unequivocal terms that this kind of information is not maintained because under the present system of accounting it is not possible

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Will the Government change the accounting system so that they may get the information ?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*) : It is not possible unless the very basis of the present accounting system is changed. It is on a cash and a treasury basis now.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know whether Government contemplate such a change ?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMY AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Gov. rnment*) : No.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : I wish to know whether they think it desirable to make a change in that direction ?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMY AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*) : Unless the usefulness of the change is brought to bear upon Government and they are convinced of it, it is not desirable to change the present system.

Destitutes in the State.

35 ***MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have made any attempt to ascertain the number of destitutes (അഗതികൾ) in the State ; and

(*b*) if so, when and the results thereon ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

(*a*) No.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of answer to part (*a*).

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): May I know from the member whether he is aware that Government made a promise during the first session that they will ascertain the number of destitutes ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Probably the Government did answer the question like that. I have not got the paper with me now.

MR N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : May I know whether Government will take steps te get the information as early as possible ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : There are practical difficulties. But Government may consider the question. It is difficult to know who the destitutes are. In brackets it is written (അഗതികൾ). It is rather difficult to find them out. All that I can do is that Government will try to collect the information. But I cannot make a definite promise.

Hill allowance to the employees of the Anchal Department.

36 *MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of employees in the superior service of the Anchal Department who are now getting hill allowance and free quarters or house rent allowance;

(*b*) the number of Christians among them;

(*c*) the number of Hindus among them; and

(*d*) the number of Ezhavas among them?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 16.

(*b*) 7.

(*c*) 9.

(*d*) Nil.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): With reference to answer to part (*b*) may I know from the member how long it is since the seven persons have been posted in those places?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether there were Muslims among them?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know from the member whether in making transfers Government will see that members of all communities get the benefit?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know, Sir, whether it is considered by the Government an advantage or disadvantage to the employee to be in a position to get hill allowances and free quarters?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. It is a matter of opinion.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): I wish to know what the Government think of it.

PRESIDENT: You want to get not only the opinion of Government but also go into the minds of other individuals and express what their views are.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether the employees are posted on their own application or by the department itself?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Sometimes postings are made on the application of the officers also.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has there been any representations from different communities for posting persons in hill stations on a communal representation basis?

PRESIDENT: I am afraid we are going too much into the question.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I wish to know whether representations have been made by different communities for posting them in hill stations on a communal representation basis?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether among the Hindus, Ezhavas are also included?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): It includes all Hindus.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Are there Hindu Ezhavas? There are Ezhavas who do not claim to be Hindus. Are they also included?

PRESIDENT: Have the Government announced so? Let us not enter into that very delicate question.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether Government generally post officers in hill stations as a matter of very light punishment?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): No.

Pay of Munshis in V. M. Schools.

37. *MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is a circular in the Education Department limiting the scale to Rs. 22 for Munshis in V. M. Schools who have not passed the Upadhyaya examination or some other examination equivalent to Upadhyaya and who were formerly in the scale of Rs. 20 to 25;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether the Munshi examination held in 1090 will be considered equivalent to the Upadhyaya examination for purposes of increment; and

(*c*) the number of Munshis in V. M. Schools who have passed the Munshi examination?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) There is a G. O. fixing a bar at Rs. 22 for Munshis in the V. M. Schools who have not passed the Upadhyaya or an equivalent examination.

(*b*) The question is under consideration.

(*c*) Six.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): With reference to part (*a*) may I know when that circular was issued?

MR. C. V. CHADRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): In 1929.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know from the member whether the six persons are appointed as a result of the G. O. or independent of the G. O.?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, as things stand at present. The matter is under consideration.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know which examinations are considered equivalent to the Upadhyaya examination?

MR. C. V CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): That point is under consideration.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know what these Munshis teach?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): They are Sanskrit Munshis.

Railway from Trivandrum to Nagercoil.

38. *MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount already spent by Government in connection with the preliminary survey for the proposed railway from Trivandrum to Nagercoil;

(b) the year when this preliminary survey was conducted; and

(c) the object of Government in conducting this preliminary survey?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (a) Rs. 38,719-13-8.

(b) 1923 and 1924.

(c) To construct the line when Government find it necessary.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether when the preliminary survey was made, Government had any intention to execute the work in the near future?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Not immediately.

MR. K. R ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member what actuated the Government to spend an amount of Rs. 38,719-13-8 as early as 1923 without executing the work till now?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The answer is given in part (c) to construct the line when Government find it necessary.

Anchal Office at Palayamkunnu in the Chirayinkil taluk.

39. *MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before them to abolish the Anchal Office at Palayamkunnu, Chirayinkil taluk; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (a) No.

(b) In view of the answer to (a), the question does not arise.

Veluthedattu Nairs and Public Service.

40. *MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Veluthedattu Nairs in the State who have passed the B. A. Degree examination;

(b) whether they have received applications or memorials from such graduates praying for employment in Government service;

(c) if so, whether they have been favourably considered; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The Government do not maintain any such classified list of graduates.

(*b*), (*c*), and (*d*). As no such separate classification is recognised for recruitment to public service, it is not possible to furnish information on these points.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): Are Government aware that there are graduates belonging to the Veluthedattu community?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The answer is that Government do not maintain any such classification of graduates. There may be graduates among the Veluthedattu Nair community. But Government have no information.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know whether there is any graduate belonging to the Veluthedattu Nair community in Government service?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

Applications for loans from the Land Mortgage Bank.

41. ***MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total number of applications for loans from Land Mortgage Bank received from the Chirayinkil taluk;

(*b*) the number of such applications sanctioned; and

(*c*) the number rejected?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 27.

(*b*) 7.

(*c*) 2.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know the number of applications that were referred to the present Tahsildar?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know whether any loan application recommended by the Tahsildar was not sanctioned?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): I am not in possession of information regarding any particular application. But in general, only applications recommended by the Tahsildar are sanctioned.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam II*): With reference to answer to part (*c*) may I know whether the applications were rejected on the ground of defect in the documents or any other reasons?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): The parties have not produced the relevant documents.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know from the member how long the other 18 applications have been pending?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): From three months to about three years.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know why they have been pending so long?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): Enquiries are being made and some are returned to the Tahsildars for further information.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know the average time taken to dispose of an enquiry?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): It depends upon the necessary documents being available and the necessary enquiries being made by the Taluk and Pakuthi staff.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know the longest time taken by the Tahsildars for the disposal of an enquiry?

MR. C S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): I see cases pending from 1108.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I wish to know the longest time taken by the Tahsildars to dispose of an enqniry referred to them.

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is there any time-limit fixed for the Tahsildars to report on the applications referred to them?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): I think not. I claim notice.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is it competent for a Tahsildar to keep with him an application for an indefinitely long time and is there any competent body to get his explanation for that?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): Explanations are being called for regularly and action is being taken on them. The Land Mortgage Bank office does it.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Under such circumstances I wish to know the time considered by the authorities concerned to be sufficient during which the Tahsildar has to submit his report.

PRESIDENT: The question is, is there any time-limit fixed within which he can submit his report?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): There is no definite time-limit.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Without any time-limit, I wish to know from the member how the Tahsildar is reminded in the matter.

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*) : Under the general rules of correspondence, reminders are issued after definite periods.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : Will the Government consider the desirability of fixing a time-limit in such cases ?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*) : Yes, it will be considered.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) From the answers given to the supplementary questions raised by Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai, I understand that something was going on there but not a syllable was heard.

PRESIDENT : Some secret talk.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : I wish to know what it is.

PRESIDENT : Wait until you see them in the report.

Road from Kottappuram to Tadikkakadavu.

42. *MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there was any representation for the opening of a road from Kottappuram in the Alwaye-Parur road to Tadikkakadavu ;

(*b*) if so, when ; and

(*c*) the action taken by the Government ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) In the 26th session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

(*c*) It will be taken up for consideration after the completion of the Manjally-Tadikkakadavu road.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : May I know from the member the year in which the 26th Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly was held ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : I do not know the year, but I know there was an Assembly Session and representation was made there.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : With reference to answer to part (*c*), may I know from the member whether the Manjally-Tadikkakadavu road is under construction now ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : No.

Foot-bridge at Edappalli.

43. *MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) when the tender was given for the urgent repairs of the foot-bridge at Edappalli, for which an amount was sanctioned in the Budget for 1109 ;

(*b*) when the work was begun ;

(*c*) whether the urgent repairs have been completed ;

(*d*) whether the contractor has executed any agreement ; and

(*e*) if so, whether the foot-bridge is in proper condition now (19-9-1110) ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Tenders for the work were invited on 17-10-1108/30-5-1933. As the work seemed urgent, funds required for 1108 were provided by diversion.

(*b*) The work was begun in Karkatakam 1108.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) Yes.

Kaloor-Elamakkara road.

44. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the Kaloor-Elamakkara road was sanctioned;

(*b*) the amount sanctioned for it; and

(*c*) whether it is still a village road or a gravelled road useful for traffic?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) The work was not sanctioned.

(*b*) This question does not arise.

(*c*) It is only a sandy path, not maintained by the Public Works Department.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): May I know the reason why it was not sanctioned till now?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*). Probably, because the road is not maintained by the P. W. D.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): Is there any difficulty in treating that road as one to be maintained by the P. W. D. hereafter?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): It is not a road. It is only a sandy path not maintained by the Public Works Department.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): May I know whether the Chief Engineer has visited the place?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): Not that I am aware of.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): May I know whether the Executive Engineer, Alwaye, or the Sub-Division Officer has visited the place and submitted a report to the Chief Engineer?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): The Sub-Division Officer did not submit a report to the Chief Engineer. There is a report submitted by the Executive Engineer, Alwaye, and in that report he says that it is a sandy path.

Kalamassery todu between Alwaye and Edappalli.

45. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Irrigation Engineer has taken any steps to deepen the Kalamassery *todu* between Alwaye and Edappalli by removing the silt and thus helping the people to cultivate their fields; and

(*b*) if so, the steps taken by him?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : (*a*) No.

(*b*) This does not arise.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : May I know from the Government whether they will be pleased to remove the silt from that *todu* so that cultivators may carry on the cultivation without any difficulty ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : The Irrigation Division Officer has been instructed to investigate the question as soon as the budgetted works for the current year are finished.

Appendix I.

(*Vide* Answer to Question No. 21).

List of grant-in-aid Vaidyans according to their seniority in each grade, showing the dates of their first appointment, etc.

No.	Name of Vaidyan.	Name of institution.	Qualifications.	Grade.	Date of first appointment.	Date of appointment to present grade.
1	C. Madhavan Pillai ...	Alengad-Ayiroor	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	I	9-1-1082*	1-10-1098
2	R. Chakrapani Warriar ...	Haripad	Nil.	I	1-12-1071	1-4-1099
3	K. Narayana Pillai ...	Ponmana	Ayurveda Examination	I	1-7-1072	1-8-1100
4	P. Madhavan ...	Puthenchantha	Nil.	I	1-10-1079	1-1-1103
5	P. Sankara Pillai ...	Kayamkulam	Nil.	II	1-3-1077	1-8-1098
6	S. Venkitachalam Iyer ...	Thrikkariyoor	Nil.	II	24-12-1072	1-4-1099
7	N. Narayana Panicker ...	Pullad	Ayurveda Examination	II	1-6-1099	1-6-1099
8	E. P. Govinda Pillai ...	Alleppey	Nil.	II	24-6-1076	1-8-1100
9	N. Rama Warriar ...	Changankulangara	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	II	24-12-1092	21-1-1101
10	K. Kochuraman ...	Pallikal	Do.	II	12-10-1093	1-1-1103
11	K. Govinda Pillai ...	Quilon West	Nil.	II	1-2-1079	1-1-1106
12	C. R. Aiyappan ...	Neyyattinkara	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	II	1-7-1095	3-7-1109
13	C. Chandrasekhara Pillai ...	Parur	Do.	II	1-12-1095	3-7-1109
14	K. Parameswaran Pillai ...	Thirumala	Do.	III	4-1087	1-8-1098
15	K. Keralavarma Sastri ...	Mannady	Do.	III	12-1087	1-8-1098
16	V. S. Rama Iyer ...	Karamana	Do.	III	8-1088	1-8-1098
17	K. Gopala Kymal ...	Perumthanni (Visham)	Nil.	III	1-9-1092	1-8-1098
18	P. N. Narayana Kurup ..	Perinad	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	III	15-5-1094	1-8-1098
19	Padmanabha Kaniyar ...	Kottarakara	Nil.	III	10-1095	1-8-1098
20	K. Krishna Pillai ...	Ezhumattoor (Visham)	Nil.	III	1-11-1095	1-8-1098
21	A. R. Kerala Varma Thampan ...	Arukutty	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	III	6-7-1086	1-4-1099
22	Parameswaran Moothathu ...	Vijayapuram	Ayurveda Examination	III	6-1088	1-4-1099

Appendix I—(*contd.*)

No.	Name of Vaidyan.	Name of Institution.	Qualifications.	Grade.	Date of first appointment.	Date of appointment to present Grade.
23	A. K. Kesavan ...	Paravoor	Ayurveda Bhushanan	III	7-1088	1-4-1099
24	K. N. Govinda Pillai ...	Chavara	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	III	10-12-1092	1-4-1099
25	M. K. Krishnan Kaniyar ...	Vanchiyur	Nil.	III	21-10-1095	1-4-1099
26	K. Krishna Pillai ...	Kottangara	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	III	1-1-1096	1-4-1099
27	T. G. Narayana Pillai ...	Ezhikkara (Eye treatment)	Nil.	III	15-5-1099	16-6-1101
28	R. Kochukunjunni Pillai ...	Thalavady	Nil.	III	1-7-1078	21-9-1101
29	V. Kochukunju ...	Thiruvella Town	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	III	1-7-1100	15-10-1102
30	Vasudevan Moothathu ...	Aranmula	Ayurveda Examination	III	1-2-1077	1-1-1103
31	Ponnose Kora ...	Chingavanom	Nil.	III	19-12-1082	1-1-1103
32	Raman Kesavan ...	Kavalam	Nil.	III	-1082	1-1-1103
33	K. Govinda Pillai ...	Chengannoor (Visham)	Nil.	III	12-1985	1-1-1103
34	H. Padmanabha Sastri ...	Pirappencode	Ayurveda Examination	III	8-1086	1-1-1103
35	K. Kesava Kurup ...	Ambalapuzha	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	III	21-10-1093	1-1-1103
36	P. Sultan Pillai ...	Kazhakuttom	Nil.	III	15-4-1099	1-1-1103
37	G. Krishna Pillai ...	Omalloor	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	III	3-1087	24-8-1104
38	V. K. Nanoo ...	Attingal	Vaidya Kalanidhi E. S. L. C.	III	26-2-1101	28-8-1104
39	K. Madhava Kurup ...	Perunna	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	III	11-1095	1-1-1106
40	M. M. Thomas ...	Vadasserikara	Do.	III	-5-1099	1-1-1106
41	D. Damodaran Unni ...	Udayamperoor	Do.	III	28-11-1096	1-1-1106
42	S. Velu Pillai ...	Nemom	Vaidya Kalanidhi	III	25-6-1102	21-5-1106
43	Koshi Kathanar Jacob ...	Chengannoor Vadakkara	Nil.	III	8-1101	16-1-1107
44	P. Narayanan Nadar ...	Nellikakuzhi	Nil.	III	-1098	30-8-1108

Appendix I.—(*contd.*)

No.	Name of Vaidyan.	Name of Institution.	Qualifications	Grade.	Date of first appointment.	Date of appointment to present Grade.
45	V. Sankara Paniker ...	Arattupuzha	Ay. H. M. C. E.	III	-8-1101	3-7-1109
46	O. Kesavan Nadar ...	Edagramom (Marma)	Nil.	III	-5-1106	Do.
47	K. Madhavan ...	Kappil	Arya Vaidyasala Examination	III	-9-1089	13-11-1109
48	V. Padmanabha Pillai —	Navaikulam	Ay. H. M. C. E.	IV	-1-1091	...
49	K. Thanu Pillai ...	Thiruvattar	Ay. L. M. C. E.	IV	21-2-1093	
50	N. Velu Pillai ...	Shencotta	Do.	IV	-1093	
51	K. Krishnan Nair ...	Kuzhithura	Ay. H. M. C. E.	IV	2-12-1093	
52	K. Govinda Pillai ...	Keericaud	Do.	IV	21-1-1094	
53	R. Madhavan Pillai	Pathanapuram	Ay. H. M. C. E.	IV	19-2-1094	
54	K. Nilakanta Pillai ...	Ramapuram	Do.	IV	19-5-1094	
55	K. N. Krishna Pillai ...	Kidangoor	Ay. Examination.	IV	13-10-1094	
56	K. Narayana Kaniyar ...	Nooranad	Ay. H. M. C. E.	IV	10-1-1095	
57	T. K. Parameswara Paniker...	Mannar	Do.	IV	10-4-1095	
58	Padmanabha Kaniyar ...	Mavelikkara	Nil.	IV	10-10-1095	
59	Varughese Varghese ...	Thiruvella (Visham)	Nil.	IV	1-11-1095	
60	J. Venkitakrishna Iyer ...	Suchindram	Ay. H. M. C. E.	IV	-1095	
61	M. Damodaran Pillai ...	Mararikulam	Do.	IV	10-12-1095	
62	K. Gopala Pillai ...	Aranmula (Visham)	Visha Vaidya Visarada	IV	1-1-1096	
63	K. N. Narayana Paniker ...	Ranni	Ay. Examination.	IV	11-11-1096	
64	C. K. Kesava Pillai ...	Perumbavoor	Ay. H. M. C. E.	IV	11-11-1096	
65	A. Poulien Fernandez ...	Kallada West	Do.	IV	-1097	
66	C. V. Paramu Nair ...	Punalore	Do.	IV	2-8-1097	

Appendix I.— (*contd.*)

No.	Name of Vaidyan.	Name of Institution.	Qualifications.	Grade.	Date of first appointment.	Date of appointment to present grade.
67	R. Gopala Pillai ...	Kumaramangalam	Ay. H. M. C. E.	IV	1-18-1098	...
68	T. K. Raman Pillai ...	Kadathuruthi	Do	IV	31-10-1098	
69	E. R. Sankara Pillai ...	Vaikom town	Do.	IV	-4-1099	
70	P. A. Kumaran ...	Azheekal	Do.	IV	-5-1099	
71	K. V. Madhavan ...	Mayyanad	Do.	IV	-5-1099	
72	T. K. Balakrishna Warriar ...	South Aryad	Ay. H. M. C. E.	IV	-5-1099	
73	K R. Kumaran ...	Kazhukambalam	Do.	IV	-5-1099	
74	M. S. Nanoo ...	Valakom	Do.	IV	1-6-1100	
75	N. Kesava Paniker ...	Enath	Ay. Examination	IV	1-6-1100	
76	K. Kunju Paniken ...	Thiruvarppu	Ay. H. M. C. E.	IV	14-6-1100	
77	K. Nanoo Pillai ...	Kadakkavoor	Do.	IV	1-7-1100	
78	P. A. Aiyappen ...	Ponkunnam	Do.	IV	1-7-1100	
79	P. S. Krishna Pillai ...	Erattupetta	Vaidya Kalanidhi	IV	1-7-1100	
80	M. K. Narayanan Nair ...	Moovattupuzha	Ay. H. M. C. E.	IV	1-7-1100	
81	K. A. Marthandan ...	Padmanabhapuram	Do.	IV	-5-1101	
82	N. Bharathy Amma ...	Nedumangad	Vaidya Kalanidhi	IV	23-8-1101	
83	S. Narayana Pillai	Warakala	Ay. H. M. C. E.	IV	27-8-1101	
84	P. K. Narayana Paniker ...	Pallana	Ay. L. M. C. E.	IV	-8-1101	
85	A. P. Sankara Pillai ...	Karukachal	Ayurveda Acharya	IV	-8-1101	
86	M. Abraham ...	Puthenchanta (Eye-treatment,	Nil	IV	-8-1101	
87	M. Narayanan Nair ...	Manimala	Ay. H. M. C. E.	IV	-1101	
88	V. G. George ...	Nanthencode (Visham)	Nil.	IV	1-1-1102	

Appendix I -- (*contd.*)

No.	Name of Vaidyan.	Name of Institution.	Qualifications.	Grade.	Date of first appointment.	Date of appointment to present grade.
89	P. K. Madhavan ...	Muttar	Vaidya Kalanidhi	IV	1-1-1102	...
90	S. Parameswaran Pillai ...	Anjal	Do.	IV	6-1102	...
91	A. N. Krishna Kymal. ...	Kozha	Ay. H. M. C. E.	IV	20-6-1102	...
92	K. Kunjupilla Asan ...	Kattathura Marma	Nil.	IV	6-1102	...
93	T. G. Krishna Pillai ...	Vazhappalli (Eye-treatment)	Nil.	IV	22-6-1102	...
94	Syed Abdulla Sahib ...	Cantonment (Unani)	Nil.	IV	22-6-1102	...
95	C. K. Nilakantan ...	Ezhukone	Vaidya Kalanidhi	IV	1102	...
96	P. Kunju Raman ...	Poruvazhi	Ay. H. M. C. E.	IV	6-1102	...
97	P. N. Narayana Pillai ...	Nedumpuram	Vaidya Kalanidhi	IV	1-7-1102	...
98	M. E. Eswara Paniker ...	Kumaranalloor	Visha Vaidya Visarada	IV	8-1102	...
99	K. N. Krishna Pillai ...	Pampadi	Do.	IV	8-1102	...
100	M. K. Nilacantan ...	Perinad (Visham)	Do. & Vaidya Sastri	IV	13-12-1103	...
101	V. K. Padmanabhan ...	Poracaud	Vaidya Kalanidhi	IV	13-12-1103	...
102	N. Govinda Pillai ...	Puthukada	Do.	IV	13-12-1103	...
103	M. T. Cheriyan ...	Mundakayam	Do.	IV	1-1104	...
104	K. Govinda Ganaken ...	Puthenangadi	Ay. H. M. C. E.	IV	2-1104	...
105	S. Damodaran Namboothiri ...	Ayiroor (Visham)	Visha Vaidya Visarada	IV	6-1104	...
106	K. S. Kunjukrishna Pillai ...	Mylapra	Do.	IV	9-1104	...
107	Swany Gregory ...	Pakode (Visham)	Nil.	IV	1-9-1104	...
108	C. K. Chakko ...	Mallappalli. (Visham)	Nil.	IV	12-11-1104	...
109	K. Bhagavathi Amma ...	Kaladi (W. & C.)	Vaidya Kalanidhi	IV	1-1-1105	...
110	V. Ramaswamy Pillai ...	Thazhakudy (Sidha)	Vaidya Bhoopathi	IV	7-6-1105	...

Appendix I—*(contd.)*

No.	Name of Vaidyan.	Name of Institution.	Qualifications.	Grade.	Date of first appointment.	Date of appointment to present grade.
111	K. M. Ithac ...	Piravom	Vaidya Kalanidhi.	IV	1-12-1105	...
112	K. Narayanan ...	Pulimath (Visha-netram)	Visha Vaidya Visarada.	IV	2-4-1106	...
113	K. Paramesvaran Pillai ...	Chennithala (Visham)	Nil.	IV	2-4-1106	...
114	K. S. Venkiteswara Shenoi ...	Sherthala Town	Vaidya Kalanidhi.	IV	2-4-1106	...
115	N. Nilacantan Thampi ...	Poottatti (Visham)	Nil.	IV	21-4-1106	...
116	R. Kunjen Thirumulpad ..	Edappalli	Ay. Examination.	IV	22-4-1106	...
117	Shaik Mohidien Sahib ...	Mettukada (Unani)	Nil.	IV	1-6-1106	...
118	K. C. Kesavan ...	Eraviperoor (Visham)	Visha Vaidya Visarada.	IV	1-12-1106	...
119	C. Krishna Iyer ...	Cape Comorin	Vaidya Kalanidhi.	IV	1-12-1106	...
120	T. N. Raman Pillai ...	Pandalam	Ay. H. M. C. E.	IV	22-1-1107	...
121	K. Droupathi Antherjanam ...	Pandanad-Balachikitsa	Nil.	IV	1-8-1107	...
122	T. K. Kavunni Puduval ...	Kaladi	Ay. Examination	IV	28-4-1108	...
123	Janaki Amma ...	Ettumanoor	Vaidya Kalanidhi	IV	3-7-1109	...
124	P. Koyakunju ...	Sasthamkottah	Do	IV	3-7-1109	...
125	Gnanamoney Nadar ...	Thovala (Sidha)	Nil.	IV	3-7-1109	...
126	G. M. Kochukunju ...	Oachira (Visham)	Visha Vaidya Visarada.	IV	3-7-1109	...
127	K. Krishna Warriar ...	Thuravoor	Vaidya Kalanidhi	IV	13-11-1199	...
		B. HOSPITALS.		AMOUNT OF GRANT.		
1	N. Kunjuraman ...	Quilon Ayurveda Hospital	Ayurveda Bhushnan. (Madras).	Rs. 50	-6-1099	-2-1103
2	B. Nilacantan ...	Nagercoil Do.		Rs. 50	-11-1088	-2-1105
3	N. Sankaran Potti ...	Kilimanoor Do.	Ayurveda H. M. C. E.	Rs. 50	1-11-1098	1-1-1110

Appendix II.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 22.**

List of acting Accountants in the Quilon Division.

No.	Name.	Date of first appointment	Taluk.	Remarks.
1	C. Sivarama Pillai	6-11-1094	Kartikapalli	
2	K. Madhava Paniker	18-4-1095	Mavelikara	
3	P. V. Gopala Pillai	26-5-1095	Pattanamtitta	
4	N. K. Aiyappan Pillai	11-7-1096	Ambalapuzha	
5	P. N. Govinda Kurup	20-7-1096	Do.	
6	M. K. Pappu Pillai	12-8-1096	Kottarakara	
7	T. R. Govinda Pillai	13-1-1097	Karunagapalli	
8	V. K. Gopala Pillai	14-7-1097	Ambalapuzha	
9	P. K. NarayanaPillai	16-7-1097	Pattanamtitta	
10	K. Vasudeva Kurup	20-10-1097	Kartikapalli	
11	K. N. Krishna Pillai	1-12-1097	Mavelikara	
12	K. Sankara Pillai	20-5.1098	Karunagapalli	
13	Koshi Philipose	10-6-1098	Kunnathur	
14	S. Krishna Pillai	4-7-1018	Kartikapalli	
15	G. Kochunnithan	22-8-1098	Thiruvella	
16	G. Chacko	1-9-1098	Kottarakara	
17	Varghese Cheriyan	Do	Thiruvella	
18	M. Gopala Panicker	25-9-1098	Mavelikara	
19	K. Sankara Kurup	19-9-1099	Do.	
20	K. T. Yohannan	11-2-1099	Do.	
21	R. Kesava Pillai	15 5-1099	Pattanamtitta	
22	K. G. Atchuthan Pillai	16-6-1099	Thiruvella	
23	C. K. Parameswaran Pillai	15-8-1099	Pattanamtitta	
24	K. Kesava Pillai	21-8-1099	Kunnathur	
25	N. Atchuthan Pillai	Do.	Quilon	
26	K. Sankara Panicker	31-9-1099	Ambalapuzha	
27	R. Ramakrishnan Nair	29-10-1099	Thiruvella	
28	C. N. Kunju Pillai	1-11-1099	Quilon	
29	P. Paramoo Pillai	21-11-1099	Mavelikara	
30	S. Raman Pillai	17-12-1099	Karunagapalli	
31	P. Narayana Pillai	24-12-1099	Kartikapalli	
32	P. S. Idichandy	4-1-1100	Mavelikara	
33	P. Gopala Pillai	12-1-1100	Kottarakara	
34	M. E. Oomman	13-1-1100	Thiruvella	
35	N. Narayana Pillai	15-2-1100	Pathanapuram	
36	K. V. Thomas	1-3-1100	Thiruvella	
37	T. G. Kutten Pillai	Do.	Pathanapuram	

Appendix II.—(*contd.*)

No.	Name.	Date of first appointment.	Taluk.	Remarks.
38	R. Parameswaran Pillai	21-1-1100	Karunagapalli	
39	M. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai	28-5-1100	Ambalapuzha	
40	K. R. Narayana Pillai	9-7-1100	Thiruvalla	
41	K. G. Atchuthan Nair	Do.	Quilon	
42	K. Nanoo Pillai	1-8-1100	Do.	
43	G. Madhavan Pillai	3-8-1100	Karunagaplli	
44	K. Vasudevan Nair	18-8-1100	Kottarakara	
45	V. P. Raghavan Pillai	1-9-1100	Mavelikara	
46	Cherumani Kartha	1-10-1100	Pattanamtitta	
47	V. Gopala Pillai	24-11-1100	Pathanapuram	
48	G. Cochuveloo Pillai	14-12-1100	Quilon	
49	Sebastian D'Cruz	28-2-1101	Do.	
50	P. M. Mathen	13-5-1101	Mavelikara	
51	V. K. Kesavan	25-5-1101	Karunagapalli	
52	T. Velayudasivan Pillai	8-6-1101	Shencotta	
53	Varkey Eappen	23-6-1101	Thiruvalla	
54	T. K. Gopala Pillai	9-7-1101	Do.	
55	A. S. Nanoo Pillai	21-7-1101	Do.	
56	Ramakrishna Pillai	Do.	Kottarakara	
57	K. V. Chacko	14-9-1101	Quilon	
58	P. N. Narayanan Nair	25-9-1101	Pattanamtitta	
59	A. Nanoo Pillai	16-10-1101	Karunagapalli	
60	M. K. Narayana Pillai	8-11-1101	Thiruvalla	
61	T. N. Rama Kurup	15-11-1101	Do.	
62	K. Padmanabha Pillai	12-12-1101	Shencotta	
63	K. Gopalan Nair	4-1-1102	Kartikapalli	
64	T. V. Narayanan	13-3-1102	Kartikapalli	
65	N. Krishna Pillai	8-6-1102	Mavelikara	
66	P. K. Narayana Nair	20-7-1102	Do.	
67	Velayudhan Nair-Kunjan Pillai	8-8-1102	Kunnathur	

Appendix II—(contd.)

No.	Name.	Date of first appointment.	Taluk.	Remarks
68	T. Somasundaram Pillai	18-8-1102	Shencotta	
69	K. Gopala Pillai	18-8-1102	Mavelikara	
70	K. S. Raghavan Pillai	12-9-1102	Pathanamthitta	
71	S. Madhavan	16-9-1102	Karthig appally	
72	M. G. Varghese	1-11-1102	Do.	
73	Abraham Mathai	1-11-1102	Thiruvella	
74	C. O. Thomas	23-11-1102	Karunagappally	
75	A. Pitchandy Asari	25-2-1103	Shencotta	
76	A. Gopala Pillai	3-3-1103	Karunagappally	
77	K. Philippose Vydian	10-3-1103	Kottarakara	
78	A. Gopala Pillai	24-3-1103	Karunagappally	
79	P. Krishnan Nair	26-3-1103	Ambalapuzha Kandukrishy	
80	T. V. Krishnan	15-4-1103	Pathanamthitta	
81	V. M. Joseph	21-4-1103	Kottarakara	
82	S. Nanoo Pillai	17-6-1103	Ambalapuzha Kandukrishy	
83	V. Gopalan Nair	21-6-1103	Ambalapuzha	
84	A. Parameswaran Pillai	13-7-1103	Karunagappally	
85	K. K. Narayana Kurup	11-8-1103	Kunnathur	
86	K. K. Gopala Pillai	29-9-1103	Ambalapuzha Kandukrishi	
87	E. V. Krishnan Nair	12-10-1103	Karthigappally	
88	Kunchoo Pillai Karnavar	18-10-1103	Do.	
89	I. Govindan	26-10-1103	Kottarakara	
90	Mathen Pappy	17-11-1103	Karthigappally	
91	M. C. Varghese	22-11-1103	Kunnathur	
92	K. G. Kesava Kurup	24-11-1103	Pathanamthitta	
93	N. Kesava Pillai	2-12-1103	Quilon	
94	V. Gopala Kurup	6-1-1104	Karthigappally	
95	Oommummen Yohannan	10-2-1104	Do.	
96	A. Gopala Pillai	3-3-1104	Quilon	
97	T. Kuruvila	1-7-1104	Thiruvella	
98	M. Kesava Pillai	8-7-1104	Mavelikara	
99	K. P. Vasu Pillai	26-9-1104	Ambalapuzha Kandukrishi	
100	K. Velu Pillai	16-10-1104	Kottarakara	
101	K. N. Krishna Pillai	24-10-1104	Thiruvella	
102	N. Kunchoo Nair	13-11-1104	Mavelikara	
103	T. K. Krishna Pillai	17-11-1104	Karunagppally	

Appendix II—(*contd.*)

No.	Name.	Date of first appointment.	Taluk.	Remarks.
104	K. N. Krishna Pillai	17-11-1104	Thiruvella	
105	K. Krishna Pillai	Do.	Mavelikara	
106	K. G. Varghese	4-12-1104	Kunnathur	
107	K. G. Narayana Pillai	5-1-1105	Pathanapuram	
108	K. K. Gopala Pillai	20-1-1105	Ambalapuzha Kandukrishy	
109	G. Krishna Pillai	2-2-1105	Kottarakara	
110	T. G. Narayana Pillai	7-2-1105	Thiruvalla	
111	V. Kesava Panicker	11-2-1105	Karthigapally	
112	C. Pappoo Pillai	20-2-1105	Quilon	
113	C. G. Krishna Pillai	1-3-1105	Mavelikara	
114	S. Govindan Nair	9-3-1105	Karunagappally	
115	H. Easwara Iyer	20-3-1105	Ambalapuzha	
116	Janardhana Iyer	24-3-1105	Karthigappally	
117	T. N. Velayudhan Nair	9-4-1105	Kunnathur	
118	N. Janardhanan Pillai	-4-1105	Quilon	
119	Kochukrishna Pillai	1-8-1105	Kottarakara	
120	Atchuthan Pillai	11-9-1105	Pathanapuram	
121	T. Yohannan	23-9-1105		
122	G. Arasappa Pillai	28-10-1105	Shencotta	
123	Madhavan Pillai	5-11-1105	Kunnathur	
124	N. Raman Pillai	1-12-1105	Kottarakara	
125	V. K. Damodaran	25-12-1105	Pathanamthitta	
126	K. P. Padmanabhan Nair	1-2-1106	Do.	
127	K. P. Paramesvaran Pillai	2-2-1106	Ambalapuzha	
128	T. G. Sankaran Asari	17-2-1106	Pathanamthitta	
129	A. N. Paramoo Pillai	1-3-1106	Quilon	
130	V. P. Gopalan Nair	16-3-1106	Quilon	
131	Kochumman Daniel	19-5-1106	Kottarakara	
132	N. Parameswaran Nair	7-6-1106	Thiruvella	
133	K. O. John	10-6-1106	Karunagapalli	
134	V. C. Koshy	23-6-1106	Pathanapuram	
135	Varghese Mathai	27-7-1106	Pathanamthitta	
136	N. Raghavan Nair	8-8-1106	Do.	

Appendix II.—(contd.)

No.	Name.	Date of first appointment.	Taluk.	Remarks.
137	S. Gopala Pillay	5-9-1106	Mavelikara	Date of first appointment is 7-12-95; he has been given rank on the basis of the date of re-entertainment on 5-9-1106.
138	M. Padmanabha Pillay	5-9-1106	Quilon	
139	K. Kunjan Pillay	14-9-1106	Do.	
140	S. Raghavan Pillay	20-9-1106	Ambalapuzha	
141	M. T. Philip	19-10-1106	Thiruvella	
142	P. Krishna Pillay	29-10-1106	Karthigappally	
143	S. Govindan Nair	1-11-1106	Do.	
144	Madhavan Pillay Kunjan Pillay	6-12-1106	Do.	
145	N. C. Koshy	9-12-1106	Pathanamthitta	
146	S. Narayana Pillai	1-1-1107	Kottarakara	
147	P. C. Varkey	15-1-1107	Do.	
148	C. Sangaralingom Pillay	7-2-1107	Shencotta	
149	Paramesvaran Pillai	11-3-1107	Ambalapuzha	
150	A. Mahadeva Aiyar	12-3-1107	Do.	
151	C. R. Paramesvaran Pillai	-4-1107	Thiruvella	
152	M. K. Kesava Pillai	3-6-1107	Shencotta	
153	P. Gopalan Nair	5-6-1107	Quilon	
154	N. Paramesvaran	16-6-1107	Karthigappally	
155	G. Kesava Kaimal	18-8-1107	Ambalapuzha Kandukrishy	
156	S. Chellappan Pillay	25-12-1107	Kottarakara	
157	K. N. Krishna Pillay	23-4-1108	Pathanamthitta	
158	M. G. Paramesvaran Pillay	16-7-1108	Thiruvella	Date of first appointment is 13-7-96; he has been given rank on the basis of the date of re-entertainment on 16-7-1108.
159	M. S. Kutten Nair	24-7-1101	Thiruvella	
160	T. K. Yohannan	9-8-1108	Kunnathur	

Appendix II.—(*contd.*)

No.	Name.	Date of first appointment.	Taluk.	Remarks.
161	M. K. Narayana Pillai	-8-1108	Thiruvella	Date of first appointment is -7-1096. He has been given rank on the basis of the date of re-entertainment on -8-1108.
162	Sankaran Asari	16-9-1108	Do.	
163	V. N. Krishna Pillay	12-10-1108	Quilon	
164	K. I. Kurien	1-11-1108	Pathanamthitta	
165	V. P. Neelakanta Pillai	16-12-1108	Kunnathur	
166	M. T. Chandy	16-12-1108	Pathanamthitta	
167	A. Kunju Panicker	25-3-1109	Karthigappally	Date of first appointment as Accountant is 6-4-1101. Rank fixed as per L. R. C's letter C. No. 1469/34/dated 24-7-34.
168	G. Parameswaran Pillay	1-4-1109	Karunagapally	
169	P. R. Gopalan Nair	7-4-1109	Pathanamthitta	
170	K. Velayudhan Pillay	-4-1109	Thiruvalla	Date of first appointment is -10-1099; but has been given rank on the basis of the date of re-entertainment on 4-09.
171	S. Ramachandra Kartha	10-6-1109	Do.	
172	K. K. Rama Kurup	8 -7-1109	Do.	
173	T. M. Narayana Pillay	10-7-1109	Do.	
174	V. A. Philip	15-7-1109	Do.	
175	K. N. Krishnan Nair	15-7-1109	Pathanamthitta	
176	N. Raman Pillay	20-7-1109	Mavelikara	Date of first appointment is 6-11-97; he has been given rank on the basis of the date of re-entertainment on 20-7-1109.

Appendix II—(*contd.*)

No.	Name.	Date of first appointment.	Taluk.	Remarks.
177	Gopalan Nair	22-7-1109	Do.	
178	Mytheen Pitcha Rowther	1-10-1109	Karunagappally	
179	M. Kochukunju	20-10-1109	Thiruvella	
180	Zacharia Koshy	26-10-1109	Kunnathur	
181	N. P. Eappen	1-11-1109	Pathanamthitta	
182	V. Raghavan Pillai	15-11-1109	Thiruvella	
183	N. C. Chacko	20-11-1109	Do.	
184	K. K. Nainan	23-11-1109	Do.	
185	Madhavan Nair	13-1-1110	Karunagapally	
186	K. Mahadeva Iyer	25-1-1110	Do.	

Appendix II—(*contd.*)

Names of Accountants appointed in permanent vacancies since 1-1-1109.

Taluk.	Name.	Date of first appointment in Quilon Division.	Remarks.
Kottarakara	M. K. Palpoo Pillai	12-8-1096	
	I. Govindan	26-10-1103	
Pattanapuram	N. Narayana Pillai	15-2-1100	
Shencotta	T. Velayudhasivan Pillai	8-6-1101	
	K. Padmanabha Pillai	12-12-1101	
	T. Somasundaram Pillai	18-8-1102	
	A. Pitchandy Asari	25-2-1103	
	G. Arasappa Pillai	28-10-1105	
	M. K. Kesava Pillai	3-6-1107	
Kunnattur	P. V. Gopala Pillai	26-5-1195	
Karunagapalli	S. Raman Pillai	17-12-1099	
Kartikapalli	Vasudeva Kurup	20-10-1097	
Mavelikara	K. N. Krishna Pillai	1-12-1097	
Ambalapuzha Kandukrishy	V. K. Narayanan	2-2-1101	

Appendix II—(*contd.*)

List of Acting Accountants confirmed in the Quilon Division in 1110.

	Name.	Date of first appointment.	Date of confirmation.	Remarks.
1.	T. N. Velayudha Kurup	1096	26-4-1110	Appointed as per G. O. Dis. No. 388/34/Rev., dated 6-7-34 (Land Revenue Commissioner's Dis. No. 159: /34).
2.	K. I. Mammen	13-7-1096	Do.	
3.	K. Nanoo Pillai	1-1-1098	Do.	
4.	N. Padmanabha Pillai	9-6-1098	Do.	
5.	K. Chellappan Pillai	1-3-1099	Do.	
6.	P. R. Nanoo	1-11-1099	Do.	
7.	K. E. Narayanan Nambootiri	9-11-1099	Do.	
8.	V. Sivan Pillai	20-3-1100	Do.	
9.	V. K. Narayanan	2-2-1101	Do.	
10.	V. Varghese	24-4-1101	Do.	
11.	V. Krishnan Asari	1-10-1101	Do.	
12.	K. Thampikannu	1-5-1103	Do.	
13.	N. Raman	8-9-1108	Do.	

Appendix III.

Vide Answer Question No. 24.

Statement of appointments made in the various departments of the State during 1108 and 1109 on the recommendation of the Protector of Depressed Classes.

	Departments.		*1108.*	*1109.*
1	Land Revenue	...	27	30
2	Judicial	...	90	...
3	Excise	...	26	43
4	Public Works	..	...	4
5	Electrical Department	...	2	6
6	Secretariat	...	6	3
7	Account Office	...	2	2
8	Co-operative Department	..	2	2
9	Agriculture and Fisheries	..	3	13
10	Police	...	43	5
11	Anchal	...	39	17
12	Registration	...	...	10
13	Forest	...	...	...
14	Medical	...	...	56
15	Education	...	23	9
16	Industries	...	...	...
17	Government Press	...	...	2
18	Ayurveda	...	...	...
19	Municipalities	...	...	7
20	Central Prison	...	2	1
21	State Guests	...	...	1
22	Archeological Department		...	1
23	Survey	...	...	1
24	Sanitary	...	...	...
25	Jenmikaram Settlement	...	3	...
	Total	...	268	213

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): For the kind decision of the President I draw the President's attention to the arrangement of the subjects in the agenda placed before us.

PRESIDENT: When the President has arisen no member has got a right to rise simultaneously.

I am now disposed to decide the question which was held over yesterday in regard to the motions for the adjournment of the House of which notice has been delivered yesterday. The House will remember that one such motion was admitted and it will come up for discussion at 3-30 today. The House will sit again on Saturday. So there is only one other day on which any adjournment motion, if admitted, could be taken up. Of the adjournment motions which are still in my hands, I have considered very carefully the relative importance, urgency and usefulness of any discussion which may take place on the floor of this House in regard to subjects which are embraced within the different motions for adjournment. Leaving one or two such motions which might immediately be rejected as being out of order, there are two or three motions which could be admitted as coming within the four corners of the rules regulating the admission of motions for adjournment. The one relates to the drought in two different parts of Travancore of which two different notices have been given and the other relates to the malaria in South Travancore. In-as-much as the malaria in South Travancore is concerned, it has attracted attention not only in Travancore but also outside Travancore, and people outside are watching very carefully as to what this epidemic is going to lead to, perhaps in view of the sad experience of Ceylon quite recently and it is, I think, very necessary that we should give prominence to that question for consideration.

I am told that Government have already adopted certain measures both remedial and curative. It is, of course, left to the House to apply its own searchlight and favour Government with such opinion, views and criticisms as it may like, and I feel sure that Government will be prepared to pay that consideration to the suggestions which they deserve. I have therefore decided to allow the adjournment motion in regard to the malaria epidemic in South Travancore to be discussed on the floor of the House and I have posted it to Saturday at 3-30 P. M. All other adjournment motions will therefore lapse.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the permission of the House should not be sought for for this?

PRESIDENT: As the Honourable Member moves that motion with the leave of the House and no objection having been raised I do not think permission of the House should be sought for.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Even according to the procedure 14 members should rise in their seats to signify their assent.

PRESIDENT: Not necessary; only if there is an objection the view of the House has to be taken and the members asked to stand, etc. The procedure suggested has to be taken if only objection is raised.

There was one other motion, I believe, of which notice has been given and which the President thought it expedient to consult the Dewan as to what his view in the matter was and the President is now authorised to inform the House that the Dewan objects to the discussion of that motion under Rule 53.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May we know what exactly that motion is?

PRESIDENT: The motion refers to the resolutions that have been passed at the various conferences held in Travancore recently. The motion is this:

"I beg leave to move that the business of the House be now adjourned in order to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance *viz.*, the attempt of certain sections of His Highness's subjects to bring the Government of Travancore into hatred, contempt and ridicule, by speeches made and resolutions passed in open conferences that were held recently and by the publication of the proceedings thereof in the Newspapers."

Communal feelings have already been considerably ruffled by discussion thereof in open conferences and, perhaps, by what has subsequently appeared in the newspapers, and the consequence of allowing the discussion on the floor of the House will be that that feeling would be still further embittered rather than bettered. For these reasons under Rule 53 it is considered not desirable to discuss the motion. Rule 53 is this:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in Rules 20 to 23, the Dewan may disallow any motion for adjournment on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to public interests, and, on his doing so, no further discussion of the motion shall take place."

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): With respect to the other motions, may I know whether they are disallowed or allowed to stand?

PRESIDENT: They may be renewed for discussion. Only one is allowed now and that which could be disallowed at once has been disallowed.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, with respect to the arrangement of subjects in the agenda that is placed before the House, I request the Chair to see that the Vakils' Regulation Amendment Bill that stands in my name be placed under the heading "Introduction of the Bill". From the agenda that was placed before the House in the last session of the meeting, that is on the 12th Makaram 1109, it would be seen that the Bill was at its stage of introduction, it was actually introduced, it was discussed to a great extent and the introduction procedure was about to be closed. By that time the House adjourned. So I request the President to see that the mistake in today's agenda is corrected. I have written a letter to the Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly, in view of the fact that the last session was prorogued on

9-4-1935, requesting to get permission of the President to see that the procedure regarding the introduction of the Bill is continued in this session also.

PRESIDENT : In the first place the President is very reluctant to alter a course of business which has once been fixed particularly in regard to non-official business. All Honourable Members of the House are in possession of the agenda which includes the entire course of business which the House has got to discuss during the two days of its session.

The only question that I have got to consider is whether there has been any error on the part of the Assembly Office in the arrangement of the agenda. If there has been any, the benefit of that doubt must certainly be given to the members concerned. But in this case I find that the Assembly Office is not at fault. If there is any individual who is at fault it is the Honourable Member himself, for my attention has been drawn to a letter written by the Honourable Member himself on the 30th March in which he says :—

> "I have the honour to give notice of my intention to move for leave to introduce The Vakils Regulation Amendment Bill in the ensuing session of the Assembly. I am submitting herewith a copy of the Bill and a full statement of Objects and Reasons. The Bill having been moved for leave to introduce in the last session of the Assembly, the discussion not being over, it was adjourned for the subsequent meeting of the session of the Assembly. Since, the last (4th) session of the Assembly has been prorogued I am submitting this now, in order to move for leave to introduce this in the next session of the Assembly."

Well, that is the case. The request made by the member himself finds it incorporated in the agenda. If there has been anything like a *bonafide* error on the part of the member, I appreciate, but at the same time whether, for the purpose of obliging one member to save him from something like a *bonafide* error, I should be right in disturbing the whole course of business that has already put in the hands of the House, I am not sure. If the Honourable Member can seek the sympathy of his colleagues of this House and they all unanimously agree to the alteration of the agenda, the President for himself will have no objection.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : I would draw the attention of the President to the letter that has been sent to the Secretary to the Assembly by me on the 4th April 1935. It would be evident from the contents of that letter that I have sought permission of the President for the actual introduction of the Bill. I am sorry that the Secretary has not brought that letter to the notice of the President. I submit that there is a clear case of error on the part of the Assembly Office for having misdirected the President in the matter of, ...

PRESIDENT : I might as well point out that the Secretary did bring that letter to my notice.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Sir, I submit that as a matter of right I might be permitted by the President to introduce the Bill in this session and continue its discussion.

PRESIDENT: As the President has already said, action was taken on the Honourable Member's first letter and the agenda was prepared accordingly. Now it is not within the province of the President to do any alteration but if the Honourable Member could get the sympathy of the House, then the President has no objection in altering the agenda.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): Sir, may I rise to a point of order. The Bill has been introduced in the House, and a number of members has spoken on it. No doubt the mover thought that he had a right in asking permission to introduce the Bill. But the office cannot forget what has transpired day after day and the member might have been corrected by the office. It is a very serious error that after so much was done in this House with regard to the Vakils Regulation Amendmedt Bill—

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It was open to the member to introduce the Bill or not to introduce the Bill. But it was not open to the member to beg leave to introduce the Bill afresh. It was open to the member to write to the Secretary that he does not ask for *leave* to introduce the Bill but he only wanted to introduce the Bill. Now, sir, when after the non-official business has been fixed up already, at the eleventh hour the member stands up to say that he has committed a mistake by his first letter, and he wants to introduce the Bill.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know what was done in respect of the Bill last time?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The member knows it very well.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): In view of the fact that the Bill was discussed threadbare during the last session is it fair for the Government to say that the House should go back on the Bill?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESWARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Government have nothing to do like that. It was quite unfair on the part of the member who introduced the Bill last time to ask for leave to introduce it afresh this time. But who is to blame; the Secretary of the Assembly or the member himself?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I want to introduce the Bill and not leave to introduce the Bill. May I know from the Law Member whether I have not said so in my second letter?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No, sir, he did not make any reference to his first letter. The Law Member had seen that letter this morning and that letter does not purport to correct the mistake.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether he could read out the letter in the House?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No, sir. It is impossible.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the Assembly Office keeps the actual proceedings that take place in the House?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I don't propose to answer that question.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): In view of the fact that the merits of the Bill have already been discussed threadbare on the floor of this House is it competent for this House to apply for permission to introduce the Bill once more?

PRESIDENT: He had himself asked that the whole thing should be scrapped and begged leave to introduce the Bill afresh.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): But the House has proceeded with some business on this Bill and discussed it at some length. In the face of that one member takes it into his head to scrape out all those things. Is it open to that member or is it not open to this House to ask the member to continue the discussion that has already been begun?

PRESIDENT: That is exactly the suggestion which the Chair has already made? The agenda has already been fixed. The President would be willing to bring about any alteration if the House wants it.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether anybody can compel the member to continue the discussion?

PRESIDENT: He might have stopped the discussion at that stage. But he wants to give fresh life to the Bill, and the manner in which he wants to give fresh life is by asking for leave to introduce the Bill.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Who knows whether it is not a new Bill?

PRESIDENT: Well, what is the sense of the House?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Sir, on page 31 of the Sri Mulam Assembly Manual it is said "if the motion be seconded, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may then be discussed and if the motion be carried, the Secretary shall read the title of the Bill". Now, Sir, the Bill has been introduced by the member and sufficient discussion has been continued on it. I should like to know from the Chair whether any particular member can ask for leave to introduce the Bill again or whether it is within the right of the House to continue the discussion. And may I know further whether the Bill is not in the hands of the House?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The session in which the Bill was introduced and debated upon has terminated and the motion automatically terminated. It is open to the member in charge of the Bill to move that the Bill be read again and if he does not do so the Bill automatically lapses. But if that session was adjourned *sine die* the Bill can be taken up during the next session. But here the session was prorogued.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the Law Member whether the notice which I gave on 9-4-1935 was not a sufficient notice for the introduction of the Bill under law?

PRESIDENT: That question need not be answered. However we have carried the discussion long. If the sense of the House is that the motion should be altered in the form Mr. S. J. Nair wants it to be altered then I am agreeable to the alteration. But if the House will not give that permission the President will not alter the agenda. May I take that the House agrees to any change in the agenda?

(A voice) *Some of us are agreeable.*

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): But the President said that he wants the unanimous agreement of the House.

PRESIDENT: Yes, I want the House to be unanimous on a matter like this.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) May I appeal to the House to consider the fact that the Bill was considered at very great length, many members spoke on it and the matter was practically discussed in full. Though I myself am very strongly opposed to the principle of the Bill, we have to be fair to Mr. S. J. Nair who appears to have made a *bona fide* mistake. The office also seems not to have brought to the notice of the member that he was clearly making a mistake. I am not finding fault with anybody.

PRESIDENT: It is not the business of the office to draw the attention of the member to the mistake he commits.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): The Bill was discussed in full and it was about to be voted upon last time. In these circumstanses I appeal to each and every member of the House to allow Mr. S. J. Nair an opportunity to see that the Bill is put to the vote of the House.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) Sir, I must be permitted to continue the discussion on the Bill.

PRESIDENT: So the agenda is to be altered accordingly. Is it not Mr. S. J. Nair? I would like to ascertain the sense of the House.

The question whether the agenda may be altered according to Mr. S. J, Nair's request was put to the vote and carried.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I had my own Bill about the Bar Council yesterday, and if I had known that Mr. S. J. Nair's Bill was actually to be introduced I would have pressed for my Bill being taken up. I would not have allowed my Bill to be postponed. I would have arranged my business accordingly. I am now in a somewhat delicate situation. I have been denied the privilege of bringing to the notice of the House my Bill on the same matter. I would therefore request you, Sir, at least to postpone Mr. Nair's Bill to the next meeting. If I had known at least this morning that Mr. Nair was going to introduce his Bill and not merely ask for leave to introduce, I would have arranged my business in such a manner as to bring my Bill before the House.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): The Law Member is not in order in making these observations since the question has been voted upon and the President has given his ruling.

PRESIDENT : The President has not yet given his ruling: he is only considering the question.

In view of the fact that there is a large body of opinion in the House in favour of the alteration of the agenda, and in view of the fact that Mr. S. J. Nair admits his guilt to a certain extent, although he pleads in extenuation that he sent a second letter which was not taken proper notice of by the Assembly Office and most of all, in view of the fact that this measure has already been discussed, perhaps threadbare on the floor of the House, I think I should, at least to save the time of the House, accede to the request of Mr. S. J. Nair and allow the alteration of the agenda according to his request.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I have not got the file before me; I have not come prepared. May I therefore suggest that the Bill may be taken up the next day?—there is another non-official day.

PRESIDENT : I am quite willing to accommodate you. The Bill will be taken up on Saturday.

Legislative Business.

THE TRAVANCORE PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : I beg to present the report of the Select Committee appointed for considering the Travancore Provident Insurance Societies Regulation (Amendment) Bill.

Of the members consitituting the Select Committee, Mr. Thanu Pillai alone happened to be absent. He was ill. All the others were present : and a unanimous report has been submitted.

There were two points proposed by the Amending Bill. One was the reduction of the percentage of annual deposit from 15 to 5. On that point the Committee decided that at present no reduction need be made but that the old percentage must be maintained.

The second point was to reduce the maximum deposit from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 25,000. On that point the Committee agreed that the reduction may be made.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : I second it.

PRESIDENT : What is the motion?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : I move that the Bill, as revised by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.

Clauses 1 and 2.

The question that clauses 1 and 2. as revised by the Select Committee, do form part of the Bill, was put to vote and carried.

The clauses were added to the Bill.

Clause 3.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : I do not propose to move the following amendment:—

"Omit Clause 3."

The question that clause 3, as revised by the Select Committee, do form part of the Bill, was put to vote and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Title and Preamble.

The question that the Title and the Preamble of the Bill do form part of the Bill was put to vote and carried.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I beg to move that the Bill be now passed.

The question that the Travancore Provident Insurance Societies Regulation (Amendment) Bill be passed into law was put and carried.

THE TRAVANCORE IMPROVEMENT VALUATION BILL.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): I move that the Travancore Improvement Valuation Bill be continued till the submission of the report of the Select Committee.

PRESIDENT: The motion before this House is that the Bill be continued pending submission of the report of the Select Committee. That is one of the tactics to keep the Bill alive.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

THE TRAVANCORE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I do not propose to move for leave to introduce the Bill.

THE TRAVANCORE VAKILS' REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

PRESIDENT: That Bill has been adjourned to Saturday.

THE TRAVANCORE RELIEF OF INDEBTEDNESS BILL.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): I beg leave to introduce the Travancore Relief of Indebtedness Bill.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): In view of the fact that a Committee appointed by Government is now considering the whole question of agricultural indebtedness, I beg to oppose the introduction of this Bill (*Louder, please.*)

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): I shall explain my position, Sir.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Only after I finish.

I think it is rather premature to consider the introduction of this Bill when the Committee has not yet finished its work.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): On a point of order, Sir.

If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is once objected to, it is the right of the member who asks for such leave to explain his position. The member who objects comes only next.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : I am prepared to answer subsequently, Sir.

MR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഈ ബില്ലിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം എന്താണെന്ന് ബില്ലിനോടനുബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശവിവരണത്തിൽ തന്നെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്

PRESIDENT : What language are you talking in now?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : Malayalam.

PRESIDENT : I will give my brain a little rest.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഈ ബില്ലിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശവിവരണത്തിൽ എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ള പ്രധാനസംഗതികളെല്ലാം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ ബില്ലിന്റെ വ്യാപ്തിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന സംഗതികളെപ്പററി പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും അടുത്തകാലത്തു നിയുക്തമായിട്ടുള്ള കമ്മിററിയെപ്പററിയാണ് എനിക്കു കൂടുതലായി പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുള്ളതു്. ആ കമ്മററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് വരുന്നതുവരെ ഈ ബില്ലിന്റെ സമർപ്പണം ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണ് ഇവിടെ ഇപ്പോൾ എതിരഭിപ്രായമായി പറയുന്നതു്. ആ കമ്മററിയിൽതന്നെ ഈ ബില്ലിന്റെ പ്രയോക്താവിനേയോ പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള താല്പര്യങ്ങളെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിലുള്ള അംഗങ്ങളെയൊ ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും നിയോഗിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഈ ബിൽ ഈ സഭയിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവാദം അപേക്ഷിച്ചതിനുശേഷമാണ് കമ്മററിയെ നിയോഗിക്കുന്നതിന് ആസ്പദമായ മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളിൽനിന്നും മാത്രം കമ്മിററിയിലെ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥഅംഗങ്ങളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു മെമ്മോറാണ്ടത്തിൽ പ്രതിവാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികൾക്കു വിപരീതമായ വിധത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ട് അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥപക്ഷത്തുനിന്നും പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കാൻ ന്യായം കാണുന്നില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പർമാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായമാണു നോക്കേണ്ടതു്. അതു സാമാന്യമായി ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിന്റെ ശരിയായ പ്രതിധ്വനിമാത്രമായിരിക്കും.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ലാത്ത ആളും കമ്മിററിമെമ്പറായി ഉണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പർമാർതന്നെ ഉണ്ടല്ലോ. മെമ്മോറാണ്ടത്തിനു വിപരീതമായ അഭിപ്രായമുള്ള അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പർ കമ്മിററിയിൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): മി: അനന്തശിവയ്യർ മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): മി: അനന്തശിവയ്യരും ഇതേരൂപത്തിലുള്ള മറെറാരു മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അറിവ്. ഇത്രയും സർവപ്രധാനമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയെപ്പററി പര്യാലോചന നടത്തുന്നതിനു രൂപവൽക്കരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കമ്മിററിയിൽ നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭയിലുള്ള ഒരൊററ പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധിയെപ്പോലും മെമ്പർ ആക്കിയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കമ്മിററി പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായം ശരിയായ വിധം അന്വേഷിച്ചറിയുന്നതിനു പര്യാപ്തമായ ഒരു കമ്മിററി അല്ലെന്നാണു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ഋണബാദ്ധ്യതയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള സ്ററാററിസ്റ്റിക്സ് ശേഖരിക്കണമെന്നും മററുമുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് ഈ വിധത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു കമ്മിററിയെ രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഈ വിവരം അറിയുന്നതിന് അധികൃതമായ മൂന്നു രേഖകൾ നമുക്കുണ്ട്. ബാങ്കിംഗ്എൻക്വയറികമ്മിററി ഗവൺമെൻറിലേയ്ക്കു സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കർഷകരുടെ ഋണബാദ്ധ്യത എത്രത്തോളമുണ്ടെന്നു പ്രതിവാദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുപോലെ ൧൯൩൧-ൽ ഇന്നു ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറിയായിരിക്കുന്ന ഡാക്ടർ കുഞ്ഞൻപിള്ള സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സെൻസസ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ കർഷകരുടെ ഋണബാദ്ധ്യത എത്രത്തോളമുണ്ടെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനും പുറമെ മദ്രാസിൽ ധനതത്വശാസ്ത്രപ്രൊഫസർ ആയിരുന്ന ഡാക്ടർ പി. ജെ. തോമസ് ശരിയായ അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയ ശേഷം അച്ചടിച്ചു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ലഘുലേഖയിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ കർഷകരുടെ ഋണബാധ്യത എത്രത്തോളമുണ്ടെന്നു പ്രത്യക്ഷമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ റിക്കാർഡുകളിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇരുപതുകോടിമുതൽ ഇരുപത്തേഴുകോടി രൂപാവരെ ഋണബാദ്ധ്യതയുണ്ടെന്നു വിശ്വാസപൂർവമായി പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഋണബാദ്ധ്യതയെപ്പററി ശരിയായി മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതിനു കമ്മിററി ഇപ്പോൾ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രധാനപ്രവൃത്തി സർക്കാരിൽനിന്നും പണം ചെലവുചെയ്തു ഫാറങ്ങൾ അച്ചടിപ്പിച്ചു കർഷകരുടെ ഇടയിൽ വിതരണംചെയ്തു സ്ഥിതിവിവരണക്കണക്കുകൾ അറിയുന്നതിനായി റവന്യൂസിൽബന്ധികളെ ഏല്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ ഫാറങ്ങൾ വിററു തന്നെയും ചിലസിൽബന്ധികൾ കർഷകരെ വഞ്ചിച്ചു ഇപ്പോൾ പണം വാങ്ങിവരുന്നു. ഭൂരിഭാഗം ആളുകൾ ഫാറം ഒപ്പിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു കമ്മിററിക്കാർ എടുക്കുന്ന കണക്കു വിശ്വാസയോഗ്യമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാൻ ന്യായമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു കമ്മിററിറിപ്പോർട്ടു വന്നതിനുശേഷമേ ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെ ബിൽ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് അ

നുവാദം നൾകേണ്ട സംഗതിയെക്കുറിച്ചു ആലോചിക്കുവാൻ പാടുള്ളു എന്നു വാദിക്കുവാൻ യാതൊരുന്യായവും കാണുന്നില്ല. ഈ ബില്ല് അവതരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ അനുവാദം ചോദിക്കുന്നതേയുള്ളു. അങ്ങിനെ അനുവാദം തരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ദോഷം ഒന്നും വരാനില്ല. ഈ ബില്ലിലുള്ള തത്വങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ഈ അസംബ്ലിയിൽ ആലോചന നടക്കുന്നതു് ഇനി ഒരവസരത്തിലാണു്. അതിനുമുമ്പു കമ്മിററിറിപ്പോർട്ടു വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ രണ്ടു സംഗതികളെപ്പററിയും സഭയ്ക്കു് ആലോചനനടത്താവുന്നതാണു്. ഈ ബില്ലിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളെപ്പററി കമ്മിററിക്കാർ വേണ്ടതുപോലെ ആലോചിക്കുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാൻ കാരണം കാണുന്നില്ല. കമ്മിററി സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നറിപ്പോർട്ടു പൊതുവെ സ്വീകാര്യമായിരിക്കയില്ലെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതിനു മറെറാരു കാര്യംകൂടിയുണ്ടു്. ഉത്തമർണ്ണന്മാരുടേയും അധമർണ്ണന്മാരുടേയും സ്ഥിതിഗതികളെപ്പററിയാണു കമ്മിററി പര്യാലോചിച്ചു നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കമ്മിററി അധമർണ്ണരെ മാത്രമേ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ഉത്തമർണ്ണരായ ബാങ്കേഴ്സിന്റെ പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യം കമ്മിററിക്കില്ല. അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം എന്താണെന്നറിവാനും അവരുടെ താല്പര്യങ്ങളെക്കൂടി നിയമാനുസരണം പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കത്തക്ക നിലയിലും ഇപ്പോൾ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ചെയ്തിട്ടുമില്ല. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു കമ്മററിക്കാർ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ രണ്ടുകൂട്ടർക്കും ഒരുപോലെ സ്വീകാര്യമായിരിക്കുമൊ എന്നു ബലമായി സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ബാങ്കേഴ്സിനെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഒരാളെഎങ്കിലും കമ്മററിയിൽ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു വീണ്ടും വീണ്ടും ശുപാർശചെയ്തിട്ടും അതിനെ നിരസിക്കയാണു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. പൊതുജനങ്ങളെ ബന്ധിക്കുന്നകാര്യം പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധികളോടു ആലോചിക്കാതെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ഇഷ്ടംപോലെയുള്ള ഏതാനുംപേരെമാത്രം ചേർത്താണു കമ്മിററി രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു വരുന്നതുവരെ ഈ ബിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവാദം നൾകുന്നതു വിഹിതമായിരിക്കയില്ലെന്നുവാദിക്കുന്നതു കേവലം ദുർബലമായ ഒരു വാദംതന്നെയാണു്. ഈ ബിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു് അനുവാദം തരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു യാതൊരു അപകടവും വരാനില്ല. ബിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അതിന്റെ എല്ലാവശങ്ങളേയും പററി ആലോചിക്കാവുന്നതാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ബിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവാദം തരണമെന്നാണു എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I wish to make a suggestion. Government have appointed a Committee. I wish to know whether as a result of the recommendation of that Committee Government contemplate introducing a Bill. I would like to know the Government attitude on the matter.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I quite agree with the suggestion made by my friend Mr. Thanu Pillai. Mr. Velayudhan Pillai, in explaining his position, seems to think that the labours of the Committee now appointed by Government may not come to any good at all. He has to say a good deal against the constitution of the Committee. He fears that the opinions that may be formulated by that Committee would be highly coloured in favour of or against certain sections of the community divided as creditors and debtors and so forth. I am sorry, Sir, I do not share his views in that respect. I hope that the statistics to be collected by the Committee would be considerably useful. It is possible for several people, debtors or creditors, to give evidence before the Committee and to place full materials for their consideration and decision. In view of that possibility I do not agree with him when he anticipates that the work of that Committee would be useless, one-sided or prejudicial to any particular section.

Certain statistics collected in the Census Report, the Banking Enquiry Committee's report and other reports have been relied upon by Mr. Velayudhan Pillai. The present Committee makes further attempts to collect such materials.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) What are the additional precautions taken by the present Committee to collect more reliable statistics?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): They are directly questioning creditors and debtors.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Was not the same thing done by the Economic Enquiry and Banking Enquiry Committees?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Granting they did either the data of those committees would be confirmed or set aside by the test at present. We are now dealing with the question as it is to-day. An estimate of the problem as it was years ago would be unreliable.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it the member's view that the statistics of the present Committee should be accepted in preference to those committees?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): It must be accepted if it is based on reliable grounds.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Does the member know that even in sending forms to the people it is said that they are not bound to give all the statistics at their command?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I do not know exactly what the secret instructions, if any, are. In the absence of a

legal enactment compelling people to supply information, they cannot be compelled to supply all the statistics.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Has the member read the forms sent round by the Committee ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : I have not read all of them. I have read one sent to me.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*) : On a point of order, Sir. When a member makes a statement, is it right to ask him whether he has read all the forms ?

PRESIDENT : I have given my views in my very first speech when I became the President of this House.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : If I am free from the interpellating fervour of my friend I will continue my speech. I look for with considerable interest the materials to be collected by the Committee now going round in the State. To brush aside that Committee't labours in advance is not a very wise way of proceeding with the matter at all. Hence I adhere to the objection I raised to the consideration of this Bill by the House.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I ask whether the member is aware that the Co-operative Enquiry Committee has suggested that there is no need for the further collection of statistics and that legislation can be undertaken ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : The question seems to suggest that there is such a recommendation. Why should I answer it ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I ask whether the member is aware of it ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : What does it matter whether I am aware of it or not ? (*Laughter*).

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : Sir, ...

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Under Standing Order 30 no other member can speak now.

PRESIDENT : The question is whether Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai has the leave of the House to introduce the Travancore Relief of Indebtedness Bill.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): Sir, I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result :

AYES—35.

1 Mr. T. K. Alexander
2 ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar
3 ,, P. Chidambaram Pillai
4 ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan
5 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*)
6 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara*)
7 Mr. K. R. Elenkath
8 Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony
9 Mr. T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri
10 ,, J. M. Joseph
11 ,, T. C. Joseph

12 Mr. Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
13 ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai
14 ,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
15 ,, K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
16 ,, E. K Kunjuraman
17 ,, M. K. Madhavan Pillai
18 ,, K. Mahomed
19 ,, M. N. Nair
20 ,, P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad
21 ,, K. A. Narayana Pillai
22 ,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
23 Srimati T. Narayani Amma
24 Mr. S. Nilakanta Pillai
25 ,, Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
26 ,, V. Ramakrishna Panickar
27 ,, R. Raman Pillai
28 ,, K. Sankaran
29 ,, A. Thanu Pillai
30 ,, S. Thiraviam Nadar
31 ,, P. K. Thomas
32 ,, V. K. Velappan Nair
33 ,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai
34 ,, T. K. Velu Pillai
35 ,, John Whitely Tolson

NOES—26.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 ,, K. C. Abraham
3 ,, V. T. Chacko
4 ,, C. V. Chandrasekharan
5 ,, Antony George
6 ,, K. George
7 ,, M. Mahomed Haneef
8 ,, S. J. Nair
9 ,, James Simpson
10 ,, N. John Joseph
11 ,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri
12 ,, C. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar
13 ,, K. M. Krishnan
14 ,, E. V. Krishna Pillai
15 ,, T. Krishna Pillai
16 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
17 Mr. C. O. Madhavan
18 ,, K. Madhavan
19 ,, P. K. Narayana Pillai
20 ,, G. Nilakantan
21 Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar
22 Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
23 Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
24 Mr. T. C. Thommen
25 ,, G. B. E. Truscott
26 ,, N. E. Varughese

NEUTRALS—4.

1 Mr. M. K. Janardana Kamath
2 ,, C. V. Kunjuraman
3 Mr. K. M. Kuriakose
4 ,, K. Padmanabhan

PRESIDENT: The motion is carried.

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I beg to move the following resolution ;

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja that the maximum salary of the Government servants in the State should be Rs. 1,000 per mensem and the minimum salary Rs. 15 per mensem".

Meanwhile, Mr. Elenkath has sent up an amendment to my resolution and I accept his amendment.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) ; But the amendment has not been moved.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Then, Sir, I will proceed with my resolution. Travancore is a small State. In these days of motor cars and motor and train services, an officer can travel from one end of the State to the other in the course of a few hours. The heads of all departments are circuiting officers. They get their decent daily and travelling allowances over and above their magnificent and munificent salaries. It is a notorious fact that the administration of the State is top-heavy. The high salaried officers are given fat salaries. As a result of the big officers drawing fat salaries, they literally become fat and unable to move about and work properly (*Laughter*).

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is the member entitled to read from a written speech?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I answer that, Sir? I am not reading any lecture. I am only referring to my notes on the subject.

Sir, not only that, the officers become, as a result of the fat salaries, lazy—

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum - Urban*): Sir, will it be in order when the member refers to an officer who becomes fat, literally fat, lazy and all that?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I wish to explain my position before any ruling is given on the point. I did not refer to any particular individual officer of the State. I only made a general statement in regard to officers who draw high salaries that, as a consequence of the fat salaries they draw, they become fat and literally fat. As a result of fatness they become lazy, indolent and indifferent to their official duties.

PRESIDENT: But the member draws no salary (*Laughter*).

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, my point is......

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) I want to put a question. Is it the opinion of the member that—

PRESIDENT: But I may tell the member that vehemence and eloquence are no arguments. Let Mr. Nair proceed with the resolution in a convincing manner.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): So, on the one side, we have high paid officers and on the other public servants who are miserably paid. That is to say, we have in the State, on the one side big officers drawing thousands of rupees and on the other, peons, watchers, constables etc., who get poor and miserable payment. Consequently, they are not able to stand up, to walk about and discharge their duties properly. On the one side, there are officers with fat salaries becoming lazy, indolent and unable to move about and on the other miserably paid public servants who, due to poverty, are unable to move about in the discharge of their functions. The low paid servants are the really suffering people. The high paid officers think that they are the masters of the suffering people and not their servants, and the people are in a poverty-stricken and helpless position. The officers are being fed at the cost of the sweat of the brow of the tax-paying

[Mr. S. J. Nair.]

peasantry. The fat officers seldom attend to the needs, conveniences and comforts of the suffering people. For instance, we have in the State, high salaried police officers. In various parts of the State, the officers do not realise their responsibilities. They do not think they are the servants of the public. They forget the fundamental fact that they are paid and fed and that they are being maintained at the cost of the poor tax-payers. Sir, we have got a high paid Police Commissioner. But what is he doing? There are a set of people in this State who are irresponsible and who are attacking the Royal Family in certain ways and creating all sorts of disaffection and disloyalty amongst the masses. They should be suppressed.

PRESIDENT : I cannot allow the member to go on straying away like this. Is it an argument of the member that salaries must be reduced because the finances of the State are not very much, or that the nature of the work done by the officers is such that their salary should be reduced ; or is it his contention that because no officer is doing his duty properly, the level of the salaries should be reduced ? You must confine your arguments to one of such limits.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Sir, may I put his gist of the argument as I understand it. He says that the officers are paid fat salaries and as a result they become fat, lazy and indolent and therefore they are unable to function.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) I shall adhere to the point, Sir. I submit, that in view of the small area of the State no high salaries be given. The high-paid officers have very little work to do. The State is small, the people are poor; the work is not too great. The administration is being carried on in a prosaic manner. No originality, no merit, no genius is required. Giving high salaries only helps corruption and indolence amongst officers. In spite of the high salaries given to high officers, they are not discharging their duties properly.

PRESIDENT : According to you, high salary is an impediment to the discharge of work?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : In this way, Sir. On account of the high salaries they get, they look to their greater comforts and conveniences and seldom to the needs of the suffering people.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*) : Is it the member's opinion that the officers who discharge their duties properly should be paid more ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : That is not my opinion. There is no necessity to pay more for these officers to discharge their duties properly.

The income of the State has been growing year by year,

PRESIDENT : And so, the salaries of officers must go down? (*Laughter.*)

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : My point is this. The income of the State is on the increase. But the area and the wealth of the State remain stable, whereas the expenditure has been on the increase. In the face of the stable nature of the area of the State, as well as the wealth of the people, there is no necessity for the addition of the increasing, ever increasing and never decreasing, expenditure in the State. The expenditure of a State towards salaries of officers must depend upon the average earning of a citizen, the wealth of the people of the land, the area of the State, and the nature of the work the officers have to execute. But that is not the case here. The income of the people is too poor; whereas the salary of big officers is intolerably high. The low paid servants are becoming more and more poverty-stricken due to their low salary, economic depression and various other causes. There is universal suffering in the State at present. In some places, we see people are affected by malaria. In some parts of the State there is scarcity of water. Agricultural products do not get any price. The people are dying of hunger and thurst. That is the actual state of affairs in Travancore. In the midst of this pitiable and miserable state of affairs, though the income of the State is growing, it is not being expended on works of public utility, in order to ameliorate the condition of the suffering people. The expenditure is not mainly for the good of the people. More than 40 per cent of the income of the State is expended for the salaries of officers. This is a very bad feature. This in the long run would impoverish the State. Not more than one-fourth of the income of the State can be expended towards salaries.

We find, Sir, new offices are created for some persons for mysterious reasons. Some retired officers who are receiving fat pensions are given additional appointments on further fat salaries. The Directress of State Guests and the Warden of Game are instances to the point. Peculiar departments and peculiar names spring up all on a sudden at the cost of the poor tax-payer in the State.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I know from the member, how many appointments there are in the State carrying a salary of over Bs. 1,000 according to the recent orders of Government?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : My friend can very well gather that from the report of the Standardisation Officer.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I know whether Government have not given effect to the practical recommendations in regard to maximum salary?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) My contention, Sir, is that the Dewan alone is to be paid over Rs. 1,000.

PRESIDENT : I shall convey your good sense to the Dewan.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): It does not matter whether there is the Report of the Standardisation Officer or the Public Service Committee Report or the Retrenchment Committee Report. But the point I am aiming at is......

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Has not the member accepted the maximum salary of Rs. 500?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): But, that amendment has not been moved.

PRESIDENT: I suppose the member will be on his legs for some-time more, so I think we will adjourn now.

The House adjourned at 1 P. M. and reassembled at 2 P. M. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): The post of the Deputy President is the highest honour that can be conferred by the non-officials on any man in the State.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): The Deputy President holds that honourable position and discharges his functions by presiding over all the deliberations of the Assembly from day to day and also over the various Select Committees. That gentleman is paid only a salary of Rs. 250.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That question does not arise because as I understand, Mr. S. J. Nair's motion is to the effect that Rs. 1000 shall be the maximum and Rs. 15 should be the minimum pay of Government servants. So that, the pay of the Deputy President does not arise in this connection.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): That is only by way of illustration.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): If I am permitted I may say, Sir, that his resolution deals with Government servants and that the Deputy President is not a Government servant.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. When a member speaks, is he strictly precluded from drawing comparisons?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Much is left to the latitude of the Chair and I may assure the House that the Chair will be very fair to the speakers. But if the rules of relevancy are not adhered to, the Chair will have to call to order.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I mentioned the name of the Deputy President of the Assembly simply to show how a Travancorean holds a most responsible post in the State and conducts himself most properly without getting any high salary. When the Deputy President of the Assembly is satisfied with such a small amount as salary, I ask, how the Government members, the high officers of the State and the heads of the departments could demand that they must be paid very high salaries.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I am not concerned with the salary of the Deputy President. I am concerned with the rules of relevancy and therefore I may tell Mr. S. J. Nair that the Deputy President, however high his office may be or however great his responsibilities may be, is only a part-time salaried officer.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : So, I submit that no officer in the State under any circumstances be paid more than Rs. 1000 The Dewan alone need be paid Rs. 1000 per mensem. All other heads of departments should be paid only Rs. 500. Circuiting officers should be paid for T. A. and D. A. only an amount extending to one-fourth of their salary. The pay of the constables and the peons, nay, the lowest menial in the public service, shall be raised to Rs. 15.

(At this time a chit was given to the Deputy President by the Secretary.)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I consider the practice of the Assembly Secretary sending chits through peons when I am presiding is absolutely wrong (*hear, hear*). I want to be distracted as little as possible when I am attending to the deliberations of the Assembly. But the Assembly Secretary might think it important on certain occasions to acquaint me with certain facts. He is at liberty to do so when found absolutely necessary. Yesterday I was noticing the Secretary sending clerks to me with some information. That has not been the practice in this House. Now, I find a deviation, an absolutely unwarranted deviation. This must be stopped. If the Secretary has anything to communicate to me it must be done in the usual form. Anyhow I do not take notice of this chit (*hear, hear*).

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, even the low paid public servant has got a body and soul. He has a family to look after and to maintain ; and invariably he has a big family. Half a rupee per day is not at all a big sum for him. It is only a moderate suggestion that I make. The universal cry in the State is that the expenditure in the matter of salaries is unbearable and that it must be reduced. Sir, it might be contended by the patricians, the privileged classes, I mean the high salaried officers in the State, that unless they are paid decently we cannot get the services of the best, distinguished and brilliant men. To this I may say that we had the services of the best men, the brilliant men, nay the most distinguished men in the State, on former occasions for small salaries. Sir, we had the best Dewans and statesmen like Ramien Dalava, Raja Kesava Das, Velu Thampi Dalava, Sankarasubba Iyer and others. We had the best Commanders like De Lanai and others. We had the best Engineers like Bastow, best professors like Harvey, Reed and others. They were not paid high salaries. Still they were discharging their duties most satisfactorily. There are instances in which persons have held high posts in Travancore by taking only a sort of honorarium for their maintenance. We have got brilliant men in our State like Dr. Kunjan Pillai and Mr. K. George and others.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT · Will you please avoid names? Your time is up.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, I rise to second the resolution moved by my friend Mr. S. J. Nair for wholly different reasons. The resolution, as it now stands, does not make any violent demand for the change of salaries in regard to the high officers as will be seen from the salary fixed by the standardisation effected by Government. I hope, under the standardisation scheme, only two officers, the Dewan and the Chief Justice, get a higher maximum than that suggested by Mr. S. J. Nair. So the more difficult proposition administratively considered will be the question of raising the salary of the low paid officers and fixing it at the minimum of Rs. 15. That is a very serious proposition that this House has to consider. We have to consider the financial implications before we accept the resolution. I think it will be a very pretty big slice even after reducing the maximum pay of Rs. 1,000 in the case of high paid officers. But, it cannot be denied that in the State for a living wage for a man at least Rs. 15 is necessary. So that I expect the minimum of Rs. 15 is necessary though it can be achieved only with very great difficulty and Government will have to consider the question. This should be taken as a recommendation of the desire of the House to see that the condition of the low paid officers is improved and bettered as far as we can go. Another suggestion is that the salary of many of the officers under the standardisation scheme, excepting two officers, is below Rs. 1,000. We see that at present in many of the offices, officers are paid much more than the maximum fixed under the standardisation scheme. Sir, yesterday in answer to an interpellation, it was said on the floor of the House, to the effect that non-Travancoreans are preferred to certain posts only when it is absolutely necessary to get persons from outside the State. The name of Mr. Helen was put forward as an example of appointing outsiders only in cases where it is absolutely necessary. If we consider that question, is it not a fact that Government have appointed persons on high salaries with no profit to the State, not getting the worth of the money in many departments? That is a point which I leave to Government to search their heart and answer, if Government have got a heart I do not cast any aspersion on any single officer and it is far from me to attribute any motive to any officer. I merely illustrate certain names to bring home my arguments. We have got the Chief Engineer here. Are there not persons in the department itself who have got the same qualifications, or as good qualifications, as the present incumbent of the office? Is it absolutely indispensable to have him? What is the special service, what is the exceptional service that we get from this officer, which we cannot get from any of the members of the Engineering Department at present? Where is the necessity to get down this highly paid officer who is given more than Rs. 2,000 per mensem?

So also with regard to the Police Department. Have we not persons in the State to run the department more efficiently? Have we not sufficient number of persons in the department? I could easily

mention half a dozen who would be able to run the department with much more satisfaction to all concerned, to the people as well as to the State. It is a sheer waste to spend a pie more than the amount fixed by Government according to the Standardization Scheme upon this officer. So it is in the case of many other departments which are being managed by people who draw abnormally high salaries.

I would take the office of the Dewan himself. Why should we want such a highly paid Dewan? Are there not persons who can run the administration; in all sincerity, I ask both the Government members and the non-official side, are there not persons, sufficient number of persons, at least half a dozen persons, in our service who will be able to run the administration, as efficiently as it is being done now? What is the better quality of work, what is the greater work that we get for the abnormally high salary that we pay to the present Dewan? We do not get our money's worth. That fact cannot be denied by Government. That fact has to be borne in mind by Government. If the Standardization and the Retrenchment Schemes have any sincerity, if they are done as a serious piece of business to lighten the burden on expenditure, if they are suggested as a means of setting right the financial condition of the State, which very badly needs such an arrangement, I shall very honestly request the Government to consider this question very seriously and if we seriously consider the point, I know every one will admit that many a highly paid officer, we are having at present, are not absolute necessities or indispensables for the departments concerned.

I know Mr. Simpson will himself admit that in his Department there are persons who will run the department as efficiently as himself, persons having technical qualifications equal or better to those of his. I do not want to put it higher. These things I wish to suggest for the attention of Government and I utilise this opportunity by commending this resolution for the acceptance of Government.

Sir, it can be seen that the finances of the State............

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Is it a fact, Sir, that these outside officers are found necessary, because there is no love lost between communities and communities in Travancore?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I do not think so. Those officers also belong to one community or other. Even people who are outside the State belong to communities.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know whether any improvement is seen in communal relationship in the State by the appointment of these people?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Absolutely none. It has become worse.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Communal question does not arise from the resolution.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I was dealing purely from the point of view of the work that we are getting for the money we spend. I do think that in spite of the extravagant salaries from the

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

Dewan downwards, the administration of this country is not a whit better, communal tension has not dwindled in any way better than when people drawing lesser salaries were occupying those places. Our roads are not better, our patients are not better served, the safety of person and property is not better secured, the whole administration of the State is not better, even by an iota than when persons drawing much lower salaries were occupying these positions. Government should not feel shy of these communal feelings and go on importing people from outside and pay them high salaries. Simply on account of the communal feeling, simply because they cannot take courage and choose persons from among the people of the country and pay them the salaries that they deserve for the post, and simply to satisfy communal clamour, they are appointing persons from outside who are supposed to be neutral but who are not neutral even in regard to communal questions.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandum—Rural*): May I know from the member whether there is any basis for the assumption that officers from outside are non-communal?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The member gives his own opinion

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): I wish to know whether there is any basis for that assumption.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Thanu Pillai raises a point on which Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, I think, was only expressing his opinion.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Then, coming to the question whether we can afford to pay higher salaries. It has to be very carefully considered. Under the existing state of things, the low paid officers have to be paid higher salaries so as to allow themselves to live a decent living. That means we want more money. Again, unless the salaries of high paid officers are reduced, the financial condition cannot be relieved in the slightest degree. The reduction of salaries must be undertaken by Government at once in all cases in which there is no definite covenant agreed upon by Government with the officers concerned. Those persons who are not willing to accept the new maximum can be asked to go without much prejudice to the State. With these observations, I second the resolution.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): സർ, ഈ സഭയുടെ പര്യാലോചനയ്ക്കായി സമർപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രമേയത്തിലടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള മൂലതത്വത്തോടു ഞാൻ പരിപൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതിലെ ഭാഷയോടു (wording) ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇവിടെ ഇതുവരെ നടന്ന പ്രസംഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നു കൂടുതലായിട്ടു എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് പറയണമെന്നുമാത്രമെ ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുള്ളു.

ഒന്നാമതായി എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു്, ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു പ്രമേയസ്വീകരണത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യകതയെപ്പറ്റിയാണു്, തിരുവിതാംകൂറി

ലെ സർക്കാരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളക്കൂട്ടതലിനെ സാരതരമായി കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ട ഒരു ശരിയായ അവസരം ഇതാണ്. മററു നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറും ഫെഡറേഷനിൽ ചേരണമെന്നുള്ളതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ആലോചന നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കാലമാണിത്. ഫെഡറേഷനിൽ ചേരുന്നതിനു സംഗതിയാകുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ പ്രധാന ആദായമാർഗ്ഗമായ പല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലേയും ആദായങ്ങളിൽ സാരമായ ഭാഗം ഫെഡറൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നത്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): തിരുവിതാംകൂർ അതിലേക്കു സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഫെഡറേഷനിൽ ചേരാതിരിക്കാൻ സാമാന്യനിലയിൽ കാരണംകാണുന്നില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമെ എനിക്കു പറവാനുള്ളു. ഫെഡറേഷനിൽ ചേർണമെന്നു തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഏകദേശം ഒരുകോടിരൂപായോളം ഫെഡറൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു പ്രതിവർഷം നല്കേണ്ടതായിവന്നേക്കാം. ൧൧൧൦-ലെ ബഡ്ജററനുസരിച്ച് ൨൩൪ ലക്ഷംരൂപാ വരവുണ്ടാകാമെന്നാണ് പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നത്. അതിൽ ഒരുകോടിരൂപാ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഏതാണ്ട് അതിനോടു അടുത്ത ഒരു സംഖ്യ നാം ഫെഡറൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുവേണ്ടി വ്യയം ചെയ്യേണ്ടിവരും. പിന്നീടുശേഷിക്കുന്നത് ൧,൩൪,൦൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ മാത്രമാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഇന്നുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളച്ചിലവും നിർവ്വഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പോകേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു ഏതാണ്ടു ഒരുകോടിരൂപായോളം വരും. ബാക്കിവരുന്ന ൩൪,൦൦,൦൦൦ രൂപായിൽനിന്നു ൧൦൮൬-ലെ ദേവസ്വം പ്രാക്ലമേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ചു ൧൬,൦൦,൦൦൦ രൂപായോളം സർക്കാരിൽനിന്നു പ്രതിവർഷം ദേവസ്വംഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു കൊടുക്കണം. ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ ദേവസ്വംഫണ്ടിൽ പ്രതിവർഷം ചെല്ലേണ്ടപണം, പ്രതിജ്ഞയെ ലംഘിച്ചു തുടർച്ചയായി കുറച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും ൧൪,൦൦,൦൦൦ രൂപായോളം ൧൧൧൦ ൽ ദേവസ്വം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു കൊടുക്കാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. പിന്നീടു ശേഷിപ്പുള്ളതിൽ ൧൫,൦൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ പെൻഷൻകൊടുക്കുന്നവകയ്ക്കായി നിയമാനുസരണം നീക്കിവയ്ക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതൊക്കെ കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഏററവും ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം, പൊതുമരാമത്തു തുടങ്ങിയ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട സംഗതികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനു പണമില്ലാ

[Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]
തെവരും. ഈ കാര്യങ്ങളെ ആസ്പദമാക്കിനോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ശമ്പളം വളരെ കുറച്ചു ചിലവു ലഘൂകരിക്കേണ്ടത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു കാണാം.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): ഈ പ്രമേയം സ്വീകരിച്ചാൽ ശമ്പളച്ചിലവു കൂടുമെന്നോ കുറയുമെന്നോ മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഞാൻ ആദ്യമെ തന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു് ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ അന്തർഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തത്വത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നു എന്നും അതിലെ വേർഡിങ്ങിനോടു യോജിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുമാണു്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: പ്രമേയത്തിൽ വാക്കുവളരെ പ്രധാനമായ ഒരു ഭാഗമല്ലേ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ മുമ്പു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെയുള്ള വ്യത്യസ്ഥതയോടുകൂടിയാണു് അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതു്.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ സമുദായസ്പർദ്ധയും വർഗ്ഗീയവിദ്വേഷവും പ്രതിദിനം വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണംതന്നെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വഴക്കാണു്. ആ വഴക്കു തീരുന്നപക്ഷം വർഗ്ഗീയവിദ്വേഷത്തിനു സാരമായ കുറവു വരുമെന്നുള്ളതിൽ യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. (Mr. S. J. Nair. *hear, hear*). ശമ്പളക്കൂടുതലാണു് ഉന്നത ഉദ്യോഗം വേണമെന്നുള്ള ആഗ്രഹത്തെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനുള്ള ആകർഷണീയതയെ കുറച്ചു, സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു തമ്മിൽയോജിപ്പുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളുടെ ഭീമമായശമ്പളക്കൂടുതലിനെ കുറച്ചു, ക്രമീകരിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഈ പ്രമേയം പാസ്സാക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇതിലെ തത്വംഗവണ്മെൻറു അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടോ മാത്രമായില്ല. അതനുസരിച്ചു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താൻകൂടി ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിശ്ചയിക്കണം.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: But the words are very important parts of the resolution.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): ഈ പ്രമേയം സ്വീകരിച്ചാൽ ശമ്പളച്ചിലവു കുറയുമോ കൂടുമോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഞാൻ ശുപാർശ ചെയ്യുന്ന ക്രമമനുസരിച്ചു നോക്കിയാൽ ശമ്പളച്ചിലവും കുറയും.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): ഈ പ്രമേയമനുസരിച്ചു നോക്കിയാലോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : അതിനെപ്പററി ഞാൻ ചിന്തിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): ഈ പ്രമേയം സ്വീകരിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണം കുറച്ചാൽ ശമ്പളച്ചിലവു കൂടുമോ കുറയുമോ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That does not arise. The House is concerned with the acceptance or rejection of the resolution and not with what the Government may do subsequently on the strength of this resolution.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് സാധാരണ ഈ മാതിരിയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ പ്രതിവാദിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെൻറ് പറഞ്ഞു വരാറുള്ള "എഫിഷ്യൻസി" കുറഞ്ഞു പോകുമെന്നുള്ള മുടന്തൻ സമാധാനത്തെക്കുറിച്ചാണു്. എഫിഷ്യൻസി എന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരു 'Marketable commodity' അല്ല. ആയിരം രൂപാ കൊടുത്തു ഒരു ദിവാൻജിയെ നിയമിച്ചാൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ എഫിഷ്യൻസി നാലായിരം രൂപാകൊടുത്തു നിയമിക്കുന്ന ദിവാൻജിയുടെ എഫിഷ്യൻസിയുടെ ൪-ൽ ഒരംശം മാത്രമാണു് എന്നു പറയുന്നതു കേവലം മൌഢ്യമാണു്. എഫിഷ്യൻസി, വ്യക്തിയുടെ സാമർത്ഥ്യം, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസയോഗ്യത, കർത്തവ്യനിർവഹണത്തിലുള്ള താല്പര്യം, ഇവകളെ ആശ്രയിച്ചാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. വളരെ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളംകൊടുത്തു അനേകം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടും പൊതുജനങ്ങളോടും പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധികളോടും തീരെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമില്ലാതെയാണു് പെരുമാറുന്നതെന്നു ഇന്നലെ അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിക്കാൻ അനുവാദം ചോദിച്ച അവസരത്തിൽ, ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ കാര്യം ഗവൺമെൻറ് ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളാം, ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ യുക്തംപോലെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കാൻ വിട്ടേച്ചാൽ മതി എന്നുള്ള പ്രസിഡൻറിൻെറ പ്രസ്താവനയിൽനിന്നും തെളിയുന്നുണ്ടു്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I want some information. Do you refer to the President's observations yesterday?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : I am basing my argument on the statement made by the President.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : No; that will be wrong. Because the President made some observations on a certain definite matter comment upon that is wrong.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : I am not commenting Sir,

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Here we are only concerned with what the Government states and not with what the President states.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tirvalla III*) : പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധികളായ ഞങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതു, ഗവൺമെൻറും ഞങ്ങളും വിഭിന്നമായ രണ്ടു തരക്കാരാണെന്നല്ല. ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറയും രാജ്യത്തിൻെറയും നന്മയെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു നിഷ്കളങ്കമായിട്ടു പ്രവർത്തിക്കാൻ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളവരാണു് പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ. അവർ എന്തെങ്കിലും സംഗതികളെപ്പററി ഉൽബോധനം നൽകുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ കാര്യം ഗവൺമെൻറു നോക്കിക്കൊള്ളും, ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ യഥേഷ്ടം വിട്ടേച്ചാൽ മതി, എന്നു പറയുന്നതു അശേഷം ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തിയാണു്. ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതന കാലത്തു പ്രതിമാസം ൪൦൦൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളം ദിവാൻജിക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു ഇതുപോലെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമില്ലാത്ത പ്രസ്താവനകൾ കേൾക്കുന്നതിനല്ല. ഇതിൽനിന്നു ശമ്പളക്കൂടുതൽകൊണ്ടു് എഫിഷ്യൻസി വർദ്ധിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള വാദം കേവലം അടിസ്ഥാനരഹിതമാണെന്നു സ്പഷ്ടമാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതും ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതിനു ശക്തിമത്തായ ഒരു കാരണമാണു്. ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ മി: എസ്. ജെ. നായർ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമേയത്തിൻെറ മൂലതത്വത്തോടു യോജിക്കുന്നു.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I may just point out that we have got only less than an hour. So that if we might finish that business before 3-30 we shall go on with the adjournment motion at 3-30 P. M.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Sir, I beg to move an amendment to the resolution moved by S. J. Nair. I suggest that the words 'excepting the Dewan' be added after the word 'officers' and Rs. '500' be substituted for 'Rs. 1,000' in the third line.

Sir, the object of this amendment is mainly to secure the object with which this resolution has been moved. Sir, the minimum salary is sought to be raised to Rs. 15. This would mean considerable, additional expense in the administration of the State. We have to find money for this, if possible, from the amount spent on salaries at the same time without any detriment to the efficient administration of the State. To secure that object and find out the money for raising the salaries of low paid officers, fixing up the maximum salary at Rs. 1,000, will not be of any material advantage. As the Law Member states I do not think that, if this resolution is carried as it is, it will have any effect of retrenchment. As regards the salary recommended by the Standardisation Officer the maximum has been fixed to be lower than Rs 1,000 in all cases excepting the salary of the Dewan and that of the Chief

Justice. Except also the salary of the High Court Judges and a couple of others, in all other cases Rs. 700 has been fixed as the maximum. My contention is that, only if the salary of all the Heads of Departments except the Dewan is fixed at 500, would it be possible to effect some saving. It is a well-known fact that all our low-paid Government servants are undergoing very terrible suffering to pull on their existence. Now, how can they maintain a family with Rs. 7 or Rs. 9 per mensem? As a matter of fact, the strength of these families is much greater than that of the highly paid Government servant. The Census Commissioner has stated that among the coolies the procreation of children is generally greater than in the ranks of well-to do gentry. The low paid Government servants have to live and make both ends meet

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Elenkath, you mean fecundity among the poor class?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know from the member whether he is against marriage of officers?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): That has nothing to do with the question at hand. Efficiency, as my friend has pointed out, has nothing to do with salaries. I do not think that if the officers' salaries are reduced, they will turn out less efficient work. Nor are they going to resign their jobs and seek employment anywhere else. They cannot find a more lucrative profession elsewhere, much less in Travancore itself. Now, Sir, in the matter of appointment also it is not efficiency that is looked into. Generally it is not the best man who gets into a place but the man who has got some influence or support behind. In the case of promotions also this rule is generally observed. By his influence in some quarters he is raised in position. My only point is that if anybody occupies a high position in Travancore to-day, it is not because of his efficiency or capacity or his superiority over others, but because of the help rendered by his patrons who back him up. Sir, there was a time in Travancore when the State practised very stringent economy. I may only refer to the instance when Dr. Sloss one of the best and ablest Professors who had served the State was paid only Rs. 600. When the Government was asked to pay him more, they refused. Now, Sir, we get down men of inferior cadre for Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 per year. We cannot pick up any person in the Education Department who is half as efficient as Dr. Sloss.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: As far as possible do not institute comparisons.

MR. K R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): There is also another aspect of the question. Different salary is paid to officers who occupy the same office and do the very same work. We had a Devaswom Commissioner drawing Rs. 1,000. The present Commissioner gets only Rs. 500. He is attending to the same duties and functions of that office. I do not understand the reason for the disparity in salary in the case of dfferent persons. What is the meaning of efficiency here? I may point out that, if my amendment is accepted and given effect, to it will make considerable saving without detriment to efficiency. At present, as shown

[Mr. K. R. Elenkath.]

by the latest Civil List, 53 officers draw salaries of Rs. 500 and above. The total amount on account of salary excluding T. A. but including the personal allowance etc. of these officers, comes to Rs. 5,16,144. This is, of course, not inclusive of the pay of the Dewan. If all these 53 places are filled up by officers who will get only Rs. 500 as their maximum pay, the total amount will come to Rs. 3,18,000. This we can do without impairing the efficiency of the service. A saving of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs could thus be effected.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May I know from the member what would be the savings if the present revised scale of pay is given effect to?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I shall come to that presently. I know that the savings effected by the standardisation is nearly Rs. 5 lakhs. But it does not very much affect the salaries of officers who get Rs. 500 and above per mensem. If there also a fair and proportionate reduction is given I hope, it will affect the total savings very much. A saving of nearly 7 lakhs could then be effected. When we take the case of Public Works Department, the officers, drawing Rs. 500 and above, consume a total expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh and odd. Sir, there we have a very top-heavy administration. Even for the maintenance of buildings that are in the tottering stages, the Government tell us they have no funds. If we must find funds for such constructive works we must economise our administration so that some good may be positively done. This amendment, if carried, will provide us with enough funds to give, at least, a maintenance allowance to the low paid Government servants—

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether the purpose of the resolution or the amendment is not that retrenchment of expenditure is absolutely necessary?

MR. K. R ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): The primary object is retrenchment. If we make a saving out of the allotment for salaries, that can be usefully diverted for public good. In a poor State like Travancore, I do not think that even for a very luxurious life more than Rs. 500 per mensem is necessary.

I make an exception in the case of the Dewan's post, because, according to me, that must be a covetable job. I do not mean to say that it must be attractive to outsiders. What I mean is that it must be very attractive to the most brilliant son of the soil to aspire to. The salary of the Dewan must be much higher than that of any other officer. If not, some of these high-paid officers will not aspire for the Dewanship. If the Chief Engineer gets Rs. 3,000 and the Dewan's salary is only Rs. 2,000, the Dewan's post will cease to be attractive.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): I oppose the motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Varughese,

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Has the amendment been seconded ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT . Probably Mr. Varughese may support the amendment. Are you in favour of the amendment, Mr. Varughese ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : I am going to second the amendment, Sir.

DPUTY PRESIDENT : I thought so.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : സർ, മി: കെ ആർ. ഇലങ്കത്തു അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഭേദഗതിപ്രമേയം കൂടുതൽ സ്വീകാര്യമാണെന്നാണു് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. മി: എസ്. ജെ. നായരുടെ പ്രമേയത്തിലും മി: ഇലങ്കത്തിൻെറ ഭേദഗതി പ്രമേയത്തിലും അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന തത്വത്തിൻെറ സാരാംശത്തിൽ വലിയ വ്യത്യാസമില്ല. എന്നാൽ മി: ഇലങ്കത്തിൻെറ ഭേദഗതിയാണു് കൂടുതൽ പ്രായോഗികമായി തോന്നുന്നതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഭരണചക്രത്തിൻെറ മേൽഭാരം കൂടിയിരിക്കുകയാണു് എന്നു എല്ലാവരും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിനു ഒരു നിവാരണമുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു ഏറിയ നാളായി മുറവിളി കൂട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഏഴായിരം ചതുരശ്രമൈൽ മാത്രം വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ള ഈ ചെറിയ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ശമ്പളക്രമം ഒരു വലിയ സാമ്രാജ്യമായ ഇൻഡ്യാ സാമ്രാജ്യത്തിലെയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിനോടു തുല്യമായ മററു സാമ്രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെയോ ശമ്പളക്രമത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയാണു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനുതക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള കെല്പു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനുണ്ടോ, ഇങ്ങനെ ഭീമമായ ശമ്പളം നൽകേണ്ട ആവശ്യം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനുണ്ടോ, എന്നു മുമ്പുള്ള ആളുകൾ ചിന്തിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും നമുക്കതു ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ മുന്നണിയിൽ വന്നിട്ടില്ലാതിരുന്ന കാലത്തു രാജ്യഭരണകാര്യങ്ങൾ നയിക്കുന്നതിനു് ആകർഷണീയമായ ശമ്പളങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തു് പുറത്തുനിന്നും ആളുകളെ വരുത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നിരിക്കാം. അതു ആ കാലത്തിനു പററിയതുമായിരുന്നിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ മുന്നണിയിൽ എത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതി നോക്കുമ്പോൾ രാജ്യഭരണത്തിനായി ചിലവാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യ മുഴുവനും ഇന്നു ചിലവാക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ, കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ തന്നെ ആളു കിട്ടുകയില്ലേ, എന്നു ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടതു ഏററവും അത്യാവശ്യമാകുന്നു. ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ വിലക്കുറവു നിമിത്തം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള അധഃപ്പതനത്തിനു മുമ്പ്, കൂലിവേലക്കാർക്കു ൨൦ ചക്രം മുതൽ ഒരു രൂപാ വരെ കൂലികൊടുത്തു കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. ഇന്നു ഏഴു ചക്രം മുതൽ പതിന്നാ

MR. N. E. Varughese.

ല്പ ചക്രംവരെ കൊടുത്താൽ മുമ്പു ഒരു രൂപാകൊടുത്താൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതുപോലെ വേല ചെയ്യാൻ ധാരാളമായി ആളുകളെ കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ട്. കൂലിവേലക്കാരെക്കൊണ്ടു ചെയ്യിക്കേണ്ട ജോലികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കുറഞ്ഞകൂലി കൊടുക്ക എന്നുള്ള ഒരു നയം ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റും സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. നേരെമറിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളക്രമം വരുമ്പോൾ ഈ പരിതസ്ഥിതികൾ അശേഷം മറന്നുകളയുന്നു. ശമ്പളക്കുറവു വരുത്തിയാലും യോഗ്യന്മാരായ ആളുകളെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ കിട്ടുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു സാധുക്കളായ ആളുകൾ വിയൎത്തു വളരെ പ്രയാസപ്പെട്ടുണ്ടാക്കി ഖജനാവിൽ സൂക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പണം ആവശ്യമില്ലാതെ ചുരുക്കം ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കു അധിക ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തു ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നതു ശരിയായ ഒരു ഭരണക്രമം അല്ല.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : ശമ്പളമില്ലാതെ തന്നെ ജോലി നോക്കാൻ ധാരാളം ആളുകളുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പൎക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. N E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) ; ഒരിക്കലും കാണുകയില്ല; അഥവാ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ തന്നെ അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു യാതൊന്നിനും കൊള്ളുകയുമില്ല (Laughter). ആതരത്തിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വേണമെന്നു ആഗ്രഹിച്ചഎന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ ഈ ചോദ്യം ചോദിച്ചതിൽ ഞാൻ വളരെ മനസ്താപപ്പെടുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : ശമ്പളത്തിനു പകരം ആണറേറിയം കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർ കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ഉണ്ട്.

ഇവിടെ ഏതാനും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കു വളരെ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളവും പ്രതിപക്ഷം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കും തീരെ കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളവുമാണ് ഉള്ളതു്. വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാം ഇപ്പോൾ കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ധാരാളം ആളുകളെ കിട്ടും. താണതരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ടു മാത്രമെ ഭരണം ശരിയായി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകാൻ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു. അതിനാൽ അവരുടെ ശമ്പളക്രമം സ്വല്പമായി വൎദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചു, അവരെ കൂടി തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ട്. ജീവിതരീതി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെട്ടുപോയതുകൊണ്ട് ഏഴും എട്ടും രൂപാ ശമ്പളക്കാരുടെ കാൎയ്യാദികൾ നടന്നുപോകുന്നതിനു വളരെ വിഷമമാണ്. ആയതിനാൽ ഉയൎന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തെ കുറച്ചു താണ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്ക് ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) I oppose the motion for the simple reason that it is neither feasible nor practicable. There is no use in our passing pious resolutions.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Does the member agree that this resolution is pious ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I think that question does not require an answer.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : If we want efficient administration, if we want officers with high technical qualification and skill, we must pay attractive salaries. It is not Travancore alone that pays high salaries to officers. Travancore does not form the entire world. It is only a corner of the big world. If we compare our salaries with those in Madras and other places, we would find that our salaries are not very high at all. In British India there are numerous officers getting 5, 6, or 7 thousand rupees. If we want highly qualified and efficient men we must pay high and attractive salaries. If we reduce our salaries, our officials will be composed of men of mediocrity. Unless there is inducement in the shape of attractive salaries, we cannot get competent men to run the administration efficiently. And the prosperity of the people depends upon efficient administration.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Is the member aware that in no other part of the world, except in the British Indian Provinces, Madras, Bombay or Bengal, are salaries so high ?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : That may be. That is due to other causes.

DEPUTY PRSIDENT : Mr. Sivatanu Pillai asked you only for a fact and not for its causes.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : I cannot reply 'Yes' or 'No' to the question without an explanation.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I ask the member whether other countries where the salaries are lower than in India are not far superior to India in point of efficient administration, economic condition, political status and progress ?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : That may be.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : How does the member reconcile............

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That question I cannot allow. Reconciliation is an intellectual process which may well be left to the member concerned.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Then I withdraw my question, Sir.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) Observations were made about a costly Darbar Physician and a costly Police Commissioner. I think, Sir, that the Government had very good reasons for making the selection.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) ; May I know from the member just one of those very good reasons ?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): These departments were not run efficiently.

As regards the second part of the resolution, viz., the minimum pay should be Rs. 15, I am of opinion that in these days of depression it will embarrass the finances of the country on account of enhanced expenditure. For these reasons, I oppose the resolution.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Sir, while fully appreciating the spirit which was prompted Mr. S J. Nair to table this resolution, I regret that I am unable to accept it as it is now worded. The resolution fixes the maximum pay at Rs. 1,000 and the minimum pay at Rs 15 per mensem. Now, under the Standardisation Scheme, as has been stated already, there are only two offices which carry a pay of above Rs. 1,000, viz., the posts of the Dewan and of the Chief Justice. It will be readily granted that these two high appointments should carry with them a pay of over Rs, 1,000. So far as the Dewan's pay is concerned, as far as my memory goes, it was fixed over a hundred years ago, and it is being maintained at that level even to the present day. So far as the Chief Justice's pay is concerned, it was also fixed long long ago at Rs. 1,200. The pay of Rs. 2,000 fixed for the Dewan should not be lowered on any grounds whatsoever.. (*Hear hear.*)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That does not arise under the resolution.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): I referred to it only incidentally and I am proceeding further.

There have been several instances in the past in which we have had very efficient officers getting a pay of less than Rs. 1,000. But I do not wish to go in detail into that matter.

At this juncture, I must congratulate the Government for taking courage in both their hands and appointing an officer on Rs. 700-900 as the Director of Public Instruction when God helped them with the needed vacancy as soon as the Standardisation Scheme was published and one of our white elephants had to leave the State.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know what the member means by 'one of our white elephants'?

RAO SAHIB S PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): I mean one of our expensive officers.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You did not mean any disparagement to the officer?

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*); Not at all.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether he is for reduction of the salary of the officers?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Order, order. It is presumed that members follow the speeches made here carefully. Mr. Paramesvara Aiyar expressed himself very clearly that he was not for the abolition of the office but only for a reduction of the salary. You may proceed, Mr. Paramesvara Aiyar.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): I only request Government to pursue that line of policy and appoint officers in the scales proposed under the Standardisation Scheme whenever vacancies arise. Now the pay fixed for an office is one while the pay actually drawn by the officer is another, the exception being very often the rule and the rule the exception. Such a state of affairs should not continue. It should be the look-out of the Government in future to see that only the pay fixed under the Standardisation Scheme is given to the officer concerned. It seems to me that there are Travancoreans enough in our service to fill all offices with distinction. It is unnecessary that we should import any foreigner whatsoever except in the circumstances referred to by the Chief Secretary. He referred to the appointment of Mr. Helen. If I mention the names of certain other officers, it will be seen that they are not quite so necessary as Mr. Helen. It is a matter of the merest accident that some of our officers happened to take service here. If they had gone outside they would have drawn higher salaries than what they draw here. Nor do I for a single moment believe that the communal trouble will be solved in this country by the importion of foreigners.

Coming to the other part of the resolution, it seems to me that it is not quite practical to raise the pay of peons to Rs. 15. I have not made any correct calculation, nor do I think has Mr. S. J. Nair. Even if we make a rough estimate we can see that the expenditure will amount to a very large figure. However, I appreciate the spirit in which the resolution has been moved to improve the pay and prospects of these low paid subordinates. I am of opinion that their pay should be bettered to the extent that is possible, to the extent that funds permit. The scale of pay of these subordinates fixed under the Standardisation Scheme is very poor and should be improved, but that is not a matter to which I should refer now. I shall refer to it on a future occasion.

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*) Sir, the resolution before the House consists of two parts. One part relates to the maximum pay of officers, *viz.*, Rs. 1,000. The other is to put the minimum at Rs. 15. Evidently the object of the resolution is to make a saving by putting the maximum at a lower figure. I may say that the saving comes only to Rs. 14,000 a year. There are only two appointments, as the member himself stated, *viz.*, the Chief Justice and the Dewan. If the pay of these two offices is put at Rs. 1,000, there will be a saving only of Rs. 14,000 a year.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): On a point of order. An amendment has already been moved. Before the member proceeds to speak on the resolution, I submit that the question may be decided whether the amendment has been accepted by the mover or not.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. S. J. Nair, do you accept the amendment?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): On a fuller consideration, I accept the amendment because the object of my resolution was retrenchment so far as the salaries of higher officers are concerned.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The only thing the House wanted to know was whether you accepted the amendment.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I accept the amendment.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) The resolution placed before the House was accepted by us and it should not be in the hands of Mr. S. J. Nair to take that away and convert the resolution into a resolution of his own.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You must take the chances. I presume the House is agreeable to Mr. S. J. Nair accepting the amendment? (Cries of '*no no*.')

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I think both the resolution and the amendment may be put to the vote. When it comes to a division, the House may be asked to divide separately on each.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is the usual procedure followed in the House. That is why I allowed the discussion to go on, Mr. Krishnasvami Aiyar.

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): If the amendment is accepted, the saving, as the member moving the amendment stated, will be only Rs. 2 lakhs. I have not gone into the figure myself. It may come approximately to that. Against this the total expenditure by raising the minimum pay to Rs. 15 in all cases will be Rs. 6·72 lakhs. There are about 12,709 appointments in the State now carrying a salary of less than Rs. 15.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know what will be the saving as a result of the Standardisation Scheme? When that is also taken into account will not the whole amount be Rs. 7 lakhs? I would like to know from him whether the total saving as a result of this amendment and the standardisation proposals will come only to Rs. 2 lakhs.

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): I think so. I presume, in arriving at Rs. 2 lakhs, the member has taken into account only the revised standardised salaries. Otherwise the figure should go up. However, I take whatever figure given as saving by the member as correct. Against the saving that is thus possible by adopting the first part of the resolution as amended, there is the extra expenditure of nearly Rs. 6·72 lakhs if the second part is accepted. Thus the net extra expenditure to Government will be over Rs. 4 lakhs, if not 7 lakhs nearly, if the original resolution should stand. I am not sure whether the House is prepared to go in for this extra expenditure just now.

There is another difficulty in adopting the resolution. The resolution says that the maximum salary should be Rs. 500 according to the amendment. If the maximum salary is Rs. 500, the highest appointment should carry only Rs. 500. That is, the Dewan's salary should be only Rs. 500. In that case a regular revised gradation of officers will have to be made beginning with the Huzur, Division, Sub-Division, Taluk administration and so on.

A regular gradation of offices and pay will have to be fixed even if we are to accept the resolution of Mr. Nair as it is. I do not know whether Mr. Nair took into account this aspect of the question when he intended to move the resolution. In the recent standardisation this has been done to a great extent. But with the amended resolution it would come to this, that is, there will have to be a wholesale readjustment again of all the offices in the State, from the highest to the lowest. Besides such a change is not practicable to be adopted, in view of the fact that it will seriously affect the persons who are in service already. The Government cannot all on a sudden say that a man drawing a particular salary should draw at once a lower salary, though they may raise his salary some time.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know, if this resolution is carried, does it not mean that a man getting Rs. 300 may be kicked up to Rs. 500?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): Its wording gives room to it. My point is, however, that there is now in force a gradation of posts and appointments. By changing that, which we should for adopting the gist of the resolution, we cannot gauge what the exact extra cost could be.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): But does the resolution say that there must be a gradation at all?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): No. It does not, expressly. What I want to stress at this juncture is, that the resolution implies such a vast change in the whole establishment and that it is not practicable to introduce such a change all at once.

MR E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): In the light of the observations made by Mr. S. J. Nair, is it the member's opinion that because it affects the public revenues of the State, it imposes a charge on the reveuues?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I declare that it does not affect the public finances. Hence that question need not be answered.

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): So much as regards the financial aspect of the resolution. Now again there is in existence here a gradation of appointments; each appointment carries a pay in proportion to its responsibilities and other considerations. So far as special recruitment goes, the pay of certain appointments fixed here compares favourably with the pay in other States in British India. In other cases, the pay fixed in Travancore is very low, not in any way excessive, compared to what is obtaining in other countries.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it the member's opinion therefore that if the maximum is fixed at Rs. 1,000 the efficiency of the administration would suffer?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): That is my view.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): If so, in what way please?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): You may not get the proper man.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it a fact that men who when once they enter the Travancore service are not prepared to leave the country?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): That depends on the salary they draw as well as other considerations.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Is there any Travancorean in our service who gets a pay of Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): There are. I say, compared with other countries, our salaries are put at such a low figure. Though the finances have improved largely, the pay has remained stationary for a large number of years.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Just to see what will be the possible effects of such changes, cannot Government accept the resolution as an experimental measure?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): On what lines—

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Fixing the maximum at Rs. 500 and minimum at Rs. 15 and see whether it attracts or repels persons, in the matter of efficient pubic service.

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): The proposal now brought forward is to say the least a most impracticable one. If the ideal aimed at by the member is to put the limits at Rs. 15 and Rs. 500, the pay of all the appointments will have to be recast entirely.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I suggest to the member that what the Government propose to do in respect of standardisation, the same thing will be done here also?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes. But the resolution that is now urged could not be put into operation on financial grounds as well as already stated.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is it on the lines suggested by us?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes, except in regard to one or two appointments at the top and the minimum. It may be possible gradually to give effect to the Standardisation Scheme as already sanctioned. But even here it may take a very long time for the scheme, to be in full operation.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I ask, is it possible to give effect to the new change as and when occasions arise?

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes. It might be so.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether a Dewan could not be appointed on a pay of Rs. 1,000 without any loss of time?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is a question which cannot be answered. Because, so far as the appointment of the Dewan goes, the appointment has to be made by His Highness the Maha Raja and not by the Government as in other cases. There is a difference between the Government of Travancore and His Highness the Maha Raja and the Dewans are appointed by His Highness. So, I do not want the official member to answer that question.

MR. C. S. KRISHNASVAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): In view of the fact that the resolution implies extra cost and impracticable changes, I am sorry, the Government may not be able to accept the spirit of it. I have nothing more to say.

MR P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzzha I*): Sir, I quite appreciate the spirit in which the resolution that is under discussion has been moved by Mr. S. J. Nair and I equally appreciate the amendment to the resolution also. But as has been pointed out there is considerable difficulty in accepting the resolution couched in the language found for it. In fact, it is positively a dangerous resolution from my stand point, because, only two limits have been fixed by Mr. Nair, the maximum being Rs. 1,000 and the minimum Rs. 15. With these two limits, without anything more, if his resolution is passed, you are empowering Government to do anything they may desire in the matter of appointments.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): As if Government has now no power to make any appointment.

MR. P K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I do not say that there is no scope for Government to do anything they want at present. But that will be without the imprimatur of this House. When once this House accepts the position that the maximum shall be Rs. 1,000 and the minimum Rs. 15 any person who gets Rs. 200 to-day may be kicked up to Rs. 500 to-morrow by the Government and we shall be some what precluded from interfering with the discretion of Government, in view of the language of this resolution.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is now 3-30 and the House will proceed to the discussion of the adjournment motion. The discussion of the resolution will continue later.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Sir, the object of my motion is to discuss the situation created in the country by the recent Royal Proclamation which prohibits the sale of immovable properties and arrest of judgment debtors in execution of decrees. The object of the Proclamation was to afford temporary relief to the indebted agriculturists of the State, till Government finally settle their course of action after receipt of the report of the Agricultural Debt Redemption Committee.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamthitta*): May I know, what does the member mean by the expression "arrears of judgment debtors" in the motion moved by him?

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): In the motion I am discussing there is no such expression. Probably, in the member's copy, it may be a mistake for "arrest of judgment debtors", I am not responsible for the mistake. It may be the printer's error.

Sir, when the Proclamation was issued, it was thought that it would be a temporary relief afforded to the indebted agriculturists of the State and that the Government would finally take action after the report of the Debts Redemption Committee. Hence a moratorium for 3 months was declared, the effect of which has been quite different from that originally contemplated. Now a peculiar situation has arisen in the country as a result thereof, My object is to discuss that aspect of the matter. I propose to do so from three different stand-points. One is, from the stand-point of the indebted agriculturists themselves. Secondly, from the stand-point of the creditor from whom all legal sanctions for execution of the decrees have been withdrawn. Thirdly from the stand-point of the commercial classes in general.

First then from the stand-point of the indebted agriculturist, my submission is, he is hard-pressed for credit. Lending in general either on personal security or property security, has been discouraged. Only by the pledging of gold could anybody raise money for meeting his needs.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Was not this the state of affairs even before the passing of the Royal Proclamation?

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*)): Now the situation has become much worse due to the direct result of the Royal Proclamation. It could not possibly have been the intention when the Proclamation was issued. I am just explaining the position as it is, and the situation that has arisen as a result of the Proclamation. We cannot get money in the country unless we give gold as security. That is the position. The position was not like that before the Proclamation. Advances were regularly made by merchants in trading centres like Cochin and Alleppey to small traders who are also agriculturists for collecting hill produces like ginger, pepper and other products. Now these advances have been stopped by big merchants. The agriculturists cannot get money. I am sure this aspect of the matter could not have been forseen when the Proclamation was issued. Next from the stand-point of the creditor, the debtors have been induced to defer payment of debts in general. A wrong belief has been created in the minds of the debtors as a class that they could advantageously settle their debts later by future legislation. Non-agricultural creditors are also placed at a considerable disadvantage. They cannot realise what is due to them from the agricultural classes while they themselves are liable to arrest for amounts due by them. The financial capacity of the creditor class has been considerably affected. Their decrees cannot be executed. That is a position again which could not have been forseen when the Proclamation was issued.

Lastly, I proceed to explain the position from the standpoint of the commercial community in general. The problem has taken a very dangerous turn. It has discouraged foreign merchants to sell goods to native merchants on credit. The money-lenders, the capitalists, the Joint stock Bankers—they are all afraid of lending money to the people of the State. Money is going outside the State. More than all this, there are fears and anxieties about the turn future legislation on the subject is going to take. The whole monetary system, the credit system, that has been working in the State has been affected. It is not exactly a question of the creditor or debtor being affected. It is a question of the credit machinery being affected. That is the position. This problem, I submit, has paralysed the credit machinery that has been going on and that, I submit, is the most fundamental objection. I believe, Sir, I have not exaggerated my case.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is it the member's suggestion that no remedy has been offered by the Proclamation or no remedy like that is not called for?

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): I do not understand the member's question.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is it the opinion of the member that due to these circumstances there is no necessity or absolute necessity for any remedy either.?

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Certainly not. I am going to say that.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Has the member got any concrete suggestion with regard to that?

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): The Honourable Member will please wait and hear. I was submitting certain aspects which could not have been forseen at the time when the Proclamation was issued. I do not say that there is no need of help to the agriculturists. I do not say that there are no debtors among the agriculturists and that no remedy should be allowed to them. I am only saying that the present method is not the proper method. It is wrong to extend the moratorium after the time fixed, if the Government intend to do so. It is possible for Government to find out other means.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Was a moratorium declared by Government?

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Yes, for three months. It is a specific moratorium for a certain period of time. That is all what I mean. Under such circumstances I submit to the Government that it will be most ill-advised if the term of the Proclamation is extended. The Proclamation itself says that it shall come into force from the 1st of Meenam and thereafter have effect for a period of three months only. There are anxieties felt among the people as to what Government intend doing after 3 months. We do not know what exactly the attitude of the Government will be after this period is over, because the Debts Redemption Committee has not yet submitted its report and its period has been extended. We fear that the period of the Proclamation also will be extended till they submit the report.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether that is within the scope of this motion? The resolution is simply to discuss the situation created by the Royal Proclamation.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He is giving his arguments. It may be of some use in regard to the motion. He illustrates his views by quoting certain facts and bringing out certain apprehensions that he has got. I think he is quite in order.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnathnad II*): I submit that the Civil Procedure Code may be so amended that if a portion of the money is deposited by the debtors, sales may be disallowed. If proper security is given, arrest may be postponed. There are a large number of people who cannot get on without the interest from their money. They are persons who have no property. To say that such people should not be given even a portion of their money, I beg to submit, is wrong. Any arrangement that is made should be fair and equitable to both sides. This sort of defiance of private contract should not be encouraged. If it is done it will be a blot on the good name of the State.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I take it, Sir, that the Government were trying an economic experiment when they promulgated this Proclamation. Government themselves were not aware of what exactly would be the result of that Proclamation. The condition of the country was such that the proposition was a logical one. Agricultural indebtedness had arrived at such a large figure as Rs. forty crores or so and some remedy had to be sought by Government. Therefore they might have thought that this may be the sort of agricultural relief that they could give the people. They promulgated a Proclamation of this nature. But as a matter of fact, at the time the proclamation was issued, the condition of the country was such that it was in a deplorable condition. So far as commerce was concerned it was in an extremely deplorable condition. As the members of this House are aware banks and banking systems were in their lowest ebb at the time when the Proclamation was issued and today banking is gone to the lowest stage. Absolutely no care is taken by the Government either of banking or commerce. Government forget that Government itself is a banker and perhaps the biggest banker in the State. We cannot say what exactly will be the result of the Proclamation because it was issued at a time when the courts were not in session. But the Proclamation produced one moral effect upon the debtors. They think that they are perfectly safe; that the period of moratorium will be extended when the original period expires, and that Government will take the trouble to clear all their debts. That is why the forms are filed up. They are under the impression that they need not be anxious about their debts. It is only a question of time. It will be cleared by the Government. That is the impression in the minds of People in rural places; merchants and even lawyers are also affected by the proclamation. The Munsiff's Courts are now opened and so far as I could see there is very little work

going on because people are not prepared to risk their money in executing the decrees. The Proclamation was seemingly promulgated with the best of intentions. But as a matter of fact we are at the question whether it ought to be extended to a further period or we should scrap the whole thing.

Now it will be a good thing, no doubt, even though as a Commerce Member and as President of the South Travancore Chamber of Commerce I may not approve it taking all things together, to extend the period of the moratorium for a long period of 3 years and then amend the Limitation Regulation so that fresh suits are not taken during that period. That, of course, was the suggestion thrown on the floor of the House sometime back and if that had been accepted, the situation would have been much more easy. But as it is, there is nothing alleviating so far as business is concerned. Therefore it is up to all of us to see that something is done in the matter and therefore the situation has now arisen whether we are to go forward or backward; that is to say whether we are to extend the period of this moratorium or to take away this Proclamation altogether. I am not convinced, even though I am a member for commerce, that this Proclamation has got any appreciable effect either one way or the other so far as commerce is concerned. So far as I know, even before the Proclamation, banking stood hard hit and other methods will have to be found by Government to help banking which will have nothing to do with the Proclamation. Any how the agriculturists are under the impression that if the time is extended salvation is at hand. As a matter of fact that is not the case: nor are commercial people going to be improved by this Proclamation.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMEVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): So, may I know from the member whether the commercial community will not object if the Proclamation is extended?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): There are various views on the point. So far as I am personally concerned, as one who is in touch with commerce and in their interest also, I would say it is much better to extend the period of the moratorium for three years as I stated previously and change the Limitation Regulation also. As it is, what we have got to do is only to take suits but not to realise the fruits thereof. We can get decrees but we cannot realise anything out of those decrees. This is unfortunate. It is rather a huge economic problem which will have to be discussed at great length by Government in a conference. The ultimate responsibility should however be on the Government. So I support the motion.

MR. JOHN WHITELY TOLSON (*Travancore Planters*): Sir, I have to-day to protest very strongly against the Proclamation and I trust that an extension will not be granted by Government.

It is felt that the Proclamation has been made without due consideration to its effect on the trade of Travancore.

[Mr. John Whitely Tolson.]

The large Business Houses and Banks realise that the Proclamation has struck at the very foundation of the security of trade. Further all creditors interested inside and outside Travancore have had their faith shaken and feel that future development will be retarded.

I believe that the Land Mortgage Banks and the Co-operative Banks were established by the Government to help the agriculturist and I feel that these Banks have not been given the opportunity they should have been given.

Then there is the question of contracts entered into, where money has been advanced for produce; if the price of that produce increases, the contractor can sell elsewhere leaving the other party no redress.

The indebtedness of the agriculturist is to a great extent inherited and not a debt incurred in agriculture and therefore the present Proclamation will not remedy matters.

During the past few months one has heard much about Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme attracting industry. I am afraid that with the Proclamation and the uncertainty caused thereby industry will not feel attracted.

The Planting Community sympathise, and sympathise deeply, with the ryot in all his troubles but we feel that the future must be an advance made by all parties with due consideration to all views for the general prosperity of Travancore.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Is the member of opinion that some scheme is necessary in the interest of the debtors?

MR. JOHN WHITELY TOLSON (*Travancore Planters*): I have sat down.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Sir, I wish to speak a few words on the motion before the House. In recent times, no action of Government has been acclaimed with such satisfaction as the Proclamation which is under the consideration of this House. Against the extension of the period of the Proclamation it has been said that it has adversely affected not only the interest of the creditor classes but also the agriculturists who are in consequence unable to raise any loan for the purpose of cultivation. I am not aware of any such cry being raised by the latter. It is also alleged that trade has been dislocated owing to the suspension of the Civil Law Procedure regulating the credit system of the country. This objection also is not founded on fact. In the first place trade is carried on generally not with the loan raised on immovable property security, but with the advances given on the security of agricultural products. Secondly, even if any money has been advanced on property security, execution of decrees serves no useful purpose, as the value of the immovable properties has gone down considerably in value.

The objection that the Proclamation is one-sided is of some force. The Proclamation protects only one class of debts, *viz.*, the agricultural debts and does not prevent the arrest of or the attachment of the property of a non-agriculturist like a Banker by an agriculturist creditor. Both classes of debtors should be protected. I think the Proclamation should be modified to this extent.

It is not an uncommon thing to grant moratorium to creditors and the Proclamation is not an extraordinary procedure. Further, it does not prevent filing of fresh suit towards the recovery of debts. Nor does it prevent the attachment or removal of properties.

Seventy per cent. of the population of this country consists of agriculturists; and yet Government have not formulated an agricultural policy as in Japan or Russia. From the questions published by the Debt Redemption Committee, it will be seen that the agricultural indebtedness is a problem of great magnitude the solution of which involves the study of subjects like the causes of indebtedness, the examination of the existing system of Banking, cancellation or otherwise of the Chitty Regulation, creation of agencies for the composition of debts and determination of interest, amendments to law and procedure relating to arrest of debtors and to attachment of property, consideration of passing of laws to enforce tariff and economy by preventing borrowing for unproductive purposes, establishment of Land Mortgage Banks, and compulsory co-operative agriculture.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: They are all very remote questions.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): I want the Government to consider all these things. So, I think, Sir, it is necessary that the period of the moratorium should be extended.

MR. M. K. JANARDANA KAMATH (*Commerce* and *Industry, North*): സർ, ഇപ്പോൾ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രാക്ളമേഷൻ ക്ഷാമംകൊണ്ടു വലയുന്നജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരാശ്വാസമാണെന്നു പ്രഥമദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ തോന്നിയേക്കാം. എന്നാൽ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇതൊരാശ്വാസമാണെന്നു കരുതുവാൻ തരമില്ല. ഈ ക്ഷാമം മൂന്നോനാലോമാസം കൊണ്ടുമാറുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാനും വഴികാണുന്നില്ല. പ്രാക്ളമേഷൻ അവധി ഒരുപക്ഷേ മൂന്നുമാസത്തേയ്ക്കുകൂടിയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരുകൊല്ലത്തേയ്ക്കുകൂടിയോ നീട്ടിയേക്കുമായിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ തന്നെയും അതുകടക്കാർക്കു് ഒരു അനുഗ്രഹമായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല. ൧൦൦൦ രൂപാ കടമുള്ള ഒരുവനു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതിക്കു അവനു നിർബന്ധമുള്ളപക്ഷം പത്തോ ഇരുപതോരൂപാവീതം പലഗഡുവുകളിലായി കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടുവന്നാൽ കടം വർദ്ധിക്കാതെ നീക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കും. നേരെമറിച്ചു ഈ പ്രാക്ളമേഷനനുസരിച്ചു തൽക്കാലം കൊടുക്കാതെ കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടാമെന്നു ഒരു കടക്കാരൻ കരുതുന്നപക്ഷം അവൻ പ്രാക്ളമേഷന്റെ അവധിതീന്നു ഉടൻ ഒന്നാ

[Mr. M. K. Janardana Kamath.]

യി മുതലുംപലിശയും എല്ലാംകൂടി തിരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു നിർബന്ധിതനായിതീരുകയും ഓരോദിവസം പ്രൊകംതോറും കൂടിക്കൂടിവരുന്ന ഈ ക്ഷാമംമൂലം അവൻ വലഞ്ഞു കഷ്ടപ്പെടേണ്ടതായി വരുകയും ചെയ്യും. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽതന്നെ ക്രയവിക്രയംചെയ്തു ഒരാളിന്റെ തൊഴിൽനടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. കച്ചവടക്കാരുടെയും ബാങ്കുകാരുടെയും സഹായംകൊണ്ടുവേണം കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു അഭിവൃദ്ധിയുണ്ടാകാൻ. ഈ പ്രൊക്ലമേഷൻ നിമിത്തം കൊച്ചിയിലും ബ്രിട്ടീഷിലുമുള്ള കച്ചവടക്കാർ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ളവർക്കു കടംകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഭയപ്പെടുന്നു. സാധാരണ മൊത്തക്കച്ചവടക്കാർ തവണക്കു ചരക്കെടുത്തു ചില്ലറകച്ചവടക്കാർക്കു കൊടുത്തുവരികയാണ് പതിവു. ഈ പ്രൊക്ലമേഷൻനിമിത്തം തവണയ്ക്കു ചരക്കുകിട്ടുകയില്ല.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): ഇവിടത്തെക്കച്ചവടം ഇപ്പോൾ നടക്കുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. M. K. JANARDANA KAMATH (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഇവിടത്തെ കച്ചവടം ഏതുവിധത്തിലാണ് നടക്കുന്നതെന്നു ഇപ്പോൾ പറഞ്ഞുധരിപ്പിക്കാൻ വിഷമമാണ്.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): ഈ മൂന്നുമാസംകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടത്തെ കച്ചവടംനശിച്ചോ?

MR. M. K. JANARDANA KAMATH (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഈ മൂന്നുമാസംകൊണ്ടു കൂടുതൽ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടു അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): പ്രൊക്ലമേഷൻ കൃഷിക്കാരെയല്ലാതെ കച്ചവടക്കാരെ ബാധിക്കുമോ?

MR. M. K. JANARDANA KAMATH (*Commerce and Industry, North*): കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ നില കച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ ആശ്രയിച്ചാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): കോടപ്പുകാലത്തു ഈ പ്രൊക്ലമേഷൻ വന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണോ കച്ചവടത്തിനു അധഃപ്പതനം വന്നതു്?

MR. M. K. JANARDANA KAMATH (*Commerce and Industry, North*): കച്ചവടത്തിന്റെ അധഃപ്പതനവും, വർദ്ധനവും കോടപ്പിനെ ആശ്രയിച്ചല്ല ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്.

അതിനാൽ ഈ പ്രൊക്ലമേഷന്റെ കാലാവധിനീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതു് ഒരിക്കലും ഔചിത്യമല്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): സർ, കൃഷിക്കാരായ കടക്കാരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു സ്ഥിരമായ ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ടാകുന്നതുവരെ താല്ക്കാലികമായി കർഷകവൃന്ദത്തിനു ഒരാശ്വാസം നൽകുന്നതിനാണല്ലൊ ഈ വിളംബരം പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതു്. ഈ വിളംബരത്തിൽ പ്രഖ്യാപിതമായിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളേ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെന്റാകട്ടെ വിളംബരപ്രാബല്യത്തിനു കാലദൈർഘ്യം വരുത്തേണ്ടതെന്നു വാദിക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പൊതുജനങ്ങളാകട്ടെ ഒരു 'Continuity of policy' ആസ്പദമാക്കിയിട്ടില്ലഎന്നു വ്യസനസമേതം പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഈ വിളംബരപ്രഖ്യാപനത്തിൽ ഒരു സ്ഥിരമായ നയം തുടരുന്നില്ലെന്നു കാണിക്കാനുള്ള കാരണം ആദ്യമായി പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ജനങ്ങളുടെ കടത്തിനു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റു സഹായിക്കാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു് ഈ വിളംബരംമൂലം പൊതുജനങ്ങളെ ധരിപ്പിക്കയും അതേഅവസരത്തിൽതന്നെ പൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റിലേക്കു ഈടാകാനുള്ള കൃഷിവായ്പ, വ്യവസായവായ്പ, ഭൂസ്വത്തുജാമ്യബാങ്കിലേക്കു ചെല്ലുവാനുള്ള തുകകൾ ആദിയായവയുടെ തവണകൾ മുറയ്ക്കു്, ജനങ്ങളുടെ വിഷമതകൾ അവഗണിച്ചു് ഈടാക്കിവരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ വക കടങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു ഉത്തമർണ്ണസ്ഥാനവും വായ്പകൾ എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള കർഷകർക്കു അധമർണ്ണസ്ഥാനവും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കെ, പ്രൊക്ലമേഷനിൽ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും സഹായങ്ങളും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കടക്കാരായ കൃഷീവലന്മാർക്കു് പ്രോക്ലമേഷൻ മുഖേന നൽകിയിട്ടില്ല. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടാവസ്ഥ ഗവണ്മെന്റു വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഈവകസംഗതികളിലും വേണ്ടസഹായങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. അതു ചെയ്യാതെ യഥാവസരം ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു ചെല്ലേണ്ടസംഖ്യ പ്രായശ്ചിത്തം കൂടി ചേർത്തു ഈടാക്കിവരികയാണു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഈ വ്യത്യസ്തനയം ഗവണ്മെന്റു സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് ആക്ഷേപാർഹമാണു്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): കൃഷിവായ്പയ്ക്കു് ഗവണ്മെന്റു ധാരാളം അവധി നീട്ടികൊടുക്കാറുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു ഒരു 'Continuity of policy' യില്ലഎന്നു കാണിക്കുകയാണു ഇപ്പോൾ ഞാൻ ചെയ്യുന്നതു.

ജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കാനാണല്ലോ ജനപ്രതിനിധിസഭകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ നികുതിഭാരം കൂടുതലാണു് അതുകുറയ്ക്കണം, നികുതി ഈടാക്കുന്നതി

[MR. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai]

ലുള്ള നിർബന്ധ നടപടികൾ നിറുത്തിവയ്ക്കണം, എന്നുംമററും പ്രതിദിനം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഉൾബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): കുടിശ്ശിഖ ഈടാക്കുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ കാലാവധിനീട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുകയും പല പ്രാവശ്യവും കർശ്ശനനടപടികൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിറുത്തിവയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അതുപോലെതന്നെ പണംകിട്ടുവാനുള്ള പലയാളുകൾക്കും കാലാവധിനീട്ടി കൊടുക്കാറുണ്ട്.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): അതെൻെറചോദ്യത്തിനുത്തരമായില്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഞാൻ ആ ചോദ്യത്തിനുത്തരം പറയുന്നില്ല.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): പറയുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ വേണ്ട.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: No, that observation does not serve any purpose. Now please go on.

MR. T.P. VELAYUDHAAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഈ പ്രൊക്ലമേഷൻ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു പറയുവാൻ തരമില്ല. എന്നാൽ അതിൽ കുറെ ന്യൂനതകളുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ ഈ പ്രൊക്ലമേഷൻെറ കാലാവധി നീട്ടണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ആ ന്യൂനത പരിഹരിച്ചിട്ടുവേണം നാട്ടാൻ. ജനങ്ങൾ ഈ വിളംബരത്തെ വളരെ സൌഹാർദ്ദത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല, ഇത്രയും സൌഹാർദ്ദത്തോടുകൂടി സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള വിളംബരം മററൊന്നുംതന്നെയില്ല. അപൂർവ്വം ചില സ്ഥാപനമേധാവികൾ ഇതിനു വിപരീതമായ സ്വരങ്ങൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അതു വളരെ തുച്ഛമായ സംഖ്യമാത്രമാണ്. സദുദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മററു വ്യക്തികളിൽ നിന്നോ എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തിയുണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ അതിനു ഭിന്നകക്ഷികളിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും താൽക്കാലികമായ പ്രതിബന്ധവും പ്രതിഷേധവും ഉണ്ടാവുക എന്നുള്ളതു് സാധാരണമാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറു നോക്കേണ്ടതു് ഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തിനു ഇതുകൊണ്ടു എത്രത്തോളം ആനുകൂല്യമുണ്ടെന്നാണ്. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ന്യൂനപക്ഷക്കാരായ കുബേരന്മാരുടെ മനോഭാവത്തെ ആശ്രയിച്ചല്ല പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതു്.

ഇനി എനിക്കുപറയുവാനുള്ളതു വിളംബരത്തിൽ പ്രഖ്യാപിതമായിട്ടുള്ളതു പോലെ സ്ഥിരമായ ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ടാകുന്നതുവരെ താൽക്കാലികമായ ഒരു ആശ്വാസമുണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നാണ്. അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യാതെ, അതായതു അവസാനമായ ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥ ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽ നിന്നും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി, വിളംബരപ്രാബല്യം അവസാനിച്ചു പോകുന്നപക്ഷം ഈ വിളംബരം തന്നെയും അർത്ഥശൂന്യമായ ഒരു ഫാർസായി പരിണമിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോഠം വിളംബരപ്രാബല്യം നീട്ടാതെ അവസാനിച്ചു പോകുന്നപക്ഷം ഉത്തമർണ്ണന്മാർ കടക്കാരെ മുമ്പിലത്തേക്കാൾ എത്രയോ ഇരട്ടി, നാനാവിധത്തിൽ, ചുരുങ്ങിയകാലംകൊണ്ടു വിഷമിപ്പിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയമില്ല. ഒന്നുകിൽ സ്ഥിരമായ വ്യവസ്ഥ ഉടനടിചെയ്തു പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗം ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയോ അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം വിളംബരത്തിന്റെ കാലാവധിനീട്ടുകയൊ ചെയ്യാതെഗത്യന്തരമില്ലാതെ യാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഋണ നിവാരണ കമ്മിററിയോടു ദിനംപ്രതിയോഗങ്ങൾകൂടി അവരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ സമർപ്പിക്കാൻ നിഷ്കർഷയായി ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യണം. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിലുള്ള ചില പ്രാവിൻസുകളിലും പല നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളിലും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഋണ നിവാരണത്തിനായി സ്ഥിരമായ വ്യവസ്ഥ ഉണ്ടായികഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. മൈസൂരിൽ ൧൯൨൯-ൽ തന്നെ കടക്കാരെ വാറണ്ടിൽ പിടിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു നിയമമുണ്ടാക്കി. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽ നിന്നും കടക്കാരെ വാറണ്ടിൽ പിടിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാ എന്നു ഒരു ബിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കി അഭിപ്രായ പ്രകടനത്തിനായി പ്രൊവിൻഷ്യൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റുകൾക്കു സർക്കുലേററു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ൧൦൦ രൂപായിക്കു താഴെ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെശമ്പളം വിധിക്കടത്തിനായി ജപ്തിചെയ്യരുതെന്നും ഒരു നിയമമുണ്ടാക്കാൻ ബാംബെഗവണ്മെൻറു ആലോചിച്ചുവരുന്നതായി അറിയുന്നു. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഇവിടെയുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള പ്രാക്ളമേഷനെ എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്യുകതന്നെവേണം.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Does any official member propose to speak?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, I am grateful for the opportunity this adjournment motion has given me for placing the views of Government before this House on this question. Before I proceed with the point at issue I should like to speak a few words about the origin of the Proclamation. We are all aware that during the last few years the economic condition of the agriculturists in Travancore as elsewhere in British India and other

[Mr. K. George.]

parts of the world has been going from bad to worse. We all thought that their position would be improved and that they would be able to rehabilitate in course of time As a matter of fact these anticipations were not realised but on the contrary the economic position of the agriculturists has been declining steadily. He is on the throes of debt. As the prices of produce fell, his condition became more and more pitiable. His liabilities grew enormously. He has been used to a certain standard of expenditure in his household, in the matter of the education of his children, social expenses and expenditure on various other items. With the phenomenal fall in the price of produce from land, the agriculturist found that his income also fell very sharply, by about 50 per cent. He found it impossible to adjust himself to the new conditions all on a sudden. In the meantime, he has been incurring liabilities on account of chitties and other similar transactions. On the whole, the position of the agriculturist steadily worsened.

There was, a general feeling in the country that something should be done to restore the economic prosperity of the agriculturist. Government, no doubt, did give effect to some amelioratory measures. They have been granting remissions of taxes reducing school fees and soon Government knew full well that such amelioratory measures touched merely the fringe of the problem. They did not go far enough to help the agriculturists to restore him to prosperity.

It was at this stage that a deputation of certain responsible gentlemen waited upon the Dewan and presented a representation to him on this question. They indicated certain directions in which Government should act. Subsequently the Dewan held a conference at Bhaktivilas consisting of certain officers of Government and the non-official gentlemen who made the representation. Shortly after the conference, as the House is aware, Government appointed the Agricultural Debt Redemption Enquiry Committee.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): May I know whether banking and commercial interests were not adequately represented on that Committee?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That, of course, has no connection with the point I am now dealing with. Still, I would say that it is not a fact that commercial and banking interests are not represented on the Committee. One of the members of the Committee is a banker himself.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The personnel of the Committee is not now before the House.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PIALLI (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know the name of that member who is a banker?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I have already ruled that the personnel of the Committee is not a matter now before the House.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Was that member a banker or a money-lender?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I expect members to listen to the Chair. Three times I have stated that the personnel of the Committee is not a matter now before the House. I am surprised the same matter is being repeated.

Mr. George may proceed.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I was submitting, Sir, that the result of the deputation and the subsequent conference was the Government order appointing the Committee.

Soon after the appointment of the Committee, the question was brought to the notice of Government as to whether some temporary relief should not be given to the debtors. The Preamble to the Proclamation itself makes a reference to that. Government referred the question to the Committee and the Committee was asked to make a speedy report. The Committee did submit a speedy report and the Proclamation is based more or less on that report.

As has been clearly stated in the Preamble to the Proclamation, it is intended to afford temporary relief to the agricultural debtors. The House is perfectly aware of the need for such relief. As a matter of fact, as we all know, the High Court had sent round circulars directing the lower courts to bear in mind the present economic condition and to be lenient in granting time to decree-debtors whose properties come up for court sale. Now, Sir, what the Government have done in issuing the Proclamation is not very much more than what the High Court had done (*Hear, hear*).

There is also another reason which weighed with the Government in issuing this Proclamation. The fact that the Government had appointed a Committee to go into the question of agricultural indebtedness created the impression...........

MR S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : What is the work that the Committee is doing now ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I will have to stray off my point, Sir, if I answer that question.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That question does not arise. You may proceed, Mr. George.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I was submitting, Sir, that the appointment of the Committee created a wrong impression in the minds of the people that the Government was about to do something to harass the creditors, and there was reasonable apprehension that the creditors might rush to the courts and hasten the execution of decrees and thereby make the debtors' condition even worse than it was before. That, certainly, the Government wanted to avert. That was why they issued the Proclamation just to see that the existing condition of the agriculturist is not worsened.

[Mr. K. George.]

After all what does the Proclamation say? It is obviously only a partial moratorium. There is no question of a wholesale moratorium of all debts. It prohibits the sale of immovable properties in satisfaction of decree debts. It also prohibits the arrest of agricultural debtors. But, it does not affect decrees passed six years before the Proclamation. It does not also prohibit the *attachment* of immovable properties. It is only the *sale* of immovable properties that is prohibited, and that only in respect of decrees passed during the last six years. The Proclamation also specifically says that it is not intended to interfere with voluntary settlements between the parties. There is nothing in the Proclamation to prevent the creditor and the debtor coming to an understanding and settling the debts between themselves.

I am perfectly aware, Sir, that the Proclamation has caused some misunderstanding on the part of certain people that the Government are going to step in and pay off their debts. They seem to be under the impression that if only they submit statements of their debts to the Committee, the Government would step in and pay off all their debts. There is no doubt that some such wrong impression is current among the rural population. Such an impression will, of course, be dissipated shortly and it is the duty of responsible public men to dissipate any such misunderstanding on the part of the poor people, because, obviously there is no proposal either to repudiate the debts or for the Government to undertake the repayment.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : How does the member anticipate that the Committee is not going to make those recommendations ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : As a reasonable person, I think, Sir, that, in a non-Bolshevik country like Travancore, we will not repudiate debts.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : Did the Government consult the High Court, before the Proclamation was issued, as to the practicability of working the Proclamation ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commisisoner*) : I regret, Sir, that I am not now in a position to answer that question.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*) : What is the attitude of the Government in the matter ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissionerer*): I request the member to wait and see what I am going to say about that.

As was referred to by some member......................

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. George, I suppose you mean "a member" when you say "some member" ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I do not recollect who it was.

Soon after the Proclamation was issued, Government received a host of resolutions passed at public meetings, congratulating the Government on the step they had taken.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Were such resolutions passed by the debtor class or by the creditor class?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): They were passed at public meetings. I suppose they must include both classes.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Did the Government care to ascertain that fact?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I do not think we can say that any public meeting is entirely composed of debtors or of creditors.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Can we not presume, in this instance, that the majority will be debtors?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That point need not be pressed any further.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is it not possible for the member to say whether the Government have received deputations from the creditor class protesting against the continuance of the Proclamation? Does the member propose to refer to those aspects also?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes, certainly. I have so far dealt with one side of the question.

On the other side, there is the creditor class. There was a public meeting of bankers and other creditors, in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, followed by a deputation to the Dewan.

There was also an emergent meeting of the Travancore Chamber of Commerce at Alleppey. Both these meetings protested against the promulgation of the Proclamation. I am not going to dwell at length on the arguments brought forward by the creditors against the Proclamation. The sum and substance of their arguments is that the credit machinery of this country has been disorganised, that not only the agriculturists but the non-agriculturist classes also have been affected, that it is impossible for the agriculturists as well as the non-agriculturists to find credit and that the merchants who were dealing with the agriculturists cannot get their contracts fulfilled. There is thus a sharp division of opinion between the debtor and creditor classes on this topic. I consider that those parties are rather exaggerating the position. Take, for instance, the position of the creditors who say that everything is disorganised. What was the real position when the Proclamation was issued? Were these creditors realising their debts? Was not the situation as bad then as it is now? Except for the impression that has been created in the minds of the agriculturist debtors, how has the Proclamation affected the condition that existed before? Recently, I have been travelling from here up to Peermade. I took the opportunity to discuss this question with various well-informed people. I find that opinion on this question is very sharply divided. The

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debtor classes are of opinion that what has been done has been a great salvation and Government would be ill-advised to withdraw it as it will allow the creditors to rush into courts. The other opinion is that already the credit machinery has been disorganised, that the agriculturists and the non-agriculturists both suffer, and that it would be impossible to carry on transactions because of the loss of credit. There are two opinions on the point. Of course, one cannot say which exactly is right and which is wrong. Probably the truth lies between the two extremes.

I believe a great deal of the misapprehension in the public mind is due to the fear that some enforced settlement will be brought about as a result of the deliberations of the Committee in such a way as to deprive the creditors of what is rightly due to them. That is probably at the bottom of the trouble. We cannot foresee what the Committee is going to suggest. Nevertheless, people may have the assurance that nothing like a repudiation of debts is contemplated on.

As regards the attitude of Government in this matter, I may say that the Government have not come to a settlement on the question as yet. The Proclamation would expire only at the end of this month, Edavam. As I said at the outset, Government are glad of this opportunity to know the opinion of this House on the question. Government would take into consideration the attitude this House shown in this matter.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Before the member sits down, may I ask him whether Government contemplate making any permanent arrangements to settle the claims between agricultural debtors and creditors and whether they contemplate giving this temporary kind of relief till the Committee reports?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The very fact that the Committee is sitting shows that Government are anxious to afford some relief. This Proclamation gives only temporary relief. The question of making permanent arrangements has not been considered till now.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether Government would be giving this temporary relief till permanent arrangements are made?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It is not manifest from the Proclamation.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The question about the intention of Government when the Proclamation was made does not arise.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Sir, what has prompted Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar to table this adjournment motion is the apprehension that the present Royal Proclamation will be extended. The question which this House has therefore to consider is whether an extension of this Proclamation would be conducive to public interest.

Of course, Honourable Members of this House are aware that there is a good deal of clamour on this question both in the press and on the platform. Though the Proclamation affords some temporary relief to purely agricultural debtors, the point to be considered by this House is whether it is for the country's benefit. Though it gives some temporary relief to debtors, the real difficulty lies this way. A person who is involved in debts and a person against whom a decree has been obtained in a court may have further occasions to borrow. The question whether he will be able to borrow when this Proclamation is on the Statute Book is the question to be considered by this House. The Royal Proclamation has resulted in a sort of paralysis in all monetary transactions. If money-lending is stopped, it goes without saying that agriculture will be hit to a great extent. Another point I have to submit before this House is that the Proclamation as it stands is defective intrinsically also. The question whether the Proclamation is applicable to a particular person has to be decided by the court which executes the decree. A person is brought under arrest before a court of law. He will naturally be inclined to put in a petition claiming exoneration. Whether he should be exonerated or not is a matter left to the discretion of the court. Under the Proclamation, the original court of execution has to attend to it. Most of the execution petitions go to the Munsiffs. If the Munsiff says a petitioner is an agriculturist, then the matter ends there. But if the Munsiff says that he is not an agriculturist then the petitioner can go to the appellate court. I am aware of a ludicrous instance in which a lawyer practising in a mofussil court, when arrested and brought before the Munsiff in execution of a decree put in a petition claiming exoneration on the ground that he is an agriculturist. He is a vakil commanding an extensive practice in that court. Curiously enough the Munsiff ordered that he is an agriculturist. There are so many similar instances. The Proclamation is abused by courts in many instances. All these factors should be given due consideration before this House decides upon an extension of this Proclamation. I most emphatically support this motion.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : Sir, every body in this House, I have no doubt, will agree with me that the agriculturists who are indebted and are unable to discharge their debts must be given adequate relief. I think that is the object of this Proclamation. I have been confirmed in this view by the speech of the Revenue Member who said that the relief of the agricultural indebtedness was made the object of this Proclamation. If that is so, there are various objections why this Proclamation should not be renewed in its present form. In the first place this agricultural indebtedness is not a condition which was brought into existence by the present economic depression at all. Agricultural indebtedness did exist even before the economic depression came into existence and it was the result of agriculture having become unprofitable owing to various reasons. But this Proclamation curiously enough, exempts, in

paragraph 1 of Section 2, all decrees which were passed not less than six years before the date of Proclamation. Thus it denies relief to agriculturists who became indebted before the economic depression came into existence. That is to be deplored. Secondly, if the object of this Proclamation is to give some temporary relief only to the indebted agriculturist, it goes far beyond its object. The Preamble to the Proclamation says as follows:

> "Whereas representations have been made to Our Government that, owing to the slump in commodity prices, judgment debtors are not able immediately to pay moneys due under decrees of courts and that it is necessary that some temporary relief should be given to them-"

Therefore, gathering from the Pre-amble, it may be gathered that the object of the Proclamation is far wider than the original one, namely, grant of relief to the indebted agricultural population. In its present form the Proclamation comprises within its ambit all debtors whether agriculturists or otherwise which I conceive was not the original intention of the Legislature.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May I ask, does the member accept the definition of the agriculturist as given in the Proclamation?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnathur cum Pattanapuram*): No, I do not. The Proclamation says that no step shall be taken or allowed to be taken in any of the civil courts in Travancore for the recovery of money due under any decree of any of the following classes... . ...

It goes further and says that no steps shall be taken in respect of any decree for money charged on immovable property. Why should execution be stayed in respect of all decrees charged on immovable properties ? Whether they are the property of agriculturists or not—immovable property is not owned by agriculturists alone. It is owned by traders, by Government servants, by lawyers and several other classes of people besides agriculturists. The charges therefore might have been created by any of these classes. If the object of the Royal Proclamation is to give relief to the real agriculturists, I ask, why should decrees charged on immovable properties, the charge on which is created by persons other than agriculturists, be stayed by it. Therefore the Proclamation in its present form cannot be justified and should he extended.

Coming now to the definition of the word 'agriculturist' to which my friend Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai has drawn my attention, the definition given in the Proclamation is as vague as possible.

"Agriculturist" means any person whose main occupation or main source of livelihood is agriculture.

I can understand a man whose main occupation is agriculture being included within the meaning of the expression 'agriculturist'; but I doubt the wisdom of treating every person whose main source of livelihood is agriculture as an agriculturist. Suppose a man owns a vast extent of

lands which he lets to other people for rent and lives by that. Can such a man be treated as an agriculturist? In my opinion, not, and yet under the definition he is an agriculturist.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kulkulam I*): May I know from the member whether an officer or merchant or one who holds land will be driven to the necessity of selling his land in execution of the decree?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): If the debtor is able to pay his debts he will not.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) By occupation of agriculture, does the member mean one who takes to actual work on the field and lives on it or one who gives his property for rent and thereby live on it?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): To me, an agriculturist means a person who actually cultivates his own land or other peoples' land for rent.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): So, according to the member, none else should be classed in that category for purposes of affording relief?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): No.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*). Am I to take it that a person who cultivates his land by hard labour alone could be classed an agriculturist?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): No; a man who employs other labour in cultivation while he himself supervises the work is also an agricultirist.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): What about an agriculturist who gives out his lands on hire?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): He cannot be an agriculturist for purposes of relief.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: So, according to the member, an absentee landlord cannot come under the definition of 'agriculturist' in the Proclamation?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAH PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Quite so. He may own many acres of lands and be getting a large income. Because he lives out of the income of his lands, such a person cannot be called an agriculturist for purposes of affording relief. An agriculturist should be one who cultivates his land by his own labour or hired labour which he personally supervises and makes a living out of it.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvella III*): Can a rubber planter be included in the class of agriculturists?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): That depends upon circumstances.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Is it the member's view that the Proclamation should not give relief to agriculturists who are able to pay their debts?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Yes.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Has the member any objection to the relief being given to persons who are really unable to pay their debts?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): No. But I should however qualify the answer thus. A person may own large properties the income from which may not be necessary for his livelihood and the debts may be charged on them. If by the sale of the excess properties, he is able to discharge his debts, he should not be protected by the Proclamation. I cannot say that such a man is unable to pay his debts. The property of such men should not be exempted from being taken in execution of decrees.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Is the member against the stay order irrespective of the decree amount?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): In the case of agriculturists who are unable to pay their debts the decrees against them may be stayed whether charged on immovable property or merely personal. My point is, in the case of an agriculturist, a distinction should be made between one who is able to pay and one is unable to pay his debts.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): With reference to that, take the case of an agriculturist who, when his lands are sold, may be able to pay debts. Still he is an agriculturist. What does the member say to that?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): That is rather a difficult point. If he is ruined by the sale of lands, he may have nothing to live upon. In such a case, I would extend the benefit of the Proclamation to him. If without detriment to one's livelihood, if his debts could be discharged by executing the decree he should be excluded from the definition of 'agriculturists' for purposes of the Proclamation. Relief should be given only to deserving persons who are unable to pay debts.

In these days of general economic depression, much difficulty is felt by agriculturists to raise money and pay their debts. It is reasonable that some time should be granted to them for discharging their debts. They must make every effort to discharge their debts and not try to take advantage of the Proclamation for staying decrees. Therefore I suggest that provision may be made for debts being paid back in easy instalments. For instance if 10 per cent. of the debt is paid into court six months' time may be allowed for payment of another instalment which may be another 10 or 15 per cent. according to the discretion of

the court. The same kind of relief in general may be given to all debtors irrespective of the fact whether they are agriculturists or non-agriculturists, because, it has become difficult to raise money now owing to the depression. Again, because of the economic depression, the value of money has risen to more than 40 per cent. Therefore I would go to the extent of suggesting that the debts in general may be reduced by 30 or 40 per cent. and the remaining portion of the debt may be allowed to be paid in easy instalments as mentioned by me already. Extension of time should depend upon the *bona fides* of the debtor in his attempts to discharge his debts. These are some of the suggestions I would make on this important but difficult question. To extent this Regulation in its present form, I think, is objectionable, because it would stultify the economic condition of the country. The debtor's debt is the capital of the creditor. Without capital no business could go on. This capital must be circulating and should not be allowed to become stagnant. It is something like the blood circulatory system. Money must be circulating and nothing should be done to arrest its circulation. If blood circulation is arrested, the man will die. Similarly, if the circulation of the monetary system is stopped, the economic life of the people will end. Therefore nothing should be done by the State to arrest the circulation of money and thus bring the economic life to stop. So, I suggest, in a Proclamation like this which is intended to afford protection to indebted agriculturists, great discrimination should be made so that the already over-strained ecconomic machinery may not break by further strain.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): Is it the view of the member that the amount of the principal and the amount of the interest due on the debt may be reduced as a permanent remedy in some ratio corresponding to the fall in the price of agricultural commodities?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Quite so.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): The motion is directed against the qualified moratorium granted by the Royal Proclamation under discussion. Whether it is wise or unwise is the question for consideration. To start with, I admit, Sir, the question is rather a difficult one. But, to argue upon general principles, we have to take into consideration the object with which a moratorium is granted. Without an object, to grant a moratorium is not an approvable step at all. In the present instance, what I gathered from the Revenue Commissioner is, that a recommendation was made by the new Committee formed to go into the question of agricultural indebtedness that some temporary relief was necessary for the agriculturists. That I fear, is hardly a sufficient basis for an enactment of this description. A few years ago we had the spectacle of Amercia granting to some of the European powers a moratorium for one year. The object behind that, as was pointed out by some critics at that time, was to enable Americans to sell their articles to the debtor countries and in the interests

[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.]

of the American industrialists it was necessary to maintain the purchasing power of the debtor countries. If a similar object in the present instance had existed, one could have understood it. For example, if this moratorium had enabled the agriculturists to set themselves on their own feet by carrying on agriculture for some time without being molested by their creditors in courts, then that would have served a purpose. Or, say, if there was the prospect of the prices of articles going up which would have enabled the agriculturists to meet their indebtedness, then also there would have been ample justification for a moratorium.

But apart from the bald statement "temporary relief" this Royal Proclamation has no basis to support it. There was no consideration of the consequences. My friend Mr. Parameswaran Pillai by referring to certain sections of the Proclamation said that even the non-agriculturists can take advantage of it. I fear that is true, though, I am not prepared to agree with him that a person who happens to lease his propertise would cease to be an agriculturist. Yet there are persons purely of the non-agricultural class who are benefited by this measure. I disagree with him in regard to lessors. The general practice in the country cannot be left out of account.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) :Would the Honourable Member accept the definition of agriculturists given in the Proclamation?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): To a very great extent I would. Suppose I am an agricIturist carrying on agriculture. One year a man approaches me and asks that he may be allowed to cultivate the land for me and that he would pay the rent. Would I cease to be an agriculturist? To me it appears that I shall not. Now in the case of *Pathivaram* cultivation, land is given by one and seeds, labour, and agricultural implements are supplid by another. In such cases does the ower cases to be an agriculturist? It would be a serious hardship if all the owners of lands are compelled to cultivate their lands themselves. It would prevent landless people from making a living by cultivation. That unfortunately is not the practice obtaining in the country.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Would it be advantageous to compel the owners of the lands to cultivate the lands for themselves?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : No. It may not be possible. The cost may go up. If I were to undertake the cultivation of my lands for myself the cost would be much higher.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Are we not straying far away from the point?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : I am only pointing out certain peculiar aspects why this definition may be accepted. I thought it was a serious question for consideration. By granting this postponement, does the agriculturist or the creditor reap any benefit?

If they do not, and if on the other hand the creditor is going to be prejudiced and the agriculturist is likely to be unfairly favoured, then, I beg to submit that this Royal Proclamation is not a proper enactment at all. If the Government foresees any advantage then I can appreciate the wisdom underlying it. . But not otherwise. If the agriculturists are left unmolested by the Royal Proclamation for these two or three months and after that period they are in a position to pay off their debts, then it would be an advantage. After three months is our position going to be bettered? If not, it will lead to mischief. In the case of Punja cultivation in Kuttanad, cultivators have carried the crops from the fields everywhere. They are free of the fear of suits, arrests and attachments, They have put the profits if any, into their pockets and are enjoying life. Such a mischief is likely to arise. Therefore in considering the wisdom of this measure what ought to be kept in view is the probable disadvantage. Such a disadvantage is likely in view of the short period for which it is enacted. I am very glad to hear that Government are not going to follow the policy of the Russian Government and repudiate the debts. In other parts of the world, in Newzealand, South Africa, Australia and other places, what the Governments did was to establish Ad *hoc* Boards, to see whether there was any possibility of the parties themselves clearing the debts. Where there was no possibility they used to give time and after that if there was still no hope they used to make adjustments on a conciliation basis. Such Boards may do much good in this county also. I myself suggested a scheme of that sort by applying for leave to introduce a Bill in this Assembly. But it was turned down by the then President of the Assembly. I am pointing out the necessity of establishing Conciliation Boards to see to the possibility of making adjustments wherever possible. Such adjustments may prove to be useful to both the parties. Government are not prepared to relax their demand. Now people lend money to agriculturists in the hope that they would get it back when they have the necessity of paying the Government. The demand upon the lender is not in the least relaxed and the man who has to pay back the loan is protected. So the man who lent the money and the agriculturist who borrowed it are differently treated. That is the situation. Will the Government be prepared to put themselves on the same footing as other creditors as regards agriculturists?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I oppose the motion. The Proclamation recently issued is a very great blessing to the agriculturists in the State, who form the bulk of the population and mainstay of the country. That money market is in danger, banks are in danger, credit is in danger and that money lenders may go out of the State in exodus are all false, alarming cries that are set up by self-interested, selfish, shylock-like persons who do not care a pin for the peasantry of the country.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your allegations do not refer to the members of the House?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): No, Sir. The bankers only attempt to enrich themselves at the cost of the poor people. They have not rendered any substantial help, for the matter of that any little help, for the progress or development of agriculture or for the amelioration of the pitiable condition of the agriculturists of the State. They generally lend out money only in cases where the agriculturists are prepared to pledge gold ornaments. They may perhaps advance money to Government servants because they are sure that they could realise the money out of their salary from the treasuray. The banks are started and shares are collected from the people by a set of clever people who style themselves as bankers. They do not invest a pie. Invariably, at the outset they do not own a pie. It is all by indirectly cheating and plundering the poor agriculturists that the banks are first started and some clever people become Agents and Directors of the banks. They do not render any account to the shareholders; they do not divide any profit. At last they divide the emoluments between themselves and they enrich themselves at the cost of the poor peasantry in the State.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Is there any resolution on banking?

MR. S. J NAIR (*Nedumangad*): It was told by the Revenue Member that the bankers waited upon the Dewan and prayed that the period of the Proclamation should not be extended. I am pointing out that it was a false contention that was raised by the bankers. They do not care for the peasants of the country. We know the actual depressing condition of the peasants. I submit that the period of the Proclamation should be extended and its scope widened a little more, so much so that all land holders, not merely agriculturists alone, ought to be exempted from arrest and detention in civil jail for decree debts.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam II*): മിസ്റ്റർ സാംബശിവയ്യരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ പരമാർത്ഥത്തിന് എതിരായിട്ട് വളരെ സംഗതികൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നു ആദ്യമായി പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നത് ഇന്നത്തെ പ്രൊക്ലമേഷൻ കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് തന്നെ വളരെ ദോഷമാണെന്നാണ്. വിളംബരം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതിനുശേഷം, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കൃഷിക്കാർ നാട്ടിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും പല യോഗങ്ങൾ കൂടി ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോട് അവർക്കുള്ള സന്തോഷത്തെ അറിയിക്കുകയും, നന്ദിപ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുകയും, ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എന്തെങ്കിലും സ്ഥിരമായ ഒരു നിയമം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതുവരെ ഈ പ്രൊക്ലമേഷൻ നീട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ അറിയിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനു വിപരീതമായ യാതൊരറിവും ഈ നാട്ടിൽ ധാരാളമായി സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്ന ആർക്കും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയുന്നില്ല. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഈ പ്രൊക്ലമേഷൻ കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് തന്നെ ആപത്താണെന്ന് പറയുന്നത് എന്ത് കാരണത്താലാണെന്ന് മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനകാലത്ത് കടക്കാ

രായ കൃഷിക്കാർ മുതലാളിമാരുടെ വലയിൽപ്പെട്ട് കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ട് അവരുടെ വസ്തുക്കളെല്ലാം തുച്ഛമായ വിലക്ക് വിററ് വിഷമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിലാണ് ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു വലുതായ ആശ്വാസം പ്രൊക്ലമേഷൻ കൊണ്ടു ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അങ്ങിനെ വന്നു ചേർന്ന ആശ്വാസത്തിൻെറ ഫലമായി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ ഒരററം മുതൽ മറേറ അററം വരെയുള്ള ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ആളുകളും മഹാരാജാവ് തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ദീർഘായുസ്സിന് വേണ്ടി പ്രാർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു് ഇന്നും നടക്കുന്ന ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥമാണ്. ഇരുപത്തഞ്ചോ മുപ്പതോ കൊടി രൂപാ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് കടമുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിന് പല കണക്കുകളുമുണ്ട്. ഇത്രയും രൂപാ കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് കടമുള്ള ഒരു രാജ്യം കടക്കാരുടെ രാജ്യമാണെന്ന് പറയുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു വിരോധമുണ്ടാകുമെന്ന് തൊന്നുന്നില്ല. ഈ ഇരുപത്തിഅഞ്ച് കോടി കടമുള്ള കൃഷിക്കാരെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന പ്രതിനിധികളിൽ കടക്കാരുടെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ ശരിയായി പറയുന്നവർ വളരെ കുറവാണ്. അതിനെപ്പററി അത്ഭുതപ്പെടാതെ നിവർത്തിയില്ല. ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും വാങ്ങിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കൃഷിവായ്പ്, വ്യവസായ വായ്പ മുതലായ കടങ്ങൾപോലും തിരിയെകൊടുക്കാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ലാതെ ജനങ്ങൾ വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ തൽപരിഹാരാർത്ഥം ഒരു നിയമം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയാൽ അതിനെ സകലരും സന്തോഷത്തോടുകൂടി സ്വീകരിക്കുക തന്നെ ചെയ്യും. കൃഷിവായ്പ, വ്യവസായ വായ്പ എന്നിങ്ങളിൽ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള കടങ്ങൾ പിരിക്കുന്നതിനായി വസ്തുക്കളെ ലേലം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ലേലത്തിൽ പിടിക്കാൻ ആളില്ലാതെ ആയിരം രൂപായുടെവസ്തു ഒരു ചക്രത്തിനു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻേറ പേരിൽ ലേലംസ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തിവരുന്നു. ൧൫൦൦ രൂപായിൽ കുറയാതെ വിലയുള്ള വസ്തുവിനെ ജാമ്യംകൊടുത്താണ് ൧൦൦൦ രൂപാ കടംവാങ്ങിക്കാറുള്ളതു്. ഇന്നു ആ ൧൦൦൦ രൂപായുടെ കടത്തിന് വേണ്ടി ആ വസ്തുവിട്ടു കൊടുക്കാൻ കടക്കാരെല്ലാവരും തയ്യാറാണ്. എന്നാൽ മുതലാളിമാർ അതിനു വഴിപ്പെടുന്നില്ല. പണം വേണമെന്ന് കടക്കാരെ നിർബന്ധിക്കുന്നു. കടക്കാരൻെറമുഴുവൻ വസ്തുക്കളും വിററാലും ഇന്നത്തെ ആയിരം രൂപാകിട്ടാൻ തരമില്ലാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. വസ്തുക്കൾ അന്യായമായി വിററുപോകാതിരിക്കണമെന്ന് മാത്രമേ കൃഷിക്കാർ ആശിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ആയിരം രൂപായുടെ കടത്തിന് ഒരുവൻെറ സകലവസ്തുക്കളും ലേലത്തിൽവില്പിച്ച് എടുക്കണമെന്ന് കടം കൊടുത്തവൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുകയും അതിനുള്ള അവസരം നോക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. കാലഹരണം നീങ്ങികി

[Mr. M. N. Nair.]

ണമെന്നുള്ള പ്രാർത്ഥനയും കൃഷിക്കാർ വിപരീതമല്ല. ഭൂസ്വത്ത് തൽക്കാലം വില്പിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ അത് ആരും കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതല്ല. അത് അവിടെത്തന്നെ കിടക്കും അത് കുറഞ്ഞവിലയ്ക്ക് വിറ്റുപോകരുതെന്നേ പറയുന്നുള്ളു. ആയിരം രൂപായുടെ വസ്തുവിനെ നൂറു രൂപായുടെ കടത്തിന് വേണ്ടി വില്പിക്കരുതെന്ന പ്രൊക്ലമേഷൻകൊണ്ട് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. കടക്കാരനെ വാറണ്ടിൽ പിടിച്ച് ജയിലിൽ വച്ചിട്ട് പണം വാങ്ങാമെന്ന് ചിലർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. പണം കൊടുക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമാണ് കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു അല്ലാതെ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു അഭിമാനം ഇല്ലാത്തതു കൊണ്ടല്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ പണം കൊടുക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളെ പിടിച്ച് ജയിലിൽ വച്ച് അയാളുടെ സന്താനങ്ങളെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു കഠിനമായ ഒരു മഹാപാതകമാണ്.

DEPUITY PRESDENT മെമ്പറിന്റെ സമയം കഴിഞ്ഞു.

Now Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar may reply if he has a reply.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, many of us want to speak. If the discussion does not terminate at 5-30 P. M. the time automatically ceases. There is no rule that the motion should be put to vote.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You need not appeal to the rule now. You are at liberty to say what you want to say. There is no necessity to appeal to any rule.

Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar may speak.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatunad II*): Sir, I waive my right to reply.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, many more of us want to speak on the motion.........

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: After Mr. M. N. Nair sat and until I called upon Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar to reply, I did not find any member getting up. I have been carefully looking round and everybody who made an attempt to speak was called on. Considering that there were only 7 minutes more, I thought it was reasonable to call upon Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar to reply and because I did not find anybody standing up I asked Mr Sambavasiva Aiyar to reply.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Sir, we did not see the speaker.........

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Order, Order. The President has ruled.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar may reply.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatunad II*): Sir, I have only just one or two points to speak on......

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, a point of order. The member has informed that he waived his right to reply. Having said so, can he now reply?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Did he say so? I did not hear.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : I said so.

DEPUTY PRESIDET : Then you have no right. I ask Mr. George to speak.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : The mover having waived his right to speak, I have very little to add to what I have already said. The speech of Mr. M. N. Nair gave a most vehement justification of the action of Government. The justification for the promulgation of the Proclamation was this ; that the lands belonging to the debtors were being sold at a very low price and that it was necessary to stop that practice. So, as I said in my first speach, the High Court itself granted certain concessions in the matter. What the Government did was to give statutory recognition to that. On that question I do not want to lengthen my speech.

On the question of the extension of the Proclamation, Government have not yet made up their mind. They would certainly consider the speeches made today in this House and take due note of the various opinions expressed before they come to a decision on that point.

It would be well, I think, Sir, if the House now divides on this question so that the Government may know what the attitude of the House on this matter is.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT You want the House to divide?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Yes.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : I fear, Sir, there is no possibility for dividing on this motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : It has been done before.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : But where is the possibllity?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT The House will now divide on a question of principle, the principle being the question of extension of the Proclamation.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Sir, my objection is this. There is no possibility upon the motion of a division like that, for, the motion merely says that the mover wants to discuss the motion upon the Royal Proclamation in regard to the arrest of judgment-debtors. He does not formulate any question for the decision of the House. He wants only to discuss the question. As for the extension of the Proclamation, the motion is silent. Therefore to ask the House to divide on a subject which has never been discussed relevantly except by individual members' observations....

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That, I say, is incorrect. Almost every member spoke of extension or non-extension of the Proclamation.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : I quite agree that some of the members spoke of the possibility of extending the Royal Proclamation for a further period. But looking at the motion as it is before the House, it does not comprise any notion of the extension of the Royal Proclamation.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The only question that can be and will be put is that the House will now adjourn.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Could it not be taken that the motion in effect means that the Government were ill-advised in passing the Proclamation......

DEPUTY PRESIDENT. Each member may have his own view about the language. But the motion is capable of a substantive meaning and that is the spirit in which the discussion proceeded. The issues have been clarified so that there will be no difficulty about voting and that will be in conformity with the practice of this House. I therefore put this adjournment motion *i. e.*, motion to adjourn the House to the vote of the House. Those who are in favour of Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar's motion will please raise their hands.

The motion was put to vote and lost.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) I demand a poll. A poll was taken and the House divided as follows —

AYES 9.

1	Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib	6	Mr. P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad
2	,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar	7	,, P. K. Narayana Pillai
3	,, M. K. Janardana Kamath	8	,, R. Sambasiva Aiyar
4	,, T. S. Jayantan Namboctiri	9	,, John Whitely Tolson
5	,, K. C. Karunakaran		

NOES 37.

1	Mr. K. C. Abraham.	19	Mr. M. K. Madhavan Pillai
2	,, T. K. Alexander	20	,, K. Mahomed
3	,, V. T. Chacko.	21	,, M. N. Nair
4	,, A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara*)	22	,, K. A. Narayana Pillai
5	,, K. R. Elenkath	23	,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
6	,, Antony George	24	Srimati T. Narayani Amma
7	,, Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamoney	25	Mr. G. Nilakantan
8	,, M. Mahomed Haneef	26	,, Edavnatt S. Padmanabha Menon
9	,, S. J. Nair	27	,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
10	,, N. John Joseph	28	,, V. Ramakrishna Panickar
11	,, T. C. Joseph	29	,, R. Raman Pillai
12	,, K. M. Krishnan	30	,, K. Sankaran
13	,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar	31	,, M. Sivatanu Pillai
14	,, N. K. Krishna Pillai	32	,, A. Thanu Pillai
15	,, T. Krishna Pillai	33	,, S. Thiraviam Nadar
16	,, E. K. Kunjuraman	34	,, P. K. Thomas
17	,, K. M. Kuriakose	35	,, N. E. Varughese
18	,, K. Madhavan	36	,, V. K. Velappan Nair
		37	,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

NEUTRALS.—20.

1 Mr. C. V. Chandrasekaran
2 „ A. S. Damodaran Asan
3 „ A. Easwara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*)
4 „ K. George
5 „ James Simpson
6 „ J. M. Joseph
7 „ T. T. Kesavan Sastri
8 „ C. S. Krishnaswamy Aiyar
9 „ Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
10 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
11 K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
12 Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman
13 „ C. O. Madhavan
14 „ K. Padmanabhan
15 Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar
16 „ Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
17 „ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
18 Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
19 „ T. C. Thommen
20 „ G. B. E. Truscott

The motion was declared lost.

The House adjourned at 5-27 P. M. to reassemble at 11 A. M. on Saturday.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST ASSEMBLY,

FIFTH SESSION.

Saturday, the 25th May 1935/11th Edavam 1110.

The Assembly met again in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the clock, the President presiding.

NEW MEMBER SWORN IN.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai, Director of Industries, was sworn in and he signed the Rolls.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Acting teachers in Vernacular Schools.

48. *MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the date of the first entertainment of the undergraduate acting teacher in the Vernacular Girls' Schools who is the claimant to get confirmation at the next vacancy; and

(*b*) whether any person who has been entertained subsequent to the above date has been confirmed and, if so, the name of such person, the date of that person's first entertainment and the reason for confirming such person in preference to that mentioned in the answer to part (*a*)?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) 14-2-1101. *

(*b*) Yes, 15 persons who were entertained subsequent to the above date, have been confirmed. A statement showing the names of such persons and the dates of their first entertainment in the department is laid on the table.

They were confirmed in preference to the acting teacher referred to in the answer to part (*a*) of the question because she was not available for service between the years 1101 to 1106.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*). In answer to part (*b*) may I know whether the person referred to was informed of the vacancy that arose?

* *Vide* Appendix I—page 235.

G. P. T. 2439—350.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : No.

MR. K. R ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know from the member whether she was informed when a subsequent vacancy arose?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : No. She could not be informed because her whereabouts were not known.

Undergraduate teachers.

49. *MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the names of the undergraduate teachers who have been first entertained in the Vernacular Girls' Schools before 1-1-1103 and who are without an acting appointment even now (*i. e.* on 15-11-1109):

(*b*) the names of permanent undergraduate teachers who have been first entertained subsequent to 1-1-1103 in the Vernacular Girls Schools: and

(*c*) the names of undergraduates who are now acting as teachers and who were entertained in the department only subsequent to 1-1-1109?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : (*a*) (1) D. Glarris
(2) N. Lekshmi
(3) P. Bhageerathi Amma
(4) K. Madhavi Amma
(*b*) (1) B. A. Ammukutty Amma
(2) R. Janaki
(3) J. Ammukutty Amma
(4) J. Chellamma
(5) P. M. Chachi Amma
(6) J. Ammukutty Amma
(*c*) Nil.

Scheme for the amelioration of the depressed classes.

50. *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether for the protection of the depressed classes, the department has brought into effect any practical schemes; and

(*b*) if so, whether they will state in detail the nature of the said schemes?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 1. *Sinking of wells.* With a view to eliminate the long-felt disability of the depressed classes in the of matter of using public wells and tanks, Government have sanctioned the sinking of four wells, one each at Chenkara village, Aikkanom, Narikulam and Ambalattura at a total cost of Rs. 1,138. Steps are being taken for the sinking of the wells in the sanctioned centres except at Narikulam where due to the delay in the acquisition of the required land, work has not been commenced. Tenders have been invited for sinking wells at other places and the work is being given out on contract. It is expected that the work would be completed before long.

2. *Establishment of Depressed Class Colonies.* To provide habitation for the depressed classes and to afford them facilities to live a corporate life and thereby develop healthy social customs and improve their economic condition, Government have sanctioned the establishment of Depressed Class Colonies at Narikulam, Kulathoor and Venganoor. Proceedings for the acquisition of land for the colony at Narikulam are now in progress. The lands required for the Pulaya Colony at Kulattoor have been acquired by private negotiation and prompt steps are being taken for the establishment of the colony. As regards the colony at Venganoor, steps are being taken for acquiring the requisite area. Other proposals also for the establishment of colonies at Trivandrum are engaging the serious attention of Government. The question of forming a colony at Meenamkulam pakuthi is also under the consideration of Government.

3. *Common buildings.* As a preliminary step towards the amelioration of the moral and social conditions of the depressed classes it was considered necessary to provide common buildings for the purpose of conducting meetings and prayers. Government have sanctioned one such building at a place where it would be most advantageous to the depressed classes, at a cost of Rs. 650. Accordingly the Protector has selected a site in the Koipuram pakuthi, Tiruvalla taluk.

4. *Educational concessions to Depressed Class Students.* With a view to enable the depressed class students to prosecute their studies in the various educational institutions at Trivandrum and to minimise the expenditure on lodging and boarding, Government have sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 300 to the Free Boarding Home for the depressed classes at Trivandrum. Government have also sanctioned fee concessions in certain deserving cases.

5. *Help to Co-operative Societies.* For the purchase of books and registers for the maintenance of accounts, etc., required for the Depressed Class Co-operative Societies, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 70.

6. *Weaving factories.* The proposal for opening a weaving factory at Vettikavala for the depressed classes is under the consideration of Government.

Translation of the Census Report.

51. *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Census Report by Dr. Kunjan Pillai has been translated into Malayalam : and

(*b*) if so, how much more time will be taken for the publication thereof ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

(*a*) Part I of the Report has been translated into Malayalam.

(*b*) The period cannot be definitely fixed. However, it is hoped that the publication can be issued within three months.

V. M. School for Girls at Nedumangad.

52. *MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of the estimate for the construction of the building to locate the V. M. School for Girls at Nedumangad ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): No estimate has been prepared or sanctioned for the work.

District Dispensary at Vamanapuram.

53. *MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of the estimate for the construction of the building for the District Dispensary at Vamanapuram ?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*): No such estimate was prepared.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): In regard to the answer that no estimate was prepared for the construction of the building for the dispensary at Vamanapuram, may I know from Government whether any work regarding the reconstruction of the building is in progress now ?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*): So far as I am aware, necessary orders for erecting the central pillars have been sent A certain sum of money was sanctioned for urgent repairs and my information is that work is in progress.

Toddy shops.

54. *MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the number of toddy shops for the biennial contract period of 1106, 1107. 1108 and 1109 ;

(b) the total rental of toddy shops for the years 1106, 1107, 1108 and 1109

(c) whether any amounts have been remitted in each of the above contract periods ;

(d) if so, the amount so remitted and why ; and

(e) on whose recommendation such remission was made ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): (a) (b) and (d) A statement giving the required information is laid on the table.

(c) Remission was granted in the years 1106, 1107 and 1109.

(e) On the recommendation of the Excise Commissioner.

The Devadhar Committee Report.

55. *MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether they have considered the recommendations contained in the Devadhar Committee Report ;

(b) the action hitherto taken by Government on such report ; and

(c) whether they would afford to this House an opportunity for discussing the report ?

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*Vide Appendix II—page 235.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) The report is under the consideration of Government.

(*c*) Government will have no objection to place the report for discussion before the House but they are afraid that this cannot be done before the November Session and they doubt whether such long delay in the case of this important report is justifiable.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know the reasons which weighed with Government te come to the conclusion that the report cannot be placed for discussion before the November session?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Government thought that there will not be sufficient time for discussing the report before the November session.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know how much time will it take for discussion according to the member?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): That will depend upon the nature of the discussion.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*). Then may I know how it can be said by Government that there will not be sufficient time for discussion of the report?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*); The report is a pretty big one and many days will have to be devoted for its discussion. Therefore Government naturally thought that there was not sufficient time.

MR. K. KUNJUKISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know when Government received the report?

MR. T C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): About a month ago.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether Government considers it important to ascertain the views of the representatives of the people in regard to such a subject?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Government have already said that if the members of the Assembly are particular, they would have no objection to have the matter discussed,

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): My question is, do Government consider it necessary to ascertain the opinion of the representatives of the people with regard to this important Report?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Not absolutely necessary.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know the reason why?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The matter has been discussed by a committee and Government have got very valuable opinion.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Is it not a fact that the reports submitted by other committees have been placed before the House for discussion?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): May be.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Then may I know whether it was because those reports were not the products of experts they were placed for discussion?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): What I stated is only that, if the disscussion be taken to the November session, the disposal of the matter would be delayed?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): That is not my question, Sir. When Government thought it necessary to get certain reports discussed may I know whether it was because they did not believe in the expert nature of the committee report?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Government have already said that they have no objection to place the report for the discussion of the Assembly.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, I beg to submit that my question is still unanswered and for the information of the member I may again repeat the question. May I know when Government allowed the discussion of other reports whether it was because Government considered that those reports were not the products of such experts that they allowed discussion?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Not at all. Government considered it necessary to have the matter discussed.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESWARA IYER (*Nominated*): May I know the difficulty for Government in placing the report for discussion during this sitting?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Because there is very little time for discussion.

MR. CHANGANACHERRY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Was it difficult for Government to provide more days to enable discussion of this important report?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

PRESIDENT: For what?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): To ascertain why Government did not allot days for discussion of the report.

PRESIDENT: Does the official member know who fixes the days for the Assembly.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Yes, the Dewan.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): In reference to the answer given by Mr. Thommen that if members of the Assembly want an opportunity for discussion that will be allowed, how does Government propose to ascertain that?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): From the nature of the questions now raised, Government will decide the point.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): May I know if one member of the Assembly or two members of the Assembly want, will Government be prepared to place the report for discussion?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Then the matter will be considered.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): In view of the answer given to this question, may I know whether there is any officer in the Secretariat who has had any training in the work of the Co-operative Department? The answer was that the Government ordered and in pursuance of that, an expert committee was formed. So, may I know whether there is any officer in the Secretariat who has had experience of the Co-operative work?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): On a point of order. Does this question arise?

PRESIDENT: What is the purpose of that question please?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): It was stated here that an expert committee sat on this important question and made a report. My point is that a discussion in this House on the report will be useful because various aspects of the question may have to be discussed carefully.

PRESIDENT: That is the general trend of opinion.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): If Government were to pass an order on that report, it means that there is some officer of Government who is well up in Co-operative Law. Therefore I put the question and I submit it is relevant.

PRESIDENT: I am afraid a question like that will be opening itself into a very delicate and perhaps an exhaustive analysis of the qualifications of all the men in the Secretariat and that question may come up at every stage. Therefore I think it is not very desirable that we ought to enter into a very methodical analysis of the qualifications of the Secretariat officers.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether any of the recommendations of the committee was given effect to?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): They are under consideration.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Am I to understand then, before the November session, Government contemplate to give effect to the recommendations?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): They are considering the matter and they may give effect to some of them.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know whether it is the policy of Government to place before the House all important committee reports for discussion?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): No definite policy has been laid down in respect of that. Some reports may have been placed and some may not.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): In view of answer to part (*c*) may I know whether the delay caused in passing orders till now is justifiable on the part of Government?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Government did not admit that there has been a delay in passing orders.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has it been decided that there should be a session in November or is there a session called November session?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : It is expected that somewhere about November there will be a meeting.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Is there any likelihood of holding a session earlier than November?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : Government have nothing to do with the fixing of the date of the Assembly.

The Kollakadavu Bridge.

56. *MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have taken any action regarding the construction of the Kollakadavu bridge on the Chengannur-Mavelikara road :

(*b*) the nature and the result of the action so taken ; and

(*c*) whether the Chief Engineer has inspected the place and, if so, the date and the result of such inspection?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Boring work at the new site has been started and will be completed soon.

(*c*) The Chief Engineer inspected the place on 11-9-34 and selected a new site for the bridge and ordered trial borings to be taken.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI(*Tiruvalla III*) : May I take it that provision will be made in the next year's budget for the construction of this Bridge?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): I cannot say that.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : May I know from the member whether any estimate has been prepared for it?

MR. G. B. E TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): Not at the place now decided upon.

Grant-in-aid Vaidyasalas.

57. *MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be peased to state :

(*a*) whether they have issued instructions to the Inspector of Ayurveda to submit a scheme by which many of the existing grant-in-aid Vaidyasalas are to be abolished ;

(*b*) if so, the reasons that prompted the Government to issue such instructions;

(*c*) whether they are aware that the best conducted Vaidyasalas deserve no encouragement at all from the Government ; and

(*d*) the principle on which grants are given to Ayurvedic Physicians or Vaidyasalas?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The member is referred to the answer given to part (*b*) of question No. 175 asked by Mr. Kainikara M. Padmanabha Pillai at the meeting of the Assembly held on the 3rd August 1934 (*vide* printed proceedings of the Sri Mulam Assembly, page 602, Vol. III. No. 8 of 1109).

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): May I know from the Government whether they intend to give grant next year?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That question has not been decided. It will be decided when the Budget is taken up for consideration.

The Kallara-Aruvipuram Trace.

58. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that the Kallara-Aruvipuram trace is an important trace in Nedumangad taluk:

(*b*) whether there was demand from the public, as well as their representative, that the trace ought to be converted into a cartable road;

(*c*) whether any survey of the trace was conducted and estimate prepared by the P. W. D. at any time to improve this trace

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the affirmative, the amount of the estimate prepared and why delay is caused in converting the trace into a cartable road; and

(*e*) whether they are aware that the public are experiencing serious difficulties in not converting the trace into a road?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) A preliminary survey was made and a rough estimate prepared.

(*d*) The amount of the estimate is roughly Rs. 12,200. The road, as formed by the people, does not conform to the rules regarding the ryots roads and as such Government cannot take any action at this stage.

(*e*) No.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): With reference to part (*b*) may I know from the member how long is it since the demand has been made by the public to convert the trace into a cartable road?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) About eight years.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know how many sections there are in the trace to be converted into a cartable road?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): There is only one section, so far as I know.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know the name of that section?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): Kallara-Aruvipuram trace.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know the distance, please?

MR. G. B. E TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): About 5 to 7 miles.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether Government are aware that the people are willing to surrender their lands free of compensation for the construction of the trace into a cartable road?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): The trace was formed by the ryots. The road, as at present constructed, does not comply with the rules of the ryots road.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether Government is prepared to allow an allotment of Rs. 8,000 for the whole road?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): No.

Removal of manure leaves from Reserve Forests.

59. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the granting of pass for the removal of manure leaves from the Reserve Forests for the use of cultivating paddy lands given in registry in and near the Reserve Forests was in vogue;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether the system still continues;

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the negative, when the system was discontinued;

(*d*) why the system was discontinued; and

(*e*) whether they are aware that the owners of paddy lands in and near the Reserve Forests experience real hardship by not granting license for the removal of manure leaves from Reserve Forests?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Collection of manure leaves from Reserved Forest is not allowed except from specified areas, such as scrub jungle Reserve?

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) In view of answer to part (*a*) these questions do not arise.

(*e*) No. Reserved Forests are not maintained for the supply of manure leaves to the paddy fields in and near the Reserves.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know the specified areas from where manure leaves are collected?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The area has already been notified by Government. I refer the member to the publication of Government in 1925.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether there is any reserve inside the Nedumangad Taluk to collect manure leaves?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): There is the Thonnackal Reserve in the Nedumangad Forest Range.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether it is in the Nedumangad or Chirayinkil taluk.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): It is in the Nedumangad Forest Range.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether there is any specific area, from where manure leaves could be collected by the farmers?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether people who have applied for the removal of manure leaves at any time in the

history of Travancore or in the history of the Forest Department have been allowed to do so?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): After 1925, the area from which manure leaves could be collected has been specified.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether before 1925 the practice of collecting manure leaves from the Forest areas by the payment of small fee, was permitted?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the Government are aware that the farmers are put to various difficulties in not permitting them to collect manure?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. S. J NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether it would not be a sort of income for the Government if such licenses are issued to the agriculturists?

MR T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Government do not consider it so.

MR R. SAMBASIVA IYER (*Kunnatnad II*): May I know the nature of the objection that the Government have?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): If manure leaves are allowed to be collected the Reserve may be destroyed.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): How is that? Only manure leaves are allowed to be collected.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): It is not easy to find that out. People may get into the reserve and take away other forest produce as well.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): I wonder why they cannot be permitted to issue licenses?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Government have permitted people to collect manure from certain areas but not from all areas.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Yes. Why is it allowed in only specified areas?

PRESIDENT: The Government Member has answered that permission is allowed to collect manure leaves from forest areas where no damage is likely to be done to the forest produce and they are not allowed in other places where it is likely to damage forest produces.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Does the Government realise that it affects agriculture if they are not allowed to collect manure?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): That is why they have allowed 1,400 acres and odd from which to collect manure leaves.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether there is any Reserve in the Nedumangad taluk?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): There is.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether Government have any objection to collecting manure leaves from outside the scrub jungle reserve?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Government object to people collecting manure from places outside the areas already allowed.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Will not permission granted for removal of manure leaves from Forest Reserve under certain restrictions minimise chances of forest fires?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): It is a matter of opinion.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): In places where there are no scrub jungle reserves is the Government of opinion that manure leaves could not be collected by the neighbouring farmers without damage to the forest produce?

PRESIDENT: That is asking for opinion.

Wet lands in the Forest Reserves in the Nedumangad taluk.

60. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is some wet land known as "Kattilakuzhy Karikam" inside the Falode Reserve in Nedumangad taluk;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, its extent;

(*c*) whether any person has applied for its registry;

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the affirmative, who has applied and when that application was put in

(*e*) what action has been taken upon the said application . and

(*f*) whether they have settled upon giving the land in registry to the said applicant?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*); (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) About 5 acres roughly.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) One Joseph of Nambivilakam House, Puttichakonam Muri Anchamada pakuthi, on 14-6-1110.

(*e*) The matter is under correspondence.

(*f*) In view of answer to (*e*) the question does not arise.

V. P. School for Girls at Karakulam.

61. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many girl's schools there are in Nedumangad taluk;

(*b*) whether there is any proposal to discontinue the V. P. School for Girls at Karakulam;

(*c*) whether they are aware that Nedumangad taluk is most backward in point of education, and especially of female education;

(*d*) whether the V. P. School for Girls at Karakulam is put up in a Government building;

(*e*) if the answer to part (*d*) is in the negative, how long it is put up in a rented building; and

(*f*) why no building is constructed to put up the above school?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): (a) Five.

(b) None.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) About a year.

(f) Owing to financial stringency.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know how many departmental V. P. Schools there are in the Nedumangad taluk?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): I would refer the member to the list of schools published by Government.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether all the Departmental schools in the taluk are not put up in rented buildings?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): I claim notice.

Economic Development Board.

62 ***SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) when the present Economic Development Board was brought into existence;

(b) what its functions are;

(c) whether, since its inception, it has ever been re-organised;

(d) if so, when and how; and

(e) whether they propose to re-organise it in the near future to enable it to serve the cause of economic development in a better and more efficient manner?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (a) 1921.

(b) (1) To discuss all questions of policy relating to the working of various Development Departments such as Agriculture and Fisheries, Industries, Forest, Co-operation and Excise.

(2) To consider important proposals and schemes sent by each individual Development Department of Government and to make recommendations thereon.

(3) To make suggestions to Government in regard to Agricultural, Industrial and other matters of economic importance and to co-ordinate the work of the several Development Departments.

(4) To publish the Travancore Economic Journal so that it may become a common organ of all the Development Departments.

(c) Yes four times, in 1923, 1926, 1929 and 1932.

(d) In 1923 The number of the members was reduced to 9 and the head clerk was made the ex-officio Secretary to the Board and the tenure of the members extended to 3 years.

In 1926—The number of the members was increased to 11 and the formation of sub-committees was stopped.

[Mr. T. C. Thommen.]

In 1929—Number of members was increased to 12.

In 1932—Number of members was raised to 13 and the post of the head clerk was abolished.

(e) Government do not think it necessary to reorganise the Board now.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member whether a mere increase in the number of members will increase the efficiency of the Board ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : An increase in the number of members will naturally increase the activities of the Board.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member whether in the reorganisation, permission was given for women being represented on the Board ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : No.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA (*Nominated*) : May I know the reason ?

MR T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : Apparently no women came forward.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : A point of order, Sir. I do not understand the answer. Is it that women are expected to apply for the membership in the Development Board ?

PRESIDENT : I am not concerned with the nature of the answer. A supplementary question was put and the Government member answered it and the member who put the question is satisfied and she has resumed her seat. No point of order arises.

MR. K. R. ELANKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know from the member whether in such Boards the difference of sex and communal claims or representations are accepted by Government ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : May I know whether the Rubber Expert is a member of the Board ?

MR. T C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : Not at present.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : Will the Government raise the number from 13 to 14 by appointing a lady member when they next reorganise the Board ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): If any women with special interest in the economic development of the country come forward, probably Government may consider the matter.

MR M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know the principle upon which members are appointed to the Board ?

M. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : Apparently Government select persons who show special interest in the economic development of the country.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know how Government understands how certain people take interest in certain matters so that they may be able to appoint them in such Boards?

MR T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : Government will use their common sense and find out whether a man is taking special interest in the economic development of the country.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Sir, something was referred to common sense. I did not understand that. If the member speaks louder all of us can hear.

PRESIDENT : He is not a member of the Bar.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know whether it is the opinion of the Government that in proportion to the increase in the number in the Board, the activities of the Board also will increase·

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : I have already said so.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Is it the opinion of Government.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Then, may I know, Sir, why Government are satisfied with restricting the number to 13 ; why not they increase the number?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Government consider that activities of 13 men are sufficient for the present.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Am I to undsrstand, Sir, that Government are against the increased activity in the economic development of the State?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : No, not at all.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know whether they are satisfied with the present activity obtained in the State?

MR. T C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI *Quilon I*) : Is it the opinion of Government, Sir?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*) : May I know from the member how many sittings the Board had this year?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know from the member whether all those who come forward will be appointed as members of the Board?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : No.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Thruvalla III*) : Sir, from the nature of the answer given by the Government member it is found that no lady member has come forward and therefore was not appointed to the Board.

PRESIDENT: Yes. the explanation is, if a qualified lady member comes forward Government will consider her appointment to the Board. You need not carry supplementary questions to that length.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): May I take it that Government are prepared to appoint all qualified ladies in case they come forward?

PRESIDENT: Perhaps the Government member would have done better if instead of using the words 'come forwaad' he had used the word 'available'. Then all these supplementary questions could have been avoided.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is it the view of Government that there is no properly qualified lady in Travancore fit to occupy a seat in the Economic Development Board?

PRESIDENT: Have you ascertained that fact Mr. Thommen? Answer the question please.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is it because that the Government did not happen to know that there is any qualified lady member that the lady member's claim was not considered or because no lady member applied to be a member of the Economic Development Board. That is what I wanted to know.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): At the time the Board was constituted, Government did not find any lady member available for appointment.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know what the member means by the expression 'available'?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Government did not find any lady properly qualified for being appointed as a member of the Board.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon* II); Did the Government ever consult the ladies of the land whether they are willing to serve on the Board?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Government did not find anybody to whom reference may be made.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I take it that the Government considered the question and made enquiries.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) I cannot say Government made any specific enquiries. Government did not find any properly qualified lady and so did not take action.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): May I know from the member the qualifications prescribed for the post?

MR T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): I have already mentioned that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know from the member whether the Economic Development of the State has suffered by the absence of a lady member on the Board?

PRESIDENT: Let Mr. Thommen answer that question.

MR. T. C THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): No.

Clerk-Volunteers in the Anchal Department.

63. * **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of clerk-volunteers in the Anchal Department who have passed the departmental test examination and who are acting as temporary clerks or masters on 1-1-1110

(*b*) the total number of new appointments made between 1-1-1110 and 1-8-1110 in the vacancies of clerks and masters on Rs. 20;

(*c*) whether any person not included in the number referred to in part (*a*) has been appointed in the vacancies referred to in part (*b*) when the clerk-volunteers were available; and

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the affirmative, the reason for granting exemption to those who have not passed the departmental test when those who have the necessary qualification and legitimate claims were available?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) 14.

(*b*) 4.

(*c*) Yes. Two persons.

(*d*) Because they were Graduates and Anchal Test Examination was not held since 1103.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): With reference to answer to part (*c*) may I know what were the special qualifications of these two graduates who were preferred to clerk-volunteers who were available?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): There were no special qualifications; one of the two was a lady graduate.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) And the other?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Naturally a male graduate.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know what is the reason for preferring these two graduates when a number of clerk-volunteers who had served the Department were available.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The others were not graduates.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Who were not graduates?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The other clerk-volunteers.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Am I to understand, Sir, that when clerk-volunteers and graduates are available, Government prefer graduates to the clerk-volunteers in making appointments?

PRESIDENT; You want to know whether that will be a general policy.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : No, not the general policy.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know why these two graduates were appointed when clerk-volunteers were available?

PRESIDENT : We have to confine ourselves not to these two graduates but to the general policy followed in the Department.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : The two graduates were specially recommended by the Head of the Department.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know the reasons why they were specially recommended when clerk-volunteers with superior claims were available?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : They were graduates, the others were not.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Am I to understand that when graduates apply the claims of clerk volunteers are not taken into account?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : Not always, but in this particular case it was done so.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know the reasons for doing so.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : They were recommended by the Head of the Department and Government sanctioned the recommendation.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : What were the reasons adduced for deviating from the usual rules in making that recommendation.

PRESIDENT : What is the usual rule?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : The usual rule is that clerk-volunteers should be appointed.

PRESIDENT : First of all state the rule and then ask why did he violate it.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : The Head of the Department recommended that these two graduates should be appointed and Government sanctioned their appointment.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Was it not usual to appoint clerk-volunteers in preference to those who have not acted or who have not served in the Department?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : Not always.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Am I to understand that these clerk-volunteers have no special claims?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : Their claims will be considered in the usual course, but in certain cases exceptions will be made.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know whether those exceptions were made for special reasons?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know what those special reasons are?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): In this particular case they were graduates, and the Head of the Department considered that the appointment of graduates was necessary in the interests of efficiency.

PRESIDENT: You wanted to ask something, Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*). May I know whether the recommendations of the Head of the Department in violation of the existing rule will always weigh with Government?

PRESIDENT: That question has been asked. You should not assume things and pursue the question.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether ordinarily clerk volunteers will have to be appointed when vacancies arise?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Yes, ordinarily.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know the special reasons for violating the existing rule in the present case?

PRESIDENT: He has already stated that.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know the reasons why considerations of efficiency were the determining factor in this particular case?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): When Heads of Departments make recommendations such recommendations are considered by Government. In this particular case the recommendation was in consideration of efficiency. Government agreed to the recommendation and sanctioned the appointments.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether Government in similar circumstances will consider the question of efficiency always?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): No. Each case will be considered on its own merit.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Then may I know whether considerations of efficiency will crop up only at particular moments and not always?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Efficiency and many other items will be considered when making appointments.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Am I to take it from the member that not only the consideration of efficiency but other considerations also weighed with Government in the selection of these two graduate clerks? May I know what are the other considerations?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): I have always said, on considerations of efficiency.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know the names of the candidates?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

Departmental test for appointment as Anchal Masters and Clerks.

64. *MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether departmental examination for appointment as clerks and Anchal masters was held in this or the last year and the date on which the last examination was held;

(*b*) whether there is any rule that persons who have not passed such examinations could be appointed to such places only with special sanction; and

(*c*) the number of persons who have passed the test and are available for service in the department?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The last Anchal Test Examination was held on 3-11-1103.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) 17.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know for what purpose these Departmental Examinations in the Anchal Department were held?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): To test whether the people have got a sufficient knowledge of the Departmental Rules.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Am I to understand that in case persons who have passed the test are available, those who have not passed the test will not be appointed?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Ordinarily it is so.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether there is any rule or understanding to the effect that when persons who have passed the departmental examination are available others who have not qualified themselves by passing that Examination will not be appointed?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): There is no such rule.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Then may I know whether there is any rule which will give preference to those persons who have passed the test or whether there is any rule which will help those who have passed that test to get appointments in preference to others?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): There is no question of preference ordinarily those who have passed will be appointed but in exceptional cases others also will be appointed.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether there is any rule that they *should be* appointed?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): There is no definite rule; that is the practice.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertalla I*): May I know why there was no departmental examination held after 1103?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The main reasons is that the Anchal Manual is not up-to-date and it is undergoing revision.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertaila I*): May I know the time that has been taken up already for the revision of the Anchal Manual?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): An officer is now on special duty for revision of the Anchal Manual and he is going on with that work.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertaliai I*). May I know the time that has lapsed since he started that work?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): About two months.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know the number of persons who were not qualified and who were appointed since 1103 while these 17 persons were available.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Seretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know in what language the Anchal Test Examination was held: was it in English, Malayalam or Tamil?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Governmet*): In English and Malayalam.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): Do the Government record their reasons specifically in every case in which the rules are departed from?

PRESIDENT: He said it is not the rule but the practice.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum- Urban*): May I know whether the Government record their reasons in cases where the ordinary practice is deviated from?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Seretary to Government*) It is only when the Government are satisfied with the reasons given that sanction is given. No specific record is made.

M. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Will the Government be pleased to record those reasons in such exceptional cases hereafter?

PRESIDENT. You are suggesting a course of action.

RAO SAHIB S. PARMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) · Will the Government be pleased to see that these 17 men who have been waiting for 7 years are absorbed in the department as vacancies arise seeing that it will take a long time for the Anchal Manual to be published.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): That may be considered by Government.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether the number of appointments of those who have passed the Anchal Test made since 1103 exceeds the number of appointments of those have not passed the Test?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know from the member whether the Departmental Heads have brought to the notice of Government the existence of persons qualified by their success in the Departmental Examination when they pressed for the appointment of persons without such qualifications?

MR. T. C THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

Trees in the Reserve Forests.

65. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that there are plenty of windfallen and uprooted trees inside the Reserve Forests;

(*b*) whether the Conservator of Forests has made any arrangements to remove and sell the said trees in order to fetch revenue;

(*c*) whether the Conservator of Forests has taken any list of the above trees from the various Reserves in the State;

(*d*) if the answer to (*c*) is in the affirmative, whether the list would be placed on the table; and

(*e*) if the answer to (*c*) is in the negative, what would be the approximate loss to the State in this direction?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Not many.

(*b*) If for any reason, trees are brought down by wind in large numbers, special arrangements are made for their disposal. Usually the number is not large enough for disposal and they are included in the contract for the collection and delivery of timber at the Depots.

(*c*) Such wind-fallen and uprooted trees are included in the enumeration lists when trees are marked for extraction according to the provisions in the Working Plans.

(*d*) *Vide* answer to part (*c*).

(*e*) There is no loss to the State for the reasons stated above.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): In answer to part (*c*) of the question, may I know from the Government the number of trees that were windfallen or uprooted in the Reserves since 1109?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secreatry to Government*): They are not separately counted.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member that in the face of the answers that were given just now for supplementary questions answer to question No. (*a*) is wrong?

MR. T. C THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): If there are very large number of trees windfallen or uprooted then information is available in the Department.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumanqad*): May I know from the member how the number of windfallen and uprooted trees is ascertained as small or large without taking any list?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The number need not be known. But general information is available. When the number of trees to be cut down is listed down, we know more or less how many of them are windfallen or uprooted and how many are not.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Under what basis the number of trees windfallen or uprooted is known by the Department ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : They are included in the numeration list according to the provisions in the working plans.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from Government whether any special staff is engaged for taking the accounts of those trees ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : Every year the number of trees to be worked down is marked down by the Department officers in each particular area.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether the Government are aware that thousands and thousands of trees that were uprooted and windfallen are left neglected inside the Reserves for many years ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*); The Government are not aware.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know from the member whether Government have made any attempt to point out the average working out of timber in our forests as it is done in British India ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The Government have not worked out.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) ; May I know whether the Government are aware that there is a system obtaining in British India by which 23 c. ft. has been worked out as an average per acre ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Government are not aware.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*). Am I to understand that Government are not aware of anything done in British India in this particular case....................

PRESIDENT : The member has already told you that there were a certain number of trees which had come to the notice of Government as windfallen and uprooted. He has already answered that question.

Forest Revenue.

66 * **MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they are aware that there are plenty of outer-slabs and top-ends of trees available inside the Forest Reserves useful for fuel as a result of the removal of timber by forest and other Government contractors ;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, how many cart loads of fuel under the above category are available for sale every year from each Reserve ; and

(*c*) what revenue the Forest Department has derived under this head so far ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No account has been kept.

(*c*) The cost of working them as fuel from the interior forests is so prohibitive that no one will care to collect them even if allowed at seigniorage rate or even less.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): In regard to answers to question (*a*) and (*b*) may I know from the member why accounts are not kept of outer slabs and top ends of trees available inside the Forest Reserves useful for fuel?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Government do not consider it worthwhile to keep accounts.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the Government are aware that the trees are in great demand for fuel in the important towns of the State?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Government are aware that there is a large demand for fuel in the towns.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): May I know from Government whether it would not be a saving for the Government if these trees are transported by the Department itself or through Government contract as fuel?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Government do not consider it feasible.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): May I know whether it is not a loss for the Government to neglect these outer slabs and top ends?

PRESIDENT: He has already admitted that it is a loss.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): May I know whether the Government have tried to dispose these trees by calling tenders?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Government did not consider it worthwhile to do so.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether Government have tried to sell off these trees?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): It does not appear that there is any special reason to make the trial.

Stationary Magistrate, Nedumangad.

67 ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that there are only third class powers for the Stationary Magistrate at Nedumangad;

(*b*) whether they are aware that there is no other Magistrate in the taluk excepting the Magistrate with the third class powers; and

(*c*) whether they are aware that due to the absence of second class powers, even cases involving motor offences are not tried in Nedumangad Magistrate's Court?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) The Stationary Magistrate, Nedumangad, has since been invested with second class powers.

(*b*) and (*c*) In view of the answer to part (*a*) these do not arise.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know from Government with reference to answer to part (*a*) of the question how long this particular official has been a third class Magistrate before he was given the powers of the Second Class Magistrate?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): For about 2 months, I think.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know from Government whether they have followed any definite principle in the conferment of Second Class Magistrate's powers on a Third Class Magistrate?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, they go by the recommendations of the District Magistrates.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know Sir, whether the Government consider that two months' work as a Third Class Magistrate is sufficient qualification to enable him to exercise the powers of the Second Class Magistrate?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The District Magistrate recommended that the particular Third Class Magistrate could be invested with the Second Class powers and the Government sanctioned the recommendation.

Government Sales Depot at Trivandrum.

68 ***SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) what the functions of (i) the Government Sales Depot, Trivandrum, and (ii) the Sri Mulam Shashtiabdapurthi Institute, Trivandrum, are; and

(*b*) whether, as a measure of retrenchment, the Government have considered the desirability of entrusting the functions of the former to the latter?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): (*a*) (i). The functions of the Sales Depot are:

(1) Finding out markets for the products of cottage industries.

(2) The advertisement of the products.

(3) The exhibition of such products for the information of the public and for sales.

(4) Serving as a trading agency.

(5) Serving as an advising body for giving suggestions to the cottage industrialists for the improvement of their industries.

(6) Giving facilities for them to modify their designs to suit the changing tastes of the consumers, etc.

II. The Sri Mulam Shashtiabdapurthi Memorial Institute functions as a Museum for the display of the various industrial and agricultural and other products, machinery, tools, etc.

(*b*) No. The institute is not a Government institution nor is it capable of undertaking the functions expected of the Sales Depot. The question of transfer of the function has not therefore been considered.

Economic Development Board.

69. ✻ SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) what the functions of the Economic Development Board are: and

(*b*) whether the Government have considered the desirability of revising the functions of the Board to enable that body to do more useful, and more sustained work in the field of economic development?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) (1) To consider questions of policy relating to the working of various Development Departments such as Agriculture and Fisheries, Industries, Forest, Co-operation and Excise.

(2) To consider important proposals and schemes submitted by the Development Departments of Government and to make recommendations thereon.

(3) To make suggestions to Government in regard to agricultural, industrial, and other matters of economic importance and to co-ordinate the work of the several Development Departments.

(4) To publish the Travancore Economic Journal.

(*b*) Government do not consider it necessary to reorganise the Economic Development Board.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): With reference to answer to part (*a*) of the question may I know whether the Heads of various Departments mentioned in the answer are members of the Board?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): Not all.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know which of them are and which of them are not?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is not a member now.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Was he at any time member of the Board?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): I am not sure.

MR A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know the reason why when all the Heads of Departments are members of the Board the Registrar of Co-operative Societies alone is excluded?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): There is no special reason. It was not considered necessary at the time when the Board was formed.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I take it then that in a body which is brought into existence to consider questions of policy by Government Departments, the Head of the Co-operative Department alone is not considered a necessary member?

MR. T. C THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): At that particular time it was not considered. But whenever Government feel its necessary to include him also there will be no objection to do so.

Sales for arrears of land tax due to the Edappalli Chief.

70 ***MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of sales that took place in the Tiruvalla Taluk Cutcherry for the recovery of arrears of revenue due to the Edappalli Chief;

(*b*) the number of sales confirmed:

(*c*) the number of sales set aside by deposit of the arrears, etc.: and

(*d*) the number of objection petitions received by the Tahsildar and Peishkar in connection with the sales?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) As the member has not stated in his interpellation the period *i. e.*, the year or years in respect of which the information is required, no definite answer can be given.

However, a statement showing particulars of sales of land for arrears of revenue due to the Edapalli Chief conducted by the Tahsildar (Tiruvalla) relating to the year 1109 and the first eight months of 1110 are furnished below:—

Period.	No. of sales held.	No. of sales confirmed.	No. of sales set aside by deposit of arrears, etc.	No. of objection petitions received.	
				By Tahsildar.	By Assistant Peishkar, Chengannur.
1109	93	59	34	12	15
First 8 months of 1110	59	23	36	5	8

Grant-in-aid to Vernacular Primary Schools.

71 ***MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of recognised Vernacular Primary Schools for which grant-in-aid applications are pending disposal in the office of the Director of Public Instruction from the year 1106 to the end of 1109 in (1) the whole State, (2) the Tiruvalla taluk; and

(*b*) the reasons for the delay in granting the applications for more than a reasonable time?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) Nil.

(*b*) In view of the answer to part (*a*), this does not arise.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Thiruvalla I*): May I know from Government when applications for grants-in-aid were received?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): Applications were neither received nor disposed of in the office of the Director.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Am I to understand that the Director had nothing to do with sanctioning or rejecting the applications?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): The applications of Primary Schools for grants are received by the Divisional Inspector and they are sanctioned or rejected by them.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether that was the practice during the last year as well?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether any action is taken by the Director if such applications are submitted to him?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): If they are submitted to the Director they are forwarded to the Divisional Inspector.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether in the case where grants are not given the papers are kept pending with the Director or with the Divisional Inspector?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): Applications are made to the Divisional Inspectors and they have been entrusted with the power to sanction grants to primary schools.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether the Director has delegated the power to the Divisional Inspectors?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): No. Government have assigned them the power.

PRESIDENT: Question time having expired, all the remaining, questions and answers in to-days' agenda will as usual be entered in the Proceedings of the day.

Satram at Arukutty.

72. ***MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*); Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is a Satram at Arukutty maintained with Sirkar funds;

(*b*) if so, whether it is accessible to all the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja; and

(*c*) whether the Government are aware that admission to that Satram was denied to an Ezhava doctor who was deputed for plague duty in Arukutty, recently?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) There is no satrom at Arukutty.

(*b*) and (*c*) These questions do not arise in view of answer to part (*a*).

Bridge over the Neyyar.

73. ***MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*) Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken on the proposal to construct a bridge over the Neyyar at Poovar ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): An estimate for the construction of a bridge at the locality is under preparation.

Road from Punnamood to Vellayani temple.

74. ***MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have received petitions from the inhabitants of the pakuthies of Nemom and Venganoor for opening up a road from Punnamood to the Vellayani temple ; and

(*b*) if so, what action was taken thereon ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The petition was forwarded to the Chief Engineer and he has now submitted a report which is under consi leration.

Channel on the western side of the Kottukal ela.

75. ***MR. T KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): Will the Government be pleased to state how long it is since repeated representation s were made for the construction of a channel on the western side of the Kottukal *ela* in the Neyyattinkara taluk ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : Since 1928.

Allotment for minor irrigation.

76. ***MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the biggest amount allotted for minor irrigation works in any one taluk this year ; and

(*b*) the name of the taluk wherein the biggest amount has been expended under this head this year ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : (*a*) Tiruvella—Rs. 31,800.

(*b*) Neyyattinkara—Rs. 3,988.

Drinking water in coastal regions.

77. ***MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether good drinking water is available at any place in the coastal regions of the Chirayinkil taluk ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*); Yes, at Warkalai.

Remission of tax in the Chirayinkil Taluk.

78. ***MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they or the Land Revenue Commissioner have received petitions from the people of Nagaroor pakuthi or Vellaloor pakuthi in the Chirayinkil taluk praying for remission of land tax on account of failure of crops this year ; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Government have sanctioned the grant of karivu remission as a special case to the affected lands, in the Chirayinkil taluk also, for the Kumbham crop of 1110.

Jurisdiction of the Chirayinkil Village Panchayat Court.

79. ❊**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) whether they have received representations or petitions praying for the inclusion of Azhoor pakuthi in the Chirayinkil taluk within the jurisdiction of the Chirayinkil Village Panchayat Court; and

(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative, the action taken in the matter?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The remarks of the High Court on the petitions and representations have been received and they are being considered by Government.

Income tax assessment.

80. ❊**MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to the hardship caused by the assessment to income tax of persons carrying on business in places outside Travancore by the Income Tax Department, the assessees thereby being subjected to a double assessment

(*b*) whether there is any rule contemplating the assessment of such persons in that fashion:

(*c*) whether any representation has been received by the Government on the subject;

(*d*) whether any action has been taken in respect of the same:

(*e*) what the practice obtaining in Cochin and British India on the subject is; and

(*f*) in case the Government is not aware of the practice obtaining in the sister State of Cochin and also in British India, whether the necessary information could be called for and furnished to the House?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*);

(*a*) and (*b*). The interpellation is vague. Two cases may be contemplated of a person carrying on business in places outside Travancore, (1) a resident in Travancore carrying on business only outside Travancore, (2) a person carrying on business partly in Travancore and partly outside. In the former case, income from business carried on outside Travancore, if received in Travancore, is assessable to income tax under Section 3 (1). But in the case of a person who carries on business partly in Travancore and partly outside, only so much of the income as is due to transactions carried on within Travancore is taken for assessment in this State, since under Section 8 (3) of the Income Tax Regulation a deduction has to be allowed of

the amount of profits or gains appearing to the assessing officer to be due to the transactions carried on outside Travancore.

(c) Representations were received in the past for relief in respect of the United Kingdom and British Indian Income Tax.

(d) Government have framed Rules as far back as 1923 providing relief in respect of the above two countries. They are published under Notification Dis. No. 1653/92 Rev., dated 5/8th December 1923—*vide* page 1327 of the Regulations and Proclamations of Travancore, Vol. IV. The Income Tax Regulation came into force in the Cochin State only in 1108 and the question of relief from double income tax between the two States is under consideration.

(e) The deduction contemplated under Section 8 (3) of the Income Tax Regulation does not find a place in the law either in British India or in the Cochin State. Hence the Travancore income of a business carried on partly in Travancore and partly in British India or the Cochin State is liable to be assessed in this State as well as in British India or Cochin. There is an arrangement for relief from double income tax between British India and Travancore- The question of introducing a similar arrangement between Travancore and Cochin is under consideration : and

(f) In view of the answer to part (e) this does not arise.

Road from Nilakkamukku to Kayikara.

81. *MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Government be pleased to state the distance between Nilakkamukku and Kayikkara ferry ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : One mile and six furlongs.

Iravichira C. S. S. V. Primary School.

82. *MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattucum Pattanapuram*) : Will the Government be pleased to say :

(a) whether the grant-in-aid to the Iravichira C. S. S. V. Primary School has been withdrawn : and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative will they be pleased to state the reasons for the decision.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : (a) Yes.

(b) Attendance in the divisions of class II is very poor ; the management has not provided the necessary additional accommodation for the school

Muslims as Fishery Inspectors.

83. *MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Muslims with their names selected for training as Fishery Inspectors from 1921 to 1934 ;

(b) whether any one of such trained Muslims is provided with a place in the department ; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) is in the negative, the reason for not appointing any one of such trained Muslims as yet ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) Neither Muslims nor any others were selected for training as Fishery Inspectors from 1921 to 1934.

Text-Books in Schools.

84. ***MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether different text-books are allowed to be taught in the same Forms in different schools and

(*b*) whether they are aware that owing to the above practice difficulty is experienced by pupils when they have to change schools during the course of the school year?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) Yes, as far as English Books are concerned.

(*b*) Yes, in a few cases.

Revision of pay of the typists of the Secretariat.

85. ***MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether typists of the Secretariat have submitted any memorials for raising or revising their pay;

(*b*) whether they have taken any action on the above;

(*c*) whether they realise that the typists' health is prejudicially affected owing to the strenuous nature of their work;

(*d*) whether the Chief Secretary has expressed the above idea in the Legislative Council (*vide* page 606 of the Travancore Legislative Council Proceedings, Volume XVIII, No. 7, dated the 12th August 1930); and

(*e*) the remedy that has been done to mitigate the hard lot of the typists of the Secretariat?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*). Yes.

(*e*) The member is referred to the Standardisation G. O. No. 680/35-35/Genl., dated the 9th May 1935, published in the gazette dated 14th May 1935.

Typists in the Secretariat.

86. ***MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) whether typists have been appointed as L. G. clerks in the Secretariat;

(*b*) whether they accepted that as a rule; and

(*c*) whether they are aware that the pay of the typists in the Cochin State is better than that of the typists in the Travancore State?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Yes

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

Complaint against the Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital at Warkala.

87. ***MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*) Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have received any petition from the inhabitants of Warkala complaining against the present incumbent who is in charge of the hospital at Warkala ; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken on the petition ?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Medical Officer is now under orders of transfer from the place.

Sale of toddy during festival occasions.

88. ***MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they issue special licenses to sell toddy, arrack, opium and ganja in or about the temple premises during festival occasions ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : No.

B. Sc. and Honours Courses in the Science College.

89. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have considered the possibility and admissibility of instituting the B. Sc. and Honours courses in science subjects in the Science College at Trivandrum ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*) : Yes.

Levy of prices of medicines supplied to patients.

90. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Darbar Physician has recommended to the Government any scheme by which the levying from patients of the price of medicines supplied to them from Government Hospitals is contemplated ;

(*b*) whether they have considered any such proposal and have passed orders on it ; and

(*c*) whether they have ascertained the views of the public on such a scheme ?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*) : (*a*) A proposal to introduce a limited system of payment for medicines given from hospitals in certain towns has been received from the Darbar Physician.

(*b*) The proposal is under consideration.

(*c*) No.

Revision of the Revenue Manual.

91. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the work of making the Revenue Manual up-to-date is in progress now :

[Mr. K. Sankaran.]

(b) the name of the person who is doing that work now; and

(c) how far the work has progressed and when it is hoped to be finished?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(a) Yes.

(b) Work is being done under the supervision of Mr V. R. Sankaranarayana Pillai, Assistant Secretary in charge of the Revenue Section.

(c) The first and second volumes are nearing completion. The third volume has been drafted and is getting ready for the Press. The Village Manual is also being drafted. The work is expected to be completed during the current year.

Supply of Electricity to the Mills and Factories in Quilon.

92. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Karthikapalli I*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any attempt has been made to supply electricity from the Quilon Electric Supply Scheme to the Mills and Factories at Quilon?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The Electrical Supply Scheme at Quilon was inaugurated only in last September. Efforts are being made to popularise the use of electricity for industrial purposes and negotiations are in progress for the supply of power to the Industrial Workshops in Quilon of Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd.

Importation of salt.

93. ***MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of salt imported into the State from Bombay and Tinnevelly in 1108 and 1109 respectively;

(b) the reasons for the increase in import in 1109;

(c) the total quantity of salt consumed in the State in 1109 in excess of the quantity of salt consumed in 1108; and

(d) whether they have considered the question of making Travancore self sufficient in the matter of salt, and, if so, the action taken and the result of the same?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): (a) A *statement giving the required information is laid on the table.

(b) During 1108 and the first eight months of 1109, the manufacture of salt in the local factories was very poor due to intermittent rains during the manufacturing season. The quantity manufactured was only sufficient to meet the demands in South Travancore. Hence to supplement the local salt, salt from Bombay and Tinnevelly had to be imported.

(c) 29,384 maunds.

(d) Yes; Every effort is being made to make the State self-sufficient in the matter of salt supply. This can be achieved only if

* Vide Appendix III page 236.

the season is favourable. During the current year on account of very favourable season, the total output is expected to exceed the total quantity required for consumption in the State.

Pandarams and the Registration Department.

94. *MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the number of clerks with their names who belong to the Pandaram or Virusiva community both acting and permanent in the Registration Department at present ;

(b) whether any girl belonging to that community was acting as a clerk in the Quilon District in 1109 and 1110 :

(c) if the answer to part (b) is in the affirmative, the date on which she was relieved last from duty ;

(d) why she was relieved ; and

(e) whether she was given any place subsequently and, if not, the reasons for the same ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

(a) *Permanent.* V. Appavu Pillai, Head Clerk, Sub-Registry Office, Mannar.

In the waiting list. T. S. Ayya Pillai and V. N. Gomathi Amma.

(b) Yes.

(c) 9-9-1110.

(d) and (e) She was debarred from further employment for six months for petitioning Government direct against standing orders in spite of a warning already administered.

The case against Mr. Ramasubrahmania Aiyar, Divisional Forest Officer.

95. *MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) what has become of the enquiry and report of the Special Officer in the case against Mr. Ramasubrahmania Aiyar, Divisional Forest Officer and

(b) whether they would be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the report of the Special Officer and the final orders of the Government thereon ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

(a) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

(b) The report cannot be made public at this stage. Final orders have not been passed by Government.

Principalship of the Sanskrit College.

96. *SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Srimathi V. K. Kartiayani Amma, M. A., of the Women's College was an applicant for the post of the Principalship of the Sanskrit College ; and

(b) whether it is true that her claims for the post were not considered because she is a woman ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

Hospitals and dispensaries conducted by the Salvation Army in the State.

97. *MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many hospitals and dispensaries there are for the Salvation Army in the State; and

(*b*) how many medical officers employed there are qualified and how many unqualified?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*). (*a*) and (*b*) Government have no information.

Mission Hospital at Kattakada.

98. *MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is a Mission Hospital at Kattakada:

(*b*) whether there is any grant-in-aid for the hospital from the Government;

(*c*) whether the people of the locality have complained about the present medical officer there: and

(*d*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the affirmative, whether Government would look up to the complaints of the people about the medical officer there?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*) (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) Does not arise.

The Alwaye-Panayikulam village road.

99. *MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there was any representation for the conversion of the village road from near the Alwaye Sub-Registry Office to Tiruvalloor and from there to Panayikulam into a gravelled one; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The first section of the road was provided with a foot bridge and culvert and a rough estimate for the second section has been prepared.

Graduate and undergraduate clerks in the Anchal Superintendent's office.

100. *MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of graduate and undergraduate clerks in the office of the Anchal Superintendent;

(*b*) of these how many are Muslims, how many are Kshatriyas and how many are Ezhavas;

(*c*) whether it is compulsory on the part of graduates to pay deposits if they are to be appointed as clerks in the Anchal Superintendent's office and in the Anchal Offices ;

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the affirmative, whether graduates have been appointed as clerks in the Head Office and Branch Offices of this Department without realising securities ;

(*e*) if so, in how many cases and the reasons for the same : and

(*f*) of these appointments, how many are Christians, how many are Hindus and how many are Muslims ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Eight graduate clerks and 33 undergraduate clerks (including two temporary clerks)

(*b*) Muslims 2, Kshatrya 1, and Ezhavas 3.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) and (*f*) In view of answer to (*d*) these do not arise.

Agreement with the K. D. H. P. Company.

101. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*) : (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state :

(i) whether they have executed any agreement with the K. D. H. P. Company;

(ii) if so, when ; and

(iii) the nature of that agreement ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table of the members copies of the agreement ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) (*a*) (i) (ii) (iii) and (*b*) The member is referred to page 29, Land Revenue Manual, Volume II.

Level-crossing at Purayar.

102. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there was any representation from the public of Purayar (near Chowara) to erect a level-crossing between telegraph posts Nos. 53/3 and 53/4 at Purayar ; and

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken by the Government in the matter ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Government considered the question and decided that a level crossing at the place need not be provided at present

Levy of fees for medicine in Government Hospitals.

103. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to realise price of medicine given to the patients who attend the Government hospitals of the State ?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*): Yes; it is under consideration.

Naturopathic Sanatorium at Karukutty.

104. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether a memorial by the public of Travancore has been submitted to the Dewan in Medam 1109 pointing out the necessity of extending Government help and encouragement to the Naturopathic Sanatorium at Karukutty conducted by K. V. Michael;

(*b*) whether the Darbar Physician has visited the said Sanatorium;

(*c*) if so, when;

(*d*) the number of patients in the Sanatorium at the time when the Darbar Physician visited it;

(*e*) the present number of patients in the Sanatorium at Karukutty;

(*f*) whether the Darbar Physician, after visiting the Sanatorium, submitted any report to the Government; and

(*g*) if so, to what effect?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) 20-9-1934.

(*d*) 11.

(*e*) No information is available.

(*f*) Yes.

(*g*) That the Sanatorium did not deserve any grant.

Clerical staff in the office of the Darbar Physician.

105. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of clerks in the office of the Darbar Physician;

(*b*) of these, how many are Muslims and how many are non-muslims; and

(*c*) whether there was any Muslim applicant for a clerical post in his office?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*): (*a*) 10

(*b*) All are non-muslims.

(*c*) Yes.

Compounders in the General Hospital, Trivandrum.

106. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of compounders in the General Hospital, Trivandrum;

(*b*) of these, how many are Muslims and how many are non-muslims; and

(*c*) whether there were qualified Muslim applicants for compounders' posts?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*): (*a*) 6.

(*b*) One of these is a Muslim.

(*c*) Yes.

Irrigation works in Parur and Kunnatnad Taluks.

107. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state the work, if any, turned out by the Irrigation Department since its separation from the P. W. D. in the taluks of Parur and Kunnatnad?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): Two * statements of the work are laid on the table.

Naturopathic Sanatorium at Karukutty.

108. ***MR K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*); Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any enquiry has been made by any Revenue Officer in the Kottayam Division on the representations made by K. V. Michael, Naturopathic Physician at Karukutty to assign to him a plot of hilly tract under Survey Nos. 960/1 and 912/1 for the construction of additional cottage and for maintaining a Dairy Farm for his Sanatorium

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the name of the Revenue Officer who visited the place and made the enquiry;

(*c*) whether, after the enquiry he has submitted a report;

(*d*) if so, the nature of the report submitted by him; and

(*e*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the negative, the reason for not making an enquiry?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*):

(*a*) Yes

(*b*) The Tahsildar, Kunnathunad and the Division Peishkar Kottayam, visited the place and made enquiries about the application for registry;

(*c*) The Division Peishkar has submitted a report in the matter.

(*d*) He has recommended the registry of the land.

(*e*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

Police Firing at the Quilon Mosque.

109. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether the report submitted to Government by Mr. Ramachandra Rao in connection with the firing of the Mosque at Quilon by the Police has been printed and published?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

Higher Grade clerks of the Secretariat.

110. ***MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the permanent higher grade clerks of the Secretariat in the order of their seniority?

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* *Vide* Appendix IV—pages 236 and 237.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : A *statement is laid on the table.

Maintenance of Ports.

111. ***MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*): Will the Government be pleased to state the cost of maintaining the ports at Colachel, Trivandrum and Alleppey for the last ten years ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) ; A † statement containing the information is laid on the table.

District Hospital, Neyyattinkara.

112. ***MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*) : With reference to the District Hospital, Neyyattinkara, will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the average daily attendance of out-patients in 1109 and 1110 up-to-date (20-9-1110)

(*b*) the average number of in-patients that the Medical Officer had to attend to every day in 1110 up-to-date (20-9-1110) ;

(*c*) the period for which the Sub-Assistant Surgeon was on leave or on special duty in 1109 and 1110 up-to-date (20-9-1110) respectively ;

(*d*) whether the hospital has been deprived of the services of one out of the two compounders and, if so, when and why ; and

(*e*) whether the Medical Officer has strongly urged upon the attention of the Darbar Physician the need for additional staff and, if so, what is the action taken thereon ?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*) :

(*a*) (i) 1109 ... 161

(ii) 1110 (up to 20-9-1110) 201.

(*b*) 26.

	On leave.	On special duty.
(*c*) (i) 1109	8	71
(ii) 1110 (up to 20-9-1110)	13	55

(*d*) Yes ; 23-1-1110. He was posted for duty at the Leper Colony, Nooranad, where the need for a compounder was felt more keenly.

(*e*) Yes. The matter is under consideration.

Fever dispensary at Vellarada.

113. ***MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state what action was taken by Government on the repeated representations by the people for converting the Fever Dispensary at Vellarada in the Neyyattinkara taluk into a regular dispensary or for extending the number of months during which that institution functions during the year, from 5 to 9 months ?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*)) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

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* *Vide* Appendix V—pages 238 and 239.

† *Vide* Appendix VI—page 240.

Trace from Aralummood to Perumpazhuttoor.

114. *MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): With reference to the opening of a trace from Aralummood to Perumpazhuttoor in the Neyyattinkara taluk, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the matter was urged upon the attention of Government by means of interpellations before the last Legislative Council and, if so, when; and

(*b*) what action was taken by Government?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*):

(*a*) Yes, in 1930.

(*b*) The trace referred to forms the first section of the proposed road from 10th mile main southern road to 5th mile Amaravila-Ottasekharamangalam Road. The work on the second section has been taken up and is nearing completion. Pending completion of the second section no action has been taken regarding the first section.

Keezhumbhagom Ela.

115. *MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): With reference to the Keezhumbhagom *ela* in Chengal pakuthi in the Neyyattinkara taluk, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the proposals were submitted by the P. W. D. Section Officer for widening the adjoining todu and construction of a proper sluice;

(*b*) whether estimates were prepared for the same; if so, when and what the amount is; and

(*c*) whether estimates have been sanctioned?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*):

(*a*) 15-8-1934.

(*b*) Yes. On 18-2-1935. An estimate for Rs. 1,200.

(*c*) The estimate is under the consideration of Government.

Asaroorkulam in Chengal Pakuthi.

116. *MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Will the Government be pleased to state with reference to the Asaroorkulam in Chengal Pakuthi, Neyyattinkara, whether they or the P. W. D. have been receiving representations from the ryots concerned urging the immediate improvement of the same?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): No. An interpellation was made by the member in the Assembly on the subject. Government have recently sanctioned an estimate for the improvement of the tank.

Debt Redemption Scheme.

117. *MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the action that has been taken, if any, and the steps that they propose taking regarding the Debt Redemption Scheme recently submitted to Government by certain representatives of the people; and

(*b*) whether there was a discussion of the same by the Dewan with the said representatives at Bhaktivilas and, if so, what is the action taken by Government in furtherance of the same?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) and (*b*) A committe has been appointed to enquire into the question agricultural indebtedness.

Marketing Officers.

118. *MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose appointing a few Marketing Officers and, if so, their pay and status, the number of officers so proposed to be appointed, their jurisdiction and functions?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The Government propose to appoint two Marketing Officers, a Senior Marketing Officer on Rs. 200-10/2-250 per mensem and a Junior Marketing Officer on Rs. 100-10/2-150 per mensem. Their functions are to conduct, in co-operation with the Imperial and Provincial staff of Marketing Officers, a survey of the marketing of agricultural products including dairy and animal husbandry products and fish, to detect defects in existing practices and suggest remedies. The officers have to conduct their work on a commodity basis and therefore their jurisdiction will be coextensive over the whole State.

Education Department Co-operative Benefit Fund.

119. *MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Will the Government be pleased to state with reference to the Education Department Co-operative Benefit Fund:

(*a*) whether the Director of Public Instruction has reported to Government expressing his willingness to be the President of the Fund and recommending that the members thereof be exempted from the operation of the Government Provident Fund Rules which compel them to join the latter Fund; and

(*b*) whether they have passed their decision on his recommendations?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) and (*b*). The answers are in the affirmative.

Magistrate's Court at Karukachal.

120. *MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, they have taken on the memorial submitted to the Dewan by the citizens of Nedunkunnam and the neighbouring localities urging the necessity for establishing a Magistrate's Court at Karukachal?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The question of the establishment of a Magistrate's Court at Karukachal can be considered only after the termination of the duration of the present temporary First Class Magistrate's Court at Changanachery.

Teaching of Hindi in schools.

121. *MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they or the Director of Public Instruction have received any representation from the public during April or May 1935 regarding the teaching of Hindi in schools and the facilities to be given therefor and, if so, the action taken thereon; and

(*b*) the steps, if any, taken by Government or the Department of Education after the last budget session for the teaching of Hindi in our schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) and (*b*) Yes, the matter is under consideration.

Protection to the cocoanut industry.

122. *MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the steps, if any, taken by them since the last budget session of the Assembly to give adequate protection to the cocoanut industry in the State; and

(*b*) the action, if any, taken by them since the last budget session, to press on the attention of the Government of India the need for increasing the duty on cocoanut products imported into India?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) This Government have submitted the matter to the Government of India urging the necessity for raising the duty on imported cocoanut products to afford protection to the Malabar Cocoanut Industry. The decision of the Government of India is awaited.

Outbreak of malaria.

123. *MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Will the Government be pleased to state with regard to the present outbreak of malaria in Neyyattinkara in an epidemic form:

[Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai.]

(a) whether the Public Health Department has recommended the putting up of a chain of hospitals along the malarial tracts as a matter of supreme importance; and

(b) what action, if any, has been taken by Government on that proposal?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Malaria and small-pox in the Neyyattinkara Taluk.

124. *MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of attacks and of deaths respectively from malaria and small-pox in the taluk of Neyyattinkara during 1110, giving separately the figures for the Health Unit area and other parts of the taluk and what agency they rely upon for the figures?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

First Part:

Area.	Malaria.		Small-pox	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks	Deaths.
Health Unit, Neyyattinkara	343	6	30	14
Other parts of Neyyattinkara taluk.	15,509	*496	166	63
Total for the Taluk.	15,852	502	196	77

* These figures relate to the period from 1-6-1110 to 1-10-1110.

Second part: The agency relied on for the figures relating to malaria at present is the Medical Officer of Health, Health Unit, Neyyattinkara. As for the figures regarding small-pox, the Proverthikars report the incidence, and they are verified by the staff of the Public Health Department.

Willingdon Water Works.

125. *MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and, if so, what arrangement has been made between the Government and the Trivandrum Municipal Council in regard to the working charges of the 'Willingdon Water Works'?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government have asked the Trivandrum Municipal Council to pay one lakh of rupees to Government as contribution towards the working charges of the Willingdon Water Works.

Purchase of cloth for window blinds in the Science College.

126. *MR. A THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether in Mithunam 1109, the Superintendent of the P. W. D Workshop purchased cloth for window blinds in the Science College

(*b*) it the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the quantity purchased and the price

(*c*) from whom it was purchased;

(*d*) whether the store-purchase rules were complied with; and

(*e*) the lowest quotation offered?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes, in Medam 1109 and not in Mithunam 1109.

(*b*) 190 yards at Bh. Re. 1-10 annas per yard.

(*c*) From The Reliance Trading Co., Trivandrum.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) Bh. Re. 1-10 annas per yard.

Tenders for execution of works in the P. W. D. Workshop.

127. *MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of cases in which the present Superintendent of P. W. D. Workshop cancelled tenders once accepted by him for execution of works and supply of materials;

(*b*) the names of the persons whose tenders were cancelled

(*c*) the names of the persons to whom those contracts were subsequently given;

(*d*) the extent of the loss or gain to Government in consequence of the cancellation in each case, and

(*e*) the reason for the cancellation

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) One.

(*b*) Messrs. S. T. C. Thiruvadinatha Pillai & Bros., Trivandrum.

(*c*) Messrs. (1) K. S. T Subbiah Pillai & Bros., Trivandrum.
,, (2) Zaccariah Adam Sait, Trivandrum,
,, (3) Richardson & Cruddas, Madras,
,, (4) A. Ahmedally & Co., Madras and
,, (5) Hajee Abdur Rahiman & Sons, Madras.

(*d*) This question does not arise in as much as the tender was found unacceptable.

(*e*) In the interest of Government.

Drainage Scheme for the Trivandrum Town.

128. *MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether it is a fact that an Engineer from outside is to be engaged for preparing the preliminary report for the drainage scheme for the Trivandrum Town:

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, why that arrangement is contemplated;

(*c*) what it will cost Government;

(*d*) why the investigating officer is not asked to prepare the preliminary report;

(*e*) who is to prepare the final report; and

(*f*) whether Government have considered the desirability of entrusting the work of investigation and preparation of the scheme to a single competent Engineer?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) No.

(*b*), (*c*) and (*d*). These do not arise in view of answer to part (*a*) above.

(*e*) Mr. S. Ramachandra, Drainage Engineer.

(*f*) Yes.

Police Inspectors in charge of the Tiruvalla Police Station.

129. *MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Police Inspectors who were in charge of the Tiruvalla Police Station and the respective periods during which each officer was in charge for the period between 1107 and end of Meenam 1110?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(1) Mr. P. A. Mahomed from the beginning of Meenom 1107 to 19-12-1107.

(2) Mr. P. Padmanabhan Thampi from 20-12-1107 to 18-9-1108.

(3) Mr. V. Ramachandra Rao from 19-9-1108 to 2-1-1109.

(4) Head Constable No. 1188

Padmanabha Aiyar from 3-1-1109 to 22-1-1109.

(5) Mr. W.M. D' Cruz from 23-1-1109 to 15-12-1109.

(6) Mr. K. N. Paramesvaran Pillai from 18-12-1109 to 12-8-1108.

(7) Mr. N. Tangaswami Nadar from 13-8-1109 onwards.

*Head Constable No. 1188 was in charge for two days, *viz.*, 16th and 17th Karkadakam 1109.

Interpellations in the Assembly and the Council

130. *MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of questions given notice of by the members of the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council for the 1st 2nd, 3rd and 4th sessions thereof ; and

(*b*) the number brought in the list of business for answers in each session?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

(*a*) No. of questions given notice of by members of the Sri Mulam Assembly ...	327	1417	891	774
No. of questions given notice of by members of the Sri Chitra State Council ...	218	538	243	
(*b*) No. brought in the list of business for answering in the Sri Mulam Assembly ...	150	344	378	171
No. brought in the list of business for answering in the Sri Chitra State Council ...	85	145	107	78

Police Stations.

131 *MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*): Will the Gvernment be pleased to state ;

(*a*) the number of police stations in the State without lock-ups and

(*b*) the number of non-bailable offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Nemam Police Station during the years 1108 and 1109?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

(*a*) Three.

(*b*) Thirty, each year.

Murder cases in the Todupuzha Taluk.

132. *MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of murder cases in the Todupuzha taluk in the years 1109 and 1110 :

(*b*) the paces of occurrence and the distance thereto from the Police Stations :

(*c*) whether these places have actually been visited by the A. S. P., Alwaye ;

(*d*) if so, the dates on which he inspected ; and

(*e*) the number of times the A. S. P., Alwye, visited Todupuzha in the year 1110 (up to 1-9-1110) and the purposes of such visits?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

	1109.	1110
(*a*)	4	1

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*). A * statement containing the information required is laid on the table.

(*c*) Do.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Coccanut Research Board.

1. **MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMEVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur cum Pattanamthitta*) : Will the Government be pleased to say :

(*a*) whether they have received a resolution passed at a meeting of the Cocoanut Planters' Association requesting Government to constitute a Cocoanut Research Board on the lines of the 'Board' established by the Ceylon Government ; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, will they be pleased to state what action they have taken on the resolution ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Rubber Factory in Trivandram.

2. **MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB** (*Nominated*) : (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement by caste, with qualifications, of the appointments made both in the superior and inferior ranks in connection with the opening of the Rubber Factory in Trivandrum.

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state (i) how many applications have been received from Muslim candidates for appointments in connection with the above institution, and (ii) how many have been appointed ; and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) The * statement is laid on the table.

(*b*) (i) 26.

(ii) One.

(*c*) In view of the answer to (*b*) (ii), the question does not arise.

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* *Vide* Appendix VIII.—page 241.

Appendix I.

Answer to Question No. 48.

Statement showing the names &c., of undergraduate teachers in the Girls' branch who have been appointed subsequent to 14-2-1101 and confirmed.

Serial No.	Name of teacher.	Date of first entertainment in the Department.
1	M. K. Madhavikutty Amma ..	26-7-1102
2	J. Jane Praceedom ...	2-6-1102
3	B. A Ammukutty Amma ...	26-1-1104
4	C. Sivakami Amma ...	13-10-1101
5	M. Pankajakshy Amma ...	19-10-1102
6	K. Kaliyanikutty ...	24-11-1102
7	J. Ammukutty Amma ...	28-10-1104
8	J. Esvari Amma ...	13-11-1102
9	C. M. Aleyamma ...	23-4-1102
10	A. T. Sarah ...	26-2-1101
11	K. Janaky Amma ...	27-7-1102
12	P. M. Chachy Amma ...	26-1-1104
13	J. Ammukutty Amma ...	4-2-1103
14	R. Janaky ...	22-7-1105
15	J. Chellamma ...	8-10-1104

Appendix II.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 54.**

Number of toddy shops for the biennial contract period of 1106, 1107, 1108 and 1109.

Year.	No. of shops.	Total rent of the shop.			Amount granted as remission.		
		Rs.	Chs.	C.	Rs.	Chs.	C.
1106	1145	15,45,747	25	4	2,48,202	0	1
1107	1148	15,70,818	18	8	2,76,692	14	0
1108	1110	11,90,150	27	14	...	...	...
1109	1110	11,93,114	22	0	1,54,321	0	0

N. B.—The remission was granted to compensate the loss sustained by the abkari contractors on account of the very poor sales in their shops brought about by the ravages of economic depression.

Appendix III.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 93.**

Statement showing the quantity of salt imported from Bombay and Tinnevelly, during 1108 and 1109.

	1108 Maunds	Seers.	1109 Maunds	Seers.
Bombay salt ...	178,156	20	205,975	35
Tinnevelly salt ...	12,992	20	289,361	27

Appendix IV.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 107.**

List of irrigation works in progress in Kunnatnad and Parur Taluks.

Serial No.	Particulars.	Estimate amount. Rs.	Remarks.
1	Repairs to Parur bund—Balance work ...	9,755	
2	Repairs to Tiruvarambu chira—closing breaches ...	9,290	
3	Improvements to Pannikuzhi chira in Survey No. 499/7 in Chemmanad pakuthy .	2,000	
4	Improving the tank called Arachira in Kotamangalam pakuthy ...	2,700	
5	Improvements to the tank called Vettoor chira in Survey No. 9/3 in Vengoor pakuthy, Kunnatnad taluk ...	1,090	
6	Improvements to Kuttikattukulam in Survey No. 239/2 in Puttenchira pakuthy ...	2,170	
7	Improvements to Arakara chira in Survey No. 210/6 B in Aikaranad pakuthy ...	2,670	
8	Improvements to Cheenanchira in Survey No. 721/19 in Kotakulangara pakuthy ...	1,490	

Appendix IV—(*contd.*)

List of irrigation works for which estimates have been submitted or are being made ready (Parur and Kunnatnad taluks).

Serial No.	Name of work.	Estimate amount Rs.	Remarks.
1	Improvements to Pottankulam in S. No. 442/4 in Okkalakara Perumbavoor pakuthy, Kunnatnad taluk ...	1,240	Notice under Section 10 of Irrigation Regulation published in the Gazette and the estimate under consideration of Government.
2	Improvements to Puttoorapallichira in S. No. 482/8 in Manjapra pakuthy, Kunnatnad taluk ...	1,365	Do.
3	Proving a flood bank and groyne in the thodu at Kuttiyal in Nayathodu kara, Kunnatnad taluk ...	1,325	Estimate under consideration of Government.
4	Improvements to Puttoorchira in S. No. 180/3 in Manjapra pakuthy, Kunnatnad taluk ...	2,030	Estimate sanctioned.
5	Improvements to Ranjiyathuchira in S. No. 179/1 in Cheranallur pakuthy, Kunnatnad taluk—Recast estimate ...	3,060	Do.
6	Improvements to the Iravikulam in S. No. 124/5 in Perumpavur pakuthy, Kunnatnad taluk ...	1,250	Estimate sanctioned.
7	Koonanjily lock in Kunnatnad taluk near Thripunittura ...	...	Estimate is being recast by the Division Officer.
8	Improvements to Chirayilpadom chira in Alwaye pakuthy, Kunnatnad taluk. ...	2,810	The estimate is being checked by the Division Officer.

Appendix V.

Vide Answer to Question No. 110.

List of permanent Higher Grade Clerks in the Secretariat in the order of their seniority.

1. V. Dharmaraja Aiyar
2. S. Padmanabha Aiyangar
3. J. Rama Aiyar
4. C. S. Narayana Pillai
5. George Mathew
6. M. Velu Pillai
7. C. V. Raman Pillai
8. K. Sivarama Pillai
9. K. V. Kochukrishna Pillai
10. P. N. Gopala Pillai
11. P. Kunjan Nair
12. K. Velu Pillai
13. M. Ravi Varma Raja
14. A. Padmanabha Pillai
15. H. Venkiteswara Aiyar
16. S. Kochukrishna Pillai
17. M. C. Thomas
18. T. R. Krishna Aiyar
19. P. Ganapathy Aiyar
20. N. Krishna Pillai
21. R. Subramonia Aiyar
22. V. Thassin
23. G. Nanoo Pillai
24. Vacant — S. Govindaswamy Aiyar, Shorthand Reporter on Rs. 100 will be absorbed in due course.
25. Vacant — T. S. Kamesvara Sarma, Shorthand Reporter on Rs. 80 will be absorbed in due course.
26. N. Velayudhan Nair
27. T. R. Narayana Poduval
28. P. G. Ramasubban
29. P. K. Sreedharan Pillai
30. M. Padmanabha Pillai
31. M. Yusuff Sait
32. K. K. Madhavan
33. M. C. Abraham
34. R. Kerala Varma Thirumalpad
35. R. N. Kunjukrishna Pillai
36. G. Shekaran
37. C. P. John
38. P. N. Chandrasekharan Nair

Appendix V—(*contd*).

39. M. Arumukhom Pillai
40. N. J. Cherian
41. S. Lysander
42. K. O. Philip
43. K. Damodaran
44. V. Venkitachalam Aiyar
45. S. Vaidyanatha Aiyar
46. M. Raman Kutty
47. S. D. Pandya Nadar
48. R. Madhavan Nair
49. A. Dharma Roi
50. P. R. Nedungadi
51. P. Raja Raja Varma
52. Josiah Samuel
53. A. Kunjukrishna Pillai
54. P. N. Madhavan Pillai
55. P. K. Oommen
56. P. Raghavan Pillai
57. G. R. Thankamma
58. N. Venkiteswara Aiyar
59. N. Raghavan Pillai
60. K. T. Abraham
61. P. Vasudevan
62. A. Kadar Hussan
63. P. C. Manavikraman Raja
64. P A. Thomas
65. A. Sivaraman
66. N. Krishna Pillai
67. P. Subrahmaniam

Appendix VI.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 111.**

Statement showing the cost of maintaining the ports at Colachel, Trivandrum and Alleppey for the last ten years.

Year.	Colachel.			Trivandrum.			Alleppey.			Remarks.
	Rs.	Chs.	C.	Rs.	Chs.	C.	Rs.	Chs.	C.	
1100	285	25	5	176	10	15	27,096	2	4	*A sum of Rs. 48,184-27-5 was spent for the survey of Quilon roads and Neendakara anchorage.
1101	365	7	14	201	2	1	25,617	10	5	
1102	330	14	8	172	18	7	31,241	27	9	
1103	366	14	12	184	21	14	27,031	10	4	
1104	364	20	11	301	5	2	27,278	14	12	
1105	420	1	9	322	15	13	28,536	8	[illegible]	
1106	365	27	5	281	24	3	34,405	5	9	
1107	340	10	7	294	11	1	21,429	9	15	
1108	359	1	2	765	0	9	22,502	24	13	
1109	334	4	2	274	1	13	*80,818	25	2	
Total.	3,532	15	11	2,973	27	14	3,25,957	26	12	

Appendix VII.

Vide **Answer to Question No. 132.**

Statement showing the number of times the Assistant Superintendent of Police Alwaye, visited Todupuzha in 1110 up to 1-9-1110.

Serial No.	Dates visited.	Purpose of the visit.
1	2, 3, & 4-1-1110	Crime investigation.
2	22, 23 & 24-1-1110	Crime investigation.
3	12, 13 & 14-3-1110	Crime investigation & departmental duties
4	19 & 20-4-1110	Crime investigation and station visit.
5	1, 2 & 3-6-1110	Petition enquiry.
6	19 & 20-6-1110	Do.
7	22 & 23-6-1110	Enquiry into complaint of imminent breach of peace.
8	11-7-1110	Departmental matters.
9	22 & 25-7-1110	Petition enquiry.
10	13 & 14-8-1110	Departmental and administrative matters

Appendix VII.

Statement showing details regarding the murder cases of Todupuzha in 1109 and 1110.

Serial No.	Crime No.	Place of Occurrence.	Distance from the station.	Date of inspection of scene of offence in each case, by the A. S. P., Alwaye.	Remarks.
1	1/09	Kolapra	$7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.	12-1-09	
2	30/09	Moolamattam	18 miles E.	3 & 4-8-1109	
3	41/09	Todupuzha Town	Near the Station	16-10-1109	
4	50/09	Pannur	8 miles east	8 & 9-12-1109	
*5	2/10	Edapally	15 miles S. E.	...	The case was investigated from 22-1-1110 to 24-1-1110.

Appendix VIII.

***Vide* Answer to Unstarred Question No. 2.**

Statement of appointments made in the Rubber Factory till 8-5-35.

Name of post.	Pay.	Caste of the incumbent.	Qualification.	Remarks.
1. Store keeper.	Rs. 40	Nair.	Graduate of the Madras University.	
2. Peon ..	Rs. 9	Catholic Christian.	..	He is one of the supernumerary peons of the Tannery.
3. Peon ..	Rs. 9	Mahomedan	..	He was formerly a Watcher in the Office of the Director of Industries and is appointed as peon in the Rubber Factory.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

THE TRAVANCORE VAKILS REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I move that the Travancore Vakils Regulation (Amendment) Bill be read in this Assembly.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF (*Nominated*): I second it.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, this Bill was introduced in the last session of the Assembly, and much discussion has already taken place on its principles. From the Statement of Objects and Reasons given in the Bill, it would be clear that this is an important measure. The two principles involved in the Bill are (1) to give statutory basis for the qualification and admission of vakils practising in the High Court and subordinate Courts in the State, and (2) to remove the ban or the bar or the inferiority complex of the second grade pleaders in the State and to raise their status. While the Bill was under discussion in the last session of the Assembly, the Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party made the suggestion that, if I would permit to amend the Bill as to enable Second Grade Pleaders of ten years' standing and more to practise in the District Courts, and if I would not press the grant of High Court sannad to First Grade Pleaders of some years standing, in the Select Committee stage, the Bill would be acceptable to all, at least to many. I may say, Sir, that I am prepared to accept that suggestion.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May I ask whether the member accepts the position that First Grade Pleaders need not be admitted as High Court Vakils?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I do accept that position at present, Sir, as a sort of compromise.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I ask whether the First Grade Pleaders, the persons concerned, are prepared to accept that position?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I am the member in charge of the Bill; and I say that I am prepared to accept that position.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether the member introducing the Bill represents the First Grade Pleaders in Travancore?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I represent the Travancore Legislature, Sir (*Laughter.*)

There are about 1,843 vakils in all in Travancore, out of whom 286 alone are enrolled as vakils of the High Court. Of these 286, only about 232 are actually practising before the High Court. There are about 478 graduates-in-law practising before the subordinate courts. There are about 81 First Grade Pleaders practising in the District Courts and about 927 Second Grade Pleaders are practising in the Munsiffs Courts in the

State. The main object of my Bill is to see that there exist no separate water-tight compartments among people pursuing the same profession. Equal opportunities should, as far as possible, be given to persons practising the same profession. It is a well-known fact that, in the subordinate courts, in spite of the numerous graduates-in-law and their boasted or assumed superiority over the pleaders in the matter of academic qualification, it is the pleaders that lead the bar. Throughout the State there is not a single B. L., who has become a leader of the mofussil Bar.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): What is the percentage of B. Ls., practising in Munsiffs' Courts?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I have already stated, Sir, that there are 478 B. L's., practising in the District Courts and Munsiffs' Courts.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): To save time, Sir, may I just ask one question? If the Government give an assurance that, when the Bar Councils Bill is being dealt with, the question of raising the status of Second Grade Pleaders will also be considered, will my friend be prepared to withdraw his Bill?

PRESIDENT: Has the member, who now puts the question, the authority of Government in the matter? Mr. S. J. Nair cannot be expected to answer the question in the absence of an assurance by the Government.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Mr. Nair can answer my question subject to that condition.

PRESIDENT: The member does not speak on behalf of Government. Has he consulted Government? Has he been authorised to make that statement?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I do hope, Sir, that that point will decide the whole question.

PRESIDENT: The best course, then, for the member will be to make that suggestion to Government, to elicit an answer from Government, and then to ask Mr. S. J. Nair.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Unfortunately, it is Mr. Nair that is now in possession of the House, not any Government member.

PRESIDENT You can ask a Government member.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): But, just now, no Government member is in possession of the House.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): It is plain, Sir, that, in the subordinate courts, it is the pleaders that are the leaders of the Bar. When I make that statement, I do not at all mean to say that B. Ls., are inferior. My point is that those who are intelligent, who are industrious, will surely succeed according to the principle of survival of the fittest; whether they are B. Ls., or pleaders. I therefore submit that pleaders who have gained experience of some years should also be given the privilege of practising in District-Courts.

[Mr. S. J. Nair.]

There is also another point in favour of the pleaders. They study, in their law course, Travancore laws also, while B. Ls., Barristers and LL. Bs., begin to study Travancore laws only after they actually set up practice. The pecuniary jurisdiction of Munsiffs' Courts now is as high as Rs. 2,000 and the Civil Courts Powers (Amendment) Bill proposes to enhance it to Rs 2,500. And, in Shencotta, the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiff's Court is Rs. 5,000. If pleaders can be allowed to practise before the Shencotta Munsiff's Court, the pecuniary jurisdiction of which is Rs. 5,000, I do not see any rhyme or reason why all pleaders should not be permitted to practise before District Courts even after they have gained experience of a few years. So far as the confidence of the litigant public is concerned, the fact that pleaders command better practice than the B. Ls., in all mofussil Courts centres makes it clear that the litigant public have greater confidence in the pleaders than in the B. Ls. That is because the pleaders know Travancore law better than the B. Ls. I am told that, in British India, now, as a result of the abolition of the pleadership examination, all the Second Grade Pleaders have been permitted to practise in District Courts, so that in British India there exists now only two classes of vakils, namely, High Court Vakils and District Court Vakils. I am speaking of the conditions in the Madras Presidency. It is therefore high time that here also the status of the pleaders is raised. They deserve encouragement. Now that the pleadership class has been abolished, or suspended there cannot be any fear of overcrowding, in the future, by pleaders.

With these words I introduce the Bill and request the House to accept the principles of the Bill.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I oppose this Bill. I have not forgotten the suggestion made a few minutes ago by Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai, namely, that Mr. Nair may withdraw his Bill if the Government would undertake to consider the question of allowing the Second Grade Pleaders to be enrolled in the District Court when the Bar Councils Bill is taken up for consideration. I can assure the House, Sir, that I am quite prepared to have the matter considered. I cannot offer more than that. I am not the entire master of the situation. The matter has to be considered in the Committee, and, perhaps, by this House also afterwards. Therefore, so far as I am concerned all that I can say is that I am prepared to have this matter considered by the appropriate body when the Bar Councils Bill is taken up.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Is he prepared to consider it *sympathetically*? (*Laughter.*)

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Sir, that word is rather embarrasing. I am prepared to consider it *reasonably*. As the same time I do not know whether the House will be prepared to permit Mr. Nair to withdraw his Bill, especially since they have helped him to introduce the Bill though he had

merely wanted to ask for leave to introduce. Since the Bill has been placed before the House, Mr. Nair cannot withdraw unless the House permits him to do so. Anyhow, Sir, since I oppose the Bill, I may perhaps give my reasons for doing so.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I ask my friend whether, if I get the permission of the House to withdraw my Bill on the strength of the assurance given by him, any real purpose would be served by his making a speech? (*Laughter.*)

MR. KAYALAM PARAMEVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I shall certainly be thankful to my friend if I am saved from making a speech now.

PRESIDENT: But, reasonably, can Mr. Nair anticipate the verdict of the House?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): In the face of the important resolution under discussion, I hope the Honourable Members will bear with me and permit me to withdraw my Bill on the strength of the assurance so kindly given by the Law Member.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is there not a definite undertaking when he made his speech that he would not apply for withdrawal?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I move to withdraw the Bill in the face of the assurance given by the Law Member.

PRESIDENT: No reasons must be mentioned for withdrawal.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I withdraw.

PRESIDENT: The motion before the House is that Mr. S. J. Nair be permitted to withdraw the motion that the Vakils' Regulation Amendment Bill be read in Council.

The motion was carried.

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST—SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS - (*contd.*)

PRESIDENT: Then we go to the discussion on the resolution which had not been completed yesterday. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai was still speaking when the House adjourned for discussing the adjournment motion. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai may continue his speech.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, I pointed out the day before yesterday that there were only two definite points in the resolution moved by Mr. S. J. Nair, the two definite points being the upper limit of Rs 1 000 and the lower limit of Rs. 15. Almost all the public servants now in the service of the State would fall in the inter-space bounded on the top by Rs. 1,000 and at the bottom by Rs 15. In this inter-space, what the Government may do or may not do is not made clear by this resolution. It was suggested that they would adhere to the present practice of regulating the pay, promotions and other privileges of Sirkar servants in accordance with the existing standard. They may do it or not do it if this resolution is

[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.]

carried. Further, considerable difficulty also will be experienced even if the Government are prepared to graduate or regulate the pay and other emoluments of public servants in the service of the State. For, if we commence from the bottom, the lowest pay is Rs. 15. Now, a graduated scale as to superiority or inferiority cannot be dispensed with. The peons attached to the Proverthikar's office in the villages, known generally as *masapadikaran*, should be paid Rs. 15. It must reasonably be granted that the Accountant should be paid above Rs 15, the Proverthikar proportionately higher and the Deputy Tahsildar still higher. Then the Tahsildar comes in. He must necessarily get a proportionate increment to his pay So the result of the grading of the servants from the bottom will be a thorough increase in expenditure all along the line in the public service of the State. If, on the other hand, we commence from the top, how would the matter stand? A thousand rupees will be the pay of the Dewan of Travancore. That is certainly an attractive proposition, Sir. For, the present incumbent who is getting Rs. 4,000, it will be reduced to a quarter of his salary dimension. But the resolution requires that a proportionate reduction should be made down to the bottom if we are to regulate the pay of all the subordinates. When we come to the bottom, the pay of the *masapadikkaran* or the Anchal runner or the policeman, who stands on the public road and indulges in pantomimic shows for the direction of motor cars, will be reduced to Rs. 3 or 4.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know if the member considers that the present graduation is perfect and is inviolable?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I am not in the least enamoured of the *magnum opus* of Mr. Tommen in the matter of standardisation (*Laughter.*) Even the reasonableness of that I am not prepared to accept. I am pointing out that the implication in Mr. S. J. Nair's resolution, that Government may be left to themselves in modulating the pay, or to standardise the pay, and that this House need not tell them anything about it because they are expected to know it, will lead to all manner of complications according as you begin from the bottom or the top. In the medial line between Rs. 15 and Rs. 1,000, there would be a serious struggle of those attempting to rise and those coming down from the top. There would be a serious breach of the peace. In fact, what Mr. Nair attempts is to lower the top and raise the bottom, in other words, to squeeze those who are put in the inter-space to a pulp. Some of them cannot but get jagged and jammed.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Will not there be more life and activity?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Life will be extinguished in the pressure (*Laughter*)

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) May I know whether it is not better that the Sirkar service is left less attractive than it is at present?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): That is not what Mr. Nair is attempting to do. According to the computation of the Chief Account Officer, Mr. Nair's resolution would result in larger expenditure. If it will be lesser expenditure, I could understand the force of the resolution.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether, by reducing the number of high paid officers, my object would not be achieved?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): The Chief Account Officer has shown that there was no possibility of making a reduction. On the contrary, you have to go further to keep to the resolution of Mr. Nair. I am prepared to agree with Mr. Nair that there is need for reduction in the expenditure on the services. These emoluments of the services were fixed when the State was in a prosperous condition. Cocoanut was selling at Rs. 4 and Rs. 5. Paddy was selling at half a rupee per *kallur kadan* para. Nobody felt any grievance. Now the tables are very painfully turned. The tax-payer finds it difficult to meet the demands of the State. The Government have somehow or other to keep up their prestige. They are not prepared for a cut in the salaries of their officers. On the other hand, they resort to standardisation of pay, which will bear fruit only some years hence. Meanwhile, what is the fate of the tax-payer? He demands various things. All the nation-building activities of the State are in a lull. Even such things as combating malaria and cholera are not attended to. Public health is not attended to. Provision of drinking water, which is such a serious necessity in the State, is not taken into consideration at all. What is the placid explanation from the Government side? They answer, "no funds". The attempt of the Education Department is to reduce the number of schools. Thus the hands of the clock are being put back considerably on account of scarcity of money. It is the interest of Government to see that as little expenditure is incurred as possible. While that is the condition, to suggest that the minimum rate of Rs. 15 should on no account be lowered is a very serious sweeping proposition which cannot be accepted by this House. I am perfectly in agreement with Mr. Nair's resolution, which, in effect, is that there should be considerable reduction of the expenditure now incurred on the services. But I am very sorry that the resolution, as it is now couched, in the language of Mr. S. J. Nair, is very misleading. So, while I congratulate Mr. Nair for bringing up the question for consideration, for the praiseworthy endeavour that lies at the back of it to see that expenditure on the services is reduced, I find some difficulty to vote for him by way of supporting the resolution.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Sir, I am also sorry I have to oppose the resolution. I would have kept quiet but for the question put to Mr. Narayana Pillai suggesting that Mr. Nair personally would like to make the public service less attractive than it is. It is an astounding proposition, a dangerous proposition, I would say, a mischievous proposition. Sir, the best talent in any country is

[Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai.]

required for Government. Government service is no disgrace. On the other hand, in every civilized country, whether it is a democracy or a limited monarchy, the people with the best education, with the best talent and patriotism, enter Government service. Their services are sought for by democracy.

I quite understand the wish of Mr. S. J. Nair to reduce public expenditure on the services. But he made the proposal and he did so with a good deal of the milk of human kindness to increase the emoluments of the lower ranks of the service. There need be no delusion, Sir, about this matter. We need not allow ourselves to be misled by any hallucination. For it has been demonstrated by the Account Officer, in very clear language yesterday, that, if the maximum pay is put at Rs. 1,000, we are not going to gain much. There are only one or two appointments which carry a pay of more than Rs. 1,000. Reference was made to the standardisation scheme. I cannot attach much value to that. In Travancore, the policy has been to formulate schemes and, then at the earliest opportunity, exceptions will be grafted upon those schemes. So, that does not matter much. I propose to put the matter on a very different ground. Take the Dewanship of Travancore. As a general proposition, it would be absurd if anybody comes forward and says that on no account should the Dewan of Travancore be paid more than Rs. 1,000. For, if you subscribe to the view that you want the best man to administer the State as Dewan, to help His Highness the Maha Raja in the discharge of his sacred duty, and when such a man finds that his college mates and others are occupying a higher position in the world of money making, making more money as bankers, as lawyers, as businessmen, it would be certainly wrong to expect that he will put forth his best endeavour for the administration of affairs of the country. There are various weaknesses which we mortals are subject to. Money has a great value. It is not to be forgotten that it is a very great thing. Patriotism is not substitute for money. I remember, Sir, some instances in British India, some ministers said that they did not want any pay as remuneration for the work they did. How many ministers, what percentage of them, will have the nerve to refuse to accept this jingling coin? We may occasionally indulge in that fad. But in this work-a-day world money does count. And more than that, we cannot forget the conditions in British India and other Indian States. The Sahyadri won't shut away the conditions in which they are living.

Sir, in Travancore, the pay of the Dewan is Rs. 2,000. In Mysore it is Rs. 4,000. In Bikaner it is Rs. 4,000, and in some other places the pay is Rs. 5,000. When that is the condition elsewhere, if the Travancore Dewan were to be paid only Rs. 1,000, he will certainly look a very small man in the eyes of the world.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I ask a question? When the Viceroy and the Prime Minister of England, who obviously gets a lesser pay than the Viceroy, meet together, what would he think?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): I think my friend knows something of English politics. I have no time to explain that. But I content myself with saying that it is not from the ranks of the service that a person becomes Prime Minister in England. A public man with plenty of money, with plenty of opportunities for work, with learning and patriotism, comes forward and His Majesty asks him to form a ministry. He does not live merely because of his pay. The pay is no doubt some little remuneration but not the whole of it.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether such an individual who, by his own effort, comes up to the highest place, possesses lesser efficiency or greater efficiency than one who is appointed to it?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): I did not raise the question of efficiency at all. My friend has not cared to understand me.

In my opinion the Dewanship of Travancore is a position of high status. But I know, it is not after all an office of splendour and comfort at Bhaktivilas. On the contrary, he has so much of hard work, so much of worry, so much of misery, because his acts are often misunderstood. He is the most miserable being. He is, as it were, always between Scylla and Charybdis.

There is another aspect, Sir. It is not a man in the service who began as Tahsildar that becomes the Dewan. That rule has been modified. A public man, or an eminent business-man, may become the Dewan. To say that a business-man, who gets a large income, should give up all that because he has talents to become the Dewan, and accept Rs 1,000 does not commend itself to me.

It is wrong to restrict the powers of His Highness the Maha Raja in a matter like this. The choice of a person for the Dewanship is left to His Highness the Maha Raja. It is not by promotion or by seniority that the appointment is made. If a man of character and outstanding personality, who has really been able to do something for the country and who hopes to do a good deal for the uplift of the country, if such a man is available and he becomes the Dewan, His Highness the Maha Raja may hope that something to the benefit of the State could be secured out of him. So it is better to leave it to the consideration of His Highness the Maha Raja. If it is a general rule I will take a different view.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Does the member say that people should have no voice in a matter like this?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): I never said anything about the people's voice. People should have a voice. But in such a matter, the people's voice should be subordinated to the decision and judgment of the Ruling Maha Raja.

One word more. In regard to Japan something was said.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Sir, is the member in order in bringing the name of His Highness the Maha Raja under discussion?

PRESIDENT: The expression 'His Highness' was introduced for the purpose of the argument that we ought not to tie down the discretion of His Highness. Is that not so?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Yes, Sir.

A word about Japan. The Japanese are a wonderful people. They live between life and death. They have craters and volcanoes They are always in fear, not only from economic difficulties but also from geological difficulties. They lead a simple life so much so that they can live upon nothing, a mere nothing. So you cannot accept that as the standard for India. When India becomes a nation like Japan, living on less and less comfort, when the ideals that we have at present have been forgotten, then you might have a Dew n on Rs. 500.

But I do subscribe to the very patriotic view put forward by Mr. Nair that we are spending more on the public service than we ought to. The remedy is not this. The remedy that is suggested is much worse than the disease. What I would propose is, reduce the number of appointments by a proper scheme. With regard to Heads of Departments something like the idea now suggested in the standardisation scheme may be applied. But wih regard to the appointment of the Dewan, we shall not restrict the freedom of choice of His Highness the Maha Raja. The Dewan must have a status, sufficient money to live comfortably and affluently so that he may bestow sufficient attention to the affairs of the country without being afraid that the evening of his life will be miserable.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the member will rule out of order that, for all times the minister of a State shall never be a person elected by the Legislature?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum- Urban*): I appeal to my friend's knowledge of politics. There are very few countries in the world where a minister is elected. Even there he is not elected, but nominated.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): What should be the method for appointing a Dewan?

MR. T. K VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): I think, that question I shall never have to decide in my life. Because, as I said, it is a matter that rests with His Highness the Maha Raja.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): The resolution before the House is the one on which a simple yes or no cannot be given as an answer. I wish to place before the House certain considerations that seem to me to be material in this discussion. The resolution aims at two things, to raise the pay of the poorly paid subordinates and to cut down as far as possible the pay of the more highly paid officers. It was suggested by one member that to increase the pay of the poorly paid employees it would be desirable to reduce the number of hands employed. I doubt very much the wisdom of that suggestion especially at a time like the present. It may be possible to reduce the number to some extent.

(At this stage the President left the house and the Deputy President took the Chair.)

I was myself a member of the Retrenchment Committee and I know what great difficulty there was in reducing the number of hands employed in the various departments. No head of the department was prepared to admit that he could dispense with anything like a substantial number of men. Moreover at a time like this when people find it very hard to make a livelihood, Government should not lightly think of reducing the number of men in their services. It is no doubt a very difficult matter to increase the pay of the poorly paid subordinates and incur an additional expenditure of Rs. 7 or 8 lakhs per annum. But I am of the opinion that Government ought to see whether something substantial in that direction cannot be done and with that end in view expenditure on the higher ranks cut down. Sir, it was pointedly raised here whether it would be proper to reduce the pay of the higher ranks with the result that the services would not be able to attract sufficiently competent men. There is a very great fallacy underlying that argument; Consider things as they are now. What are the chances of brilliant young men that enter service today?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Service where, in Travancore or Madras Presidency?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): When I am talking about Travancore, Sir, I am surprised to hear the Law Member putting such a question in an irresponsible manner.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I object to that. The Law Member put a question because it is open to a Travancorean to get offices in Travancore or outside. So the question was raised and it was a legitimate one. If you want, you may give the answer.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): It is open to a Travancorean to do so many other things. But I am talking of things as they exist in Travancore. A brilliant young man enters service on a scale of Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 in the Land Revenue Commissioner's Office or in the Account Office. Now, what are his chances there? He goes up from step to step from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 from Rs 25 to 30, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 and so on. And ultimately what are his chances? If he is pushed up by some extraneous help he may one day have the chance of coming to a place which would at the end of the month fetch him Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 or in a few cases Rs. 700 or Rs. 800. We must classify our service into two divisions. You recruit our brilliant young men on a fairly high salary of Rs. 150 or Rs. 200. They should be sure that even on the day they enter service their pay would be not below Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 a month and at no time should their pay go beyond Rs. 500. Now which is better attraction to young men who enter service as clerks? Is it what I suggest or is it the chance of beginning on a scale of Rs. 20 and then gradually going up with a very uncertain prospect of reaching Rs. 700 or Rs. 800? Will the Government Benches answer?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : How many such brilliant young men to start with on Rs. 200 in one year ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : As many as are required for the services.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : May I suggest, 2000 young men in a year?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : I do not propose to answer such an insane question.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You will bear with me in saying that in a friendly discussion of this nature in this House such expressions cannot be used. I am giving you this friendly advice and direction. Please do not do so.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Sir, I ask in all earnestness whether to put the question whether 2000 brilliant young men could be entertained in Travancore service in one year is sanity ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I want the member to submit to the ruling of the Chair.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Sir, I shall make my position clear.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vaktl*) : How many such brilliant young men could be entertained in a year ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : I do not propose to answer the question put by the Law Member.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You cannot refuse to answer questions categorically like that. It is for the Chair to allow or disallow questions. Any member, if he cannot answer a particular question put to him may say so but he cannot categorically say that he is not prepared to answer any question.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrnm—Rural*) : I want to be reasonable and I expect every other member also to be reasonable.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I am very sorry to disturb. I want Mr. Thanu Pillai to give an answer to this. Irrespective of his own view about the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the question, if the Chair is prepared to allow it and if he is able to answer it, Mr. Thanu Pillai may do so.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : I rise to a point of order. Is this ruling to over-rule a prior ruling by the President that only if a member is willing to answer a question, he need answer it ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I do not want members to persist in such a talk. I do not wish Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai to make observations like that. I understand the ruling of the Chair and I understand my own ruling which is as authoritative as that of the President. It is a

fundamental principle that the President and the Deputy President have got the power to give rulings and I commonly take the trouble to understand the import of the President's ruling. I have never said that a member has not the right of refusing to answer a question. He has got that right in individual cases. I took objection only to a statement that he objected to answer any question categorically and on a general basis. That suggestion, I trust, will satisfy Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai also.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) ; Sir, I never wanted to give offence to any one. I wanted merely to place one or two considerations before the House and I wish I should be left to have my own way of developing my views. If there are any reasonable questions to be answered I have no objection to do so.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. Thanu Pillai, I object to that also.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : I take it that the Chair will permit only reasonable questions.

To put it simply, we must divide our services at least into two classes. Our brilliant young men must start on Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 so that they may have the assurance that they will never have the chance of serving on a lesser pay. Such men must also be told that they cannot expect more than Rs. 500 a month at any stage of the service. Their pay will be ranging between Rs. 150 and Rs 500 It is much more attractive than if they are started on a pay of Rs. 25 and left to take their chances to rise with the remote prospect of one day coming up to Rs. 700. I put it, which is better ? Certainly my proposal. The large number of graduates and non-graduates, men who are not particularly brilliant, must be satisfied with a pay ranging between Rs 25 and Rs. 150. If any person recruited to the lower ranks proves himself to be particularly able in the course of his official career, then he may be lifted to the higher grade That is a very serious proposition which I place before this House. If that is accepted no sort of favourtism will have its place Recruitment to the higher ranks should be on a purely competitive basis. Will the interests of the State suffer by such a course being adopted ? Will not the best men come up and take up service ? It will have this distinct advantage.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Has the member calculated the cost of such a scheme ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : It cannot alter the present cost. Now we are maintaining a number of men on salaries ranging between Rs. 150 and Rs. 500. The number of such officers will not be changed. Anyhow my scheme may be given a trial.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The resolution contemplates only two things, that the maximum shall be only Rs. 1,000 and the minimum Rs. 15. The main question is about the maximum and the minimum,

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): My answer to that is that Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai's and Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai's main arguments were that, if we were to fix the maximum at Rs. 1,000, Government will appoint quite a large number of persons on a salary nearing Rs. 1,000 and thus the expenditure will be very high.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Only Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai said so.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai also said so. If our best men should prosper and if gold should be separated from the baser metal, I think my proposal may be accepted. If it be so, the best Travancorean must be prepared to serve for Rs. 500. Now what has the Government done in the case of college appointments? Even though the Retrenchment Committee recommended that the pay of Professors be fixed at Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 Government brought it down to Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. Ordinarily a brilliant young man who enters the Education Department has to stop with the post of Professor and his starting pay in the department is only about Rs. 100. If in the case of brilliant young men in the Education Department this is considered enough, I think, there is nothing wrong in fixing the pay for brilliant young men who enter other departments between Rs. 150 and Rs. 500.

Then a word with regard to the high paid officers who are brought down here. I must also not be misunderstood as saying anything against the present incumbents. There is a very great mistake underlying the practice of importing such high paid officers. I notice there is a tendency on the part of our Government to make people believe that what Travancore needs to-day is only advertisement. I can understand that, if it is advertisement for the sake of commercial advantages. If they are going to advertise our pepper, ginger and other commodities, such advertisement has to be encouraged (*Hear hear*). But that is not the kind of advertisement that our Government wants. They want to advertise Travancore as a State where education is foremost, as a State with a double chambered Legislature, as a State with this and that and several other things. This kind of advertisement does not bring a pie to the tax-payer while it involves unprofitable expenditure of his money. I want to warn the Government and I take this opportunity to warn them against the mistake underlying the appointment of such high paid officers as a sort of advertisement. The strength and stability of a Government does not depend upon opinion artificially created outside the State concerned but on the feelings and contentment of the people within.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is now 1 o'clock. I have given you more than the usual time.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I would like to be given two minutes more. My point is that the stability of the country is not to be decided by any external opinion but by the

feeling naturally fostered in the minds of the people of the State (*Hear hear*). Our Government seem to ignore that fundamental fact. They are thinking that by creating external agency and newspaper agency they can do that. But it is a mistake.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: All that has no bearing on the resolution.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, I mention that the appointment of high paid officers is one aspect of this tendency to advertise the State outside. That is my point. Otherwise how can they justify such officers? Government want to show to the outside world that they maintain a large number of high paid officers, ignoring that the cost of having those officers is not justified by the work they do or the benefit the State derives from their work. Now I will refer for instance to the appointment of the present Durbar Physician. How can that be justified? Is it due to his technical qualifications?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I was prepared to grant you two minutes more. That time also has expired. We will now adjourn to meet again at 2 o'clock.

The House adjourned at 1-2 P. M. and met again at 2 P M. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

OATH OF OFFICE.

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai, Director of Public Health, took the oath and signed the rolls.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): Sir, I wish to make a few observations on the resolution now before the House. The resolution now before the House, I gather, is the resolution of my friend Mr. S. J. Nair, as amended by that of Mr. Elenkath, because Mr. S. J. Nair has accepted the amendment. The resolution, as it stands, says that, barring the Dewan, no officer in the State should get a salary of more than Rs. 500. A great deal of discussion on this resolution centered round the salary of the Dewan, the impossibility of getting a competent Dewan for Rs. 1000, but all that appears to be irrelevant because the resolution, as it now stands, excludes altogether the salary of the Dewan and that of the Chief Justice.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Does it exclude the salary of the Chief Justice?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) Alright; it excludes the salary of the Dewan only.

The discussion centered round the salary of the Dewan, and that, I think, is absolutely irrelevant because in the resolution his salary is excluded altogether.

Coming to the resolution, as amended, it appears to me, Sir, that the object of the resolution is twofold; In the first place, to raise the salary of the lower subordinates to a minimum of Rs. 15 in order that they may get a living wage and secondly to retrench expenditure in the upper strata of the service so as, perhaps, to find funds for this increased

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expenditure on account of the increase in the pay of the subordinate staff. The Financial Secretary answers this by saying that the increase of the expenditure implied in the increased salary of the subordinate staff will be a very large amount whereas the savings from retrenchment in the expenditure on the superior service will be so small that it will not be sufficient to meet the increased expenditure on account of the subordinate staff. It appears to me, Sir, that there is a fallacy in this argument, because when it is suggested that the maximum pay to an officer in the State should be only Rs. 500, it necessarily follows that there will be revision of salaries in general. If for instance the pay of the Division Peishkar is fixed at Rs. 500, the salaries of First Class Magistrates, the Tahsildars and all other subordinates will be proportionately reduced. I think it is possible to grade the service in such a way by fixing the maximum at Rs. 500, as to secure a substantial saving in expenditure and such savings might probably compensate for the increased expenditure on account of fixing the minimum salary at Rs. 15. If, after all, by this retrenchment it is not possible to attain this end, then the minimum pay might be reduced to Rs. 10 or Rs. 12. There is no harm in this scheme being adopted.

Now the chief objection that is taken to the cutting down of the salary of higher officers is the sentimental objection that people of their grade in British India receive a very much higher salary and therefore they will look very small in the eyes of their brother officers in the same grade in British India. This is purely a matter of prestige. All that I have to say is that they, our officers, should train their nerves in such a way as to stand this loss of prestige if prestige depends entirely on salary alone. But I do not think that is so. Apart from that, I might say that the salary of the officers in British India has been fixed so high for reasons which do not exist here. In the first place these officers have jurisdiction over large areas which may, to some extent, at least justify their high salary. Take for instance the Madras Presidency, which is about 120,000 sq. miles in area with a population of 50 millions. It has got a High Court with only 14 Judges whereas Travancore with a population of 5 millions and an area of 7,000 sq. miles has got a High Court with 7 Judges. In proportion to the area they should have 140 Judges for the Madras Presidency and in proportion to the population they should have 60 Judges. But Madras has only 14 Judges and the high salary the Judges receive is to some extent due to this fact. Again there is another and more important reason for the high salaries paid in British India. The British Government want a large number of Englishmen to come and serve in India. The Englishmen are a nation of merchants and the possibilities of making very large fortunes in mercantile business is so great in England that a man of average ability and education will not accept any salary which does not bear some proportion to the income which he might make in any other walk of life. Therefore, in order to attract English young men, they have fixed a very high scale of salary in British India. There is also the

fact that, there must be sufficient inducement for an Englishman to leave the temperate and salubrious climate of his country and take service in the tropics with a temperature varying between 90° and 120° with its mosquitoes, malaria and what not. Therefore the analogy of British India, does not at all hold good in the case of a small State like Travancore where we do not want to attract Englishmen and where we can manage our business with our own people.

Now, Sir, the salary of the Government servant must bear some proportion to the economic condition of the people, to the means of the persons who contribute towards the payment of the salary. What is the condition in Travancore? I find from an examination of the Chapter on the economic condition of the people of the State in the Census Report of Dr. Kunjan Pillai, that on an average, in Travancore more than one-third of the workers in the State get an income of less than Rs. 50. Less than Rs. 50 means one cash to Rs. 50. Even if they make a maximum of Rs. 50, each of them has got to maintain a family consisting of, on an average, about 5 members and the average income of a workman's family therefore is only As. 13 per month per head. More than one-third of the population of the State are therefore on the verge of starvation. The number of people who make an income of Rs. 100 and more per year is very small and I do not think there are more than 2 or 3 per cent. of the whole population which make more than Rs. 200 a month. The average income per head of population is only Rs. 50. You will find that the Government service is the highest paid service in the State even including the learned professions. You will find that the income of an agricultural abourer is only Rs. 61 per year. The income per head from the different classes of occupations pursued by the people in the State is given below :—

		Rs.
Agricultural labourers	...	61
Estate coolies	...	119
Unskilled labourers	...	80
Fishing	...	130
Fish trade	...	127
Exploitation of minerals	...	141
Textile industry	...	89
Wood industry	...	107
Metal industry	...	151
Ceramics	...	161
Food industry	...	74
Other industries	...	134
Transport	...	152
Trade	...	196
Professions and liberal arts	...	247
Miscellaneous occupation	...	198
Public administration	...	332

Therefore, it would be seen that in Travancore Public Administration affords the highest income.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Does public administration include peons and other menials as well ?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : It includes all the menial servants of the State. The average income of a public servant is therefore Rs. 332. This is higher than any other profession including trade, art, agriculture or any profession and I do not think that there is any country in the world, not even India, where Government servants get the highest income. This is a state of affairs which must be rectified and the pay of the Government servants must be reduced in proportion to the means of the tax-payer. Therefore there is ample room for retrenchment in the salaries of Government servants. We are now expending, I think, about 80 to 90 lakhs of rupees out of an income of Rs. 230 lakhs upon establishment charges alone. That is the reason why Government service has become the most costly service in the State and it is attracting so many people and causing so much of communal bitterness.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Does the member think that the recent reduction of salaries sanctioned by Government is satisfactory to the extent it goes ?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : To the extent it goes, yes. But it does not go far enough. The resolution wants the maximum to be fixed at Rs. 500 and according to the recent standardisation the maximum has been fixed at Rs. 700 to Rs. 900. I suppose I am right.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Sir, with reference to the number of appointments carrying a pay of Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 may I know whether the member thinks it justifiable ?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : I think, that the whole scheme is capable of further revision.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) ; May I take it that the reduction recommended by the Standardisation Officer is satisfactory so far as it goes ?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : So far as it has effected a reduction, I approve.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : May I know whether this reduction has caused any discontent among any class of people ?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : It may have among the officers affected by the scheme. Nobody would like to have his income reduced.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : We are not at the discussion of the Standardisation Officer's Report.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I understand from the member that it is only a step in the right direction?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Yes, I think so.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: All these are only indirectly relevant.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): I think, Sir, a clear case has been made out for the reduction of salary in the higher ranks of service. The maximum should be fixed at Rs. 500 and must be followed down by a regular gradation of the salaries subject to a minimum of Rs. 15. As regards the minimum salary, *i. e.*, Rs. 15, I do not know why even such a pay should be given when an ordinary agriculturist gets only Rs. 61 and an estate cooly only Rs. 190 and an unskilled cooly only Rs. 80 per year. A peon does not do harder work than an ordinary agriculturist or an estate cooly nor does he do more intellectual work. If, however, by retrenchment at the top, enough funds could be found for raising the salaries of the subordinate staff, I may not object to it, but if the fixing of the minimum at Rs. 15 would involve an additional charge on the revenues, I cannot support it.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, there is a resolution before the House and an amendment to it. The resolution is that the maximum salary of Government servants shall not exceed Rs. 1,000 per mensem and the minimum Rs. 15 per mensem. Mr. Elenkath's amendment is that the maximum salary of Government servants, except the Dewan, shall be Rs. 500 and the minimum Rs. 15 per mensem. It seems to me that, in the course of the discussion here, the resolution and the amendment have not been kept separate There has been some little confusion of thought I shall deal with the resolution first and then with the amendment.

I may say, at the very commencement, that I oppose both the resolution and the amendment. Probably my honourable friends on the other side may say that I do so because I occupy the Treasury Benches. But I do not know whether I may not change my mind when I leave my present position and get a chance to go to the other side later on. Anyhow, at present, I oppose both the resolution and the amendment. I oppose the resolution for this reason. My friend Mr. S. J. Nair wants the maximum salary to be fixed at Rs. 1,000 per mensem. As some honourable members on the other side have pointed out already...

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, may I make clear one point more? As this resolution stands, is not the discussion on the salary of the Dewan relevant?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. As some members on the other side have already pointed out, that, as a result of the recommendations of the Standardisation Officer, the salaries of all officers except the Dewan and the Chief Justice have been fixed at a maximum of Rs. 900 with effect from the first of this

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month. The Dewan and the Chief Justice alone under the standardisation proposals are to get more than Rs 900 per mensem. I know it is not possible to give full effect to the standardisation proposals immediately. But the Honourable members know that it is the intention of the Government to give effect to them as occasion arises. It is not their intention, except under exceptional circumstances, to get down officers from outside the State. Ordinarily Government propose to adhere to the proposals contained in the standardisation scheme and see that the salaries of the officers, except that of the Dewan and the Chief Justice, do not exceed Rs. 900 per mensem This is stated clearly in the G. Os that have already been issued. It is generally the policy of Government to encourage local talents, and appoint sons of the soil to high offices whenever possible and in such cases it would be possible to keep to the standards laid down in the standardisation G. Os.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Sir, do the Government realise that this practice of importing officers from outside makes it really difficult for the local officers to rise to any height during the course of their service?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government have not got down officers from outside the State as heads of all departments. It is only when the Government feel the necessity for getting the services of outside officers that they have done so. But when they find that in any particular department there is a competent officer to become the head of that department Government do not hesitate to appoint him as such.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Do the Government realise that, as in the instance of the appointment of the Police Commissioner or the Chief Engineer, they will be committing a folly when they can get competent and efficient members in the departments concerned.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Thanu Pillai, it would be of advantage if you could change the wording a little.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, I mean mistake, not folly. Sir, I am speaking in a foreign language.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not say that Government have committed mistakes; there may be defects in the matter of recruitment of officers. My friend Mr. Thanu Pillai has himself suggested that the resolution should be amended to the effect that in the matter of recruitment the best men in a department should be chosen for higher appointments. This will become possible if recruitment to higher grade is made on the results of a Civil Service Examination. If the cost is not prohibitive it may be tried. If a Civil Service Examination is instituted and the best available men are selected and appointed to posts carrying a pay of Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 to begin with we will in course of time get really competent men who can rise up to the position of the heads of departments.

MR A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Sir, one word more as a personal explanation. The Chief Secretary referred to the question of cost. I say that does not arise here. But I do not want to create more appointments, and I do not want to put all men on a higer grade. But the proposal here is the number of appointmentson Rs. 150.......

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I realise, Sir, that Mr. Thanu Pillai's suggestion is if the Government would change the principle of recruitment to higher appointments by instituting a Civil Service as in British India or Mysore, then it would be possible to select the best men for appointments in various departments and they could in course of time rise to the top. I have not calculated the cost which will have to be incurred if the Government accept Mr. Thanu Pillai's suggestion. This is a matter which is now under the earnest consideration of Government. The maximum salary proposed by Mr. S. J. Nair's resolution is Rs. 1000 except in the case of the Dewan and the Chief Justice. Government have virtually accepted that principle. We have laid down that no officer except the Dewan and the Chief Justice shall get, hereafter, above Rs. 900 per mensem, except in some exceptional cases. What those exceptions are I need not explain in detail just now. Government may at times have to indent upon the services of outside officers as Police Commissioner, Chief Engineer or Chief Justice. If you want their services for Travancore you cannot say that you will pay them only Rs. 900 per mensem. You must be prepared to pay them the salary they get elsewhere and something more.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Is there any proposal just at present to get down a Police Commissioner from outside ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I am sorry I can't answer that question now.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Have the Government considered the impropriety of getting down a Police Commissioner at present ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): If the Government think it necessary to get down a man from the Madras Police Service as Commissioner of Police here they will have to give him the pay he is getting there plus some allowance. If the Government want to appoint an officer of the Madras Judicial Department as a Judge of the Travancore High Court they will have to give him naturally the pay he is getting there and something more.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Are the Government an agent in the matter of making these appointments ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I disallow that question.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Coming to the minimum salary of Rs. 15 suggested in the resolution, my friend Mr. Krishasvami Aiyar has shown by figures how that suggestion is impracticable. He has shown that if we adopt that suggestion we will have to incur an additional expenditure to the

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extent of about Rs. 6 lakhs per annum. Is this the time, Sir, for us to incur any additional expenditure? No doubt my Honourable friends may turn round and ask 'Why not cut down the pay of the high paid officers, abolish some posts and make a substantial saving?'

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): What would be the saving to Government if they accept the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In the course of a few years, it will be somewhere about Rs, 5 lakhs per annum. On the other hand if this resolution is accepted and given effect to, immediately Government will have to shell out over Rs. 6 lakhs more per annum than what they now spend on salaries. Is this the proper time to go in for any additional financial commitments? I fully sympathise with the spirit of the suggestion made by my friend Mr. S. J. Nair. He wants to see that the poor *mas spadikaran* gets a little more pay than what he now gets. But, as has been observed by my honourable friends on the other side, owing to the fall in the prices of commodities, even the low-paid menials can now live more comfortably with their present salary than they used to do. Paddy, which was selling at Re. 1 per para, is now sold at half a rupee. After all, Sir, these low-paid subordinates have not got to spend on a motor car and such other luxuries, They lead a simple life and they can live comfortably with a monthly salary of 9 or 10 rupees. Sir, if these people were able to get on with their salary of 9 or 10 rupees before the present economic depression, is it necessary to enhance their salaries now when prices of commodities have fallen by about 50 per cent? At any rate, this is certainly not the time to do it. They will, of course, be glad if their salaries are enhanced. But, this is not the time for the Government to commit themselves to an additional expenditure of about Rs. 6 lakhs per annum. As has been pointed out by Mr. Krishnasvami Aiyar, it is neither practicable nor desirable at this juncture.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): Have the Government considered the question of giving effect to the resolution, regarding salary-cuts, passed by this House?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They have considered it and at the time they considered it, they did not think it necessary to give effect to it. Probably they may consider it again, and, if they find it necessary or desirable, they may give effect to it.

The amendment to the resolution proposes that, except the Dewan and the Chief Justice, no other officer should be paid more than Rs. 500 per mensem. Mr. Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai said that we officers should not compare ourselves or our salaries with those in British India. All right, Sir, we shall not compare ourselves with the officers in British India. Let us compare ourselves with the officers in the sister State of Cochin. What do the Heads of Departments get there? Rs. 700, 800, 900, and even more. Should not the

Travancore officers be in a position to compare themselves at least with the officers of Cochin, let alone Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and other countries? We should not certainly lag behind Cochin.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): What is the number of officers in Cochin getting above Rs. 500 per mensem?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not know the exact number. I know there are a few. If the number is less than in Travancore, it is because Cochin is smaller.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): In the interests of the State, should not patriotic men make sacrifices for the sake of public service?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) Yes, Sir, we may all be regarded as patriots if we accept lower salaries; and will become greater patriots if we serve Government for nothing. Perhaps there may be people willing to serve Government for nothing, But there is the danger of such people making their income from other undesirable sources.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Are not the Government aware that, even with their present fat salaries, some of our officers get extra remuneration? (Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai: *Hear, hear.*)

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): When such instances come to the notice of Government they take drastic action against the culprits.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): In spite of specific allegations against the Traffic Superintendent of Police, what was the drastic action that the Government took?
(Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai (*Hear, hear*).

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*); The charge was enquired into...........

DEPUYT PRESIDENT: We are only concerned with the question of policy and not with specific instances.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I did not hear the Chief Secretary's answer to Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai's question.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Chair did not permit me to answer the question.

Sir, as I have already pointed out, the suggestion that except the Dewan and the Chief Justice no officer should get more than Rs. 500 per mensem is, on the face of it, unacceptable. Such a suggestion is not fair to the officers of Travancore.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): What proportion does the total expenditure or salaries bear to the total revenue in the Cothin State?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I must look up the Cochin budget I have not got it now.

I oppose the resolution as also the amendment. I hope and trust that the Honourable Members will be charitable towards the officers of Government and see that both the resolution and the amendmet are turned down.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, the significance of this resolution, even though not very specific, is clear. There is a wide-spread impression that too much is spent on the salaries of public servants in the State. It is argued by some that, unless public service is attractive enough, we may not be able to get the services of really able and talented hands. I may submit, Sir, that the term public service itself signifies something more than the adequacy of remuneration. The idea of sacrifice on the part of those who want to join public service is obvious. It is not public plunder. It is not public exploitation. It is public service. I think those who are responsible for the expression 'public service' have realised the full import of the words. Our experience and history tell us that actually there were people, here in Travancore, who really understood the significance of the term 'public service.' The mover of the resolution. Mr. S. J. Nair, has challenged the other side of the House with illustrations from the history of Dewans, patriotic Dewans of Travancore. who took from the treasury only just what they actually needed to keep them alive. I submit that people who enter public service must have that ideal before them, the idea that public service is not solely intended for remuneration, but it affords them opportunity to do yeoman service to their country. Therefore, Sir, the question of adequacy of remuneration does not arise prominently. We have to view the question independent of that consideration. There may be brilliant young men, as visualised by Mr. Thanu Pillai, quite willing to come forrward with sacrifice as their ideal.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: But Mr. Thanu Pillai himself was for giving a starting salary of Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 for those brilliant young men.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Yes, it is another aspect altogether.

Sir, it is suggested that the interests of efficiency require the high salaries obtaining now. If those who support the present rate of expenditure on salaries say that, at present every one of the officers turns out the maximum amount of work possible, certainly, such an observation is not justified by facts. We know for a fact that in spite of the very high salaries, some of our Heads of Departments are every day growing more and more inefficient and gradually becoming utterly useless and some times even disloyal and untrue to the salt that they eat. Therefore, the remuneration, however high it may be, is not going to be of real use to us.

In regard to real public service, Sir, I would ask the other side of the House to see how much sacrifice we, on this side of the House, are undergoing for the sake of the country. Are we not rendering absolutely selfless service? Can we not, if we like, spend our time more profitafily to ourselves?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: People, generally, do not blow their own trumpets (*Laughter*).

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): As for efficiency and intellectual calibre, I think I shall not be wrong in challenging every-one of the other side of the House we shall gladly exchange places with them and do better work. (Mr. G. B E. Truscott: *Hear hear.*)

So, efficiency has nothing to do with remuneration at all Mr. S J. Nair, by his resolution, and Mr. Elenkath, by his amendment, have raised the question whether public service implies remuneration alone or whether it implies some sort of sacrifice on the part of those who seek it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I am tempted to fall in with the Chief Secretary after hearing him and his appeal to a sense of charity. I may say that my pity gave, ere charity began. I too oppose the resolution and the amendment, not for the reasons advanced by the Chief Secretary or by any other member who opposed the resolution but on an entirely different ground of my own. The resolution obviously is concerned with the remuneration of the officers of the State. As a result of my experience, the suggestion that I would make is this. After all, why not try and pay our officers double or treble what we are paying them now, and see whether they improve at least then.

I do not find that any one of the officers is satisfied with the salary given to them even before the satandardisation proposals were made Mr. Puthupalli Krishna Pillai suggested (in his interuption to the Chief Secretary) whether these officers are not claiming remuneratien over and above their fat salary. I may, without being misunderstood, put it fairly that there is such a thing as remuneration over and above salary. That is really a very hard fact. When such instance are brought to the notice of Government, they ask whether the member responsible for it is prepared to stand the ordeals of a prosecution.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not think that is relevant. The resolution contemplates only the legal remuneration which is given to the officers.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I am only saying that as an argument to prove that even doubling or trebling the salaries would not bring about a change in the character of the officers; the reduction of salaries will only make one despair of efficiency in public service. That is an argument which makes me oppose tooth and nail the resolution and the amendment. When my friend Mr. Puthupalli Krishna Pillai suggested that there is corruption among officers, the Chief Secretary to Government stated in reply that they will take drastic action against such officers. But what is the nature of the drastic action they are taking? They ask us "Are you prepared to stand a prosecution or to prove it with legal evidence"? It may be in the memory of some of the members of this House that Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi (member of the State Council) challenged the Government that, if he is given reasonable protection, he is prepared to point out the officers who are corrupt

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the Judical Department. Government were not prepared to accept the challenge and fought shy of it. If Government want to see that corruption is rooted out, they should be prepared to take action against officers who are said to be corrupt and not argue that lowering of salary will add to corruption.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Can the Government over-ride the general law?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Certainly not. I am only concerned with the mentality of the Government in not taking action in spite of the frank and sometime brutaly frank statement made by members against corruption in the judiciary and the Police. Should not the Government at least co-operate with such members and make them substantiate their position by giving them all facilities, fair and reasonable?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) Does the member know that even when people are coming forward to court prosecution Government do not move in the matter?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): It may be. If so, it is disgraceful for the Government not to move in the matter. My point is this. I do not want the House to be taken away in some other direction. Whether the salary is increased nor lowered, it is not going to affect the tone and character of our present officers in service. We are not at all satisfied with the character of the present-day officers. Mr. E V. Krishna Pillai pointed out, last time, that the Police Department is corrupt. If that department which is intended to protect person and property, to maintain peace, law and order, could not be far above board, I ask what is the use of importing a foreigner as Commissioner on Rs. 2,000 on the ground of efficiency when the Government are not even prepared to take up the challenge and look into the matter of corruption. I only pity such a Police Commissioner who is only helpless to weed out corruption from his department. That is the case in respect of the Police Department. Now let us take the *sanctum sanctorum*, namely, the Huzur Office. When misdeeds are brought to the notice of responsible officers they say "what do you care, why do you bother yourselves about it." That is the case generally everywhere. Now I am reminded of an incident in the old Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. A member was complaining about corruption in Police or the Excise Department; and he was asked to give instances when he began to pile instances one after another growing to a staggering number. Then the responsible President of the then Assembly answering the member, proclaimed that our State Police service when compared to the neighbouring British Indian Police is much better. Now the Chief Secretary naively refers to the small State of Cochin having a few officers with fat salaries. But he wont say anything relating to absence of corruption among them. Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai in a funny manner referred to Japan.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I suppose you understood the significance of it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I understood the significance of it very well. Japan is Japan. Travancore is always Travancore.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : May I know whether the Japanese are shorter ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Whether the Japanese are shorter or longer does not arise. (*Laughter*).

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I am very strongly opposed to this resolution. Either our officers may be given salary to their surfeit or nothing at all. Instead of Government saying ' why should you bother yourselves about this,' they can very well say frankly ' our officers are synonymous with corruption.'

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Is it the member's view that the officers are going in for extra remuneration because their present remuneration is not sufficient ?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): No, I do not say that. I say that increasing or lowering of salary does not affect corruption in our service. I say it has come to stay. I say that there is unconscious encouragement of such devious methods of getting remuneration in that the Government do not abhor or condemn corruption. They are in a very vicious circle.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavanhod*) : Is it the member's view that if the corrupt officers are punished, then the salaries need not be reduced ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is a hypotheical question.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : My friend is always asking hypothetical questions.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The usual attitude of the member concerned does not count in this discussion. The question is hypothetical and you need not answer it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : When there is a representation made frankly before Government that there is a corrupt officer, I expect a responsible officer like the Chief Secretary not only to say that he is prepared to take action against that officer, but also to flare up in indignation against corruption and strongly move in the matter to hunt out, to stamp out corruption in service. If that is done, I am prepared to vote for double or treble the salaries being given to officers. In that sense, I oppose the resolution. Otherwise, I am of opinion that our officers cannot be gleaned away from corruption even if their salaries are standardised, doubled or lowered. No matter if your service has attracted the best talent or the most efficient person; that is all tall talk. Efficiency and talent have nothing to do with character or intergrity in Public Service. In this connection I may say something about the cry of " Travancore for Travancoreans " referred to in tome speeches. I warn the House of the false position that the effect

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of the cry leads to. It has resulted in retaliation. In British India Travancoreans are told not to look up for a post there because Travancore is going to be a close preserve for sons of the soil. The result is talented Travancoreans could not all be provided here, nor could they hope of it outside. I warn the House to note it. At the same time I am not concerned with the fat salaries given to white elephants as one member referred to. I am only concerned in seeing whether, after all that we can boast of, namely, the hall-mark of education, the hall-mark of civilization we really deserve them the least until corruption is completely stamped out of the State service.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I ask whether there are not corrupt non-officials among us who defend corrupt officers?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : There is no difference between the corrupt official and the corrupt non-official. As the people are, so will be the Government.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That does not arise.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Sir, public service requires public spirit; public spirit in its turn requires patriotism; and patriotism requires spirit of self-sacrifice.

MR. M SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Does he mean by patriotism the definition given by Dr. Johnson ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Far from it.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Anyhow what Dr. Johnson meant by patriotism is not the question before us now.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : To-day public service is not properly manned. Consequently there is corruption. People rush for entry into public service in order to enrich themselves and their family. It is not in a spirit of self-sacrifice that they venture to serve the State. Unless the mentality of the officers in the State is thoroughly changed, there is absolutely no use of running this sort of public service. As my friends said, corruption is rampant in the public service. Public service must be real public service. The sole idea and purpose of public service must be the interests of the State irrespective of the community to which a particular officer belongs or the family in which a particular officer is born. Unless this sort of patriotic mentality is infused into the minds of the officers of the State, there is no good. There is no use of doubling and trebling the salaries of officers. From the statement of my honourable friend Mr. Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai the public servants in the State are in a state of paradise. They are the most fortunate people who succeed to get entrance into the public service.

The high paid officials are the most fortunate people in the State. They are enjoying a life of paradise in this world.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Do you say in the world of Mammon? (*Laughter*).

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): They are enjoying an easy-go-lucky life in this world. They have plenty of money, power, comfort, convenience and happiness in life. It is evident from the statistics that have been presented to by Mr. Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai that no person who belongs to or pursues any other profession in the State is getting a greater income than a public servant in the State. We see more than 40 per cent. of the income being expended towards public service. That is a most unfortunate state of affairs which does not exist in any other part of the world. Not more than 25 per cent. of the income of the State, should be expended towards salaries. For that purpose the one solution and the only solution I suggest is to cut the salary of the officers in our State. In respect to the maximum salary of Heads of various Departments, I accept the amendment of Mr. Elenkath. Under the circumstances, I think, Heads of the various Departments shall be given only a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, the minimum being fixed at Rs. 15 per mensem.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): May I ask the member what is his suggestion with regard to the pay of the Dewan?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): He need be paid only Rs. 1,000. There is a palatial building known as Bhakthivilas with all conveniences for the official residence of the Dewan. He is given a free car. There are many peons and a big establishment to support him and help him. I may assure this House that the present Dewan is, of course, one of the best Statesmen in the Indian Empire. There is no question about that. But if this House, Sir, with one voice appeals to him to accept Rs. 1,000 for his salary I am sure he will be the first to accept the verdict of the Legislature.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You should not refer to individuals as a matter of principle.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Even if we double and treble the salary of the officers that would not improve matters. They will not carry on greater work than the one they do in the usual manner at present. They won't run about and conduct inspections in various places. They would not look to the public comfort and convenience. As my friends suggested, in every department without any exception, there is corruption. When a such a state of affairs does exist what is the fun of paying these officers a huge sum by way of salaries at the expense of poor tax-payers? As a matter of fact there should be a regular reform in public service, in the interest of the country and in the interest of the people, not by doubling and trebling salaries but by improving the *morale* of the officers of the State. With these words I press my resolution.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : As the mover of the amendment, I would like to say a few words in reply to the observations made by my friends.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : The amendment has been accepted by Mr. S. J. Nair and the House has not objected to it. Is Mr. Elenkath entitled to speek now ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The point was raised yesterday and the understanding was, and that is the correct understanding, that Mr. Nair's opinion as to whether he should accept the amendment does not bind the House. That is not a matter in which the acute sense of the House should be considered. We want positive and definite acts. Before I am able to say from the Chair that the House has accepted the amendment in the view that it is a suggestion at this stage, I allowed the amendment.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Has any mover of the amendment got a right of reply ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is a matter of practice.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Can the mover of an amendment speak when the mover of the resolution has finished his reply ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I think, Sir, the ordinary rule is that the mover of the amendment has no right of reply. But in this case, you, Sir, allowed the resolution along with the amendment to be debated. So practically in effect there are two motions.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : On what rule does the Law Member rely for this position, *viz.*, that the mover of the amendment has the right of reply ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additiont Head Sirkar Vakil*) ; I stated, ordinarily the mover of the amendment has no right of reply, but in this case it so happened that the resolution as well as the amendment were allowed to be debated together as if they were two independent motions. Under the circumstances it seems to me reasonable that the mover of the amendment be allowed a right of reply.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Under what rule ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Discretion of the Chair.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Can the Law Member refer me to the practicular rule ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Page 26 of the Manual, Standing Order 24, sub-order—

> "........Provided that nothing in this sub-order shall be deemed to give any right of reply to the mover of an amendment to a Bill or to a Resolution save with the permission of the President."

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I have considered the points raised. The House has been dealing with the resolution and the amendment and speeches were made on both. So it would be fair to allow Mr. Elenkath the right of reply because otherwise he would not be able to meet the arguments which have been advanced against him. Apart from that question of natural justice I am supported by the rules—Rule 67 proviso which was just now read. So that whatever may be the ordinary rule in exceptional cases if the Chair considers fit, the mover of an amendment can be given a right of reply. So I adhere to the permission which has already been granted to Mr. Elenkath.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : The main objection of the Government member was that even in the neighbouring State of Cochin there are officers who draw more than Rs. 500. But I may say that there are only very few officers in that State who are getting a salary of over Rs. 500. It is a fallacious argument that if the officers are not paid for the work they turn out, the work will suffer. The honour of an officer does not depend on the fatness of the salary he draws. But it depends upon the safety of the country which he contributes to govern and upon the contentment of his subordinates in the public service. The main object of the amendment is to increase the emoluments of the low paid servants by raising the minimum to Rs. 15. If Government could effect such a reformation in the salary of public servants without tampering with the financial possibilities of the administration that cannot but be a satisfactory and welcome proposition. If you reduce the pay of the high paid officials money would be forthcoming for effecting this measure.

Coming to the argument of Mr. Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai that the average income of an agricultural labourer will come to a less amount than the pay of a peon *viz.*, Rs. 61 per annum and so it is not proper nor necessary to raise the pay of the peons, I fear the average figure taken by him has been from among lakhs of people among whom there are even landless men.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): I would make a personal explanation, Sir. I have no objection to increase the pay of the peons provided the Government can afford to do so. I only said that consequent on increasing the pay of the peons, the expenses should not be increased. According to my information the average income of a worker is very much less than the peon's pay.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Another point that could be urged against his argument is that the agriculturists are not full-time workers. There is this difference. My friend Mr. Sivatanu Pillai said that he would advocate even raising up the salary of officers so that there may be no corruption among them. But, I hold, Sir, that whether the salaries are increased or cut down there is bound to be corruption in the land unless there is strong control. It is avarice and not necessity that prompts them to seek additional remuneration

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besides their salaries. Mr. Sivatanu Pillai in his own sarcastic way only wanted to make the House understand that there is corrupt practice prevalent everywhere. I do not think that there is any serious objection so far as my friend is concerned.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Has the member any objection to experiment it ?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : I have strong objection. It would be a dangerous experiment at the expense of the tax-payers.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): After hearing Mr. Elenkath, could not one change his mind ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That question need not have been asked.

The amendment to the Resolution was put to the vote of the House and lost.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows : --

AYES—12.

1	Mr. K. C. Abraham	7	Mr. K. M. Kuriakose
2	,, A. Easvara Pillai (Kalkulam II)	8	,, K. Mahomed
		9	,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
3	,, K. R. Elenkath	10	,, P. K. Narayana Pillai
4	,, S. J. Nair	11	,, M. Sivatanu Pillai
5	,, E. V. Krishna Pillai	12	,, N. E. Varughese
6	,, N. K. Krishna Pillai		

NOES—34.

1	Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib	20	Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
2	,, T. K. Alexander	21	Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman
3	,, V. T. Chacko	22	,, E. K. Kunjuraman
4	,, C. V. Chandrasekharan	23	,, C. O. Madhavan
5	,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar	24	,, K. Madhavan
6	,, A. Easvara Pillai (Kottarakara)	25	Srimati T. Narayani Amma
7	,, Antony George	26	Mr. G. Nilakantan
8	,, K. George	27	,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
9	Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamoney	28	Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar
10	Mr. M. Mahomed Haneef	29	Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
11	,, M. K. Janardana Kamath	30	Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
12	,, T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri	31	Mr. K. Sankaran
13	,, N. Johon Joseph	32	,, T. C. Thommen
14	,, J. M. Joseph	33	,, John Whitely Tolson
15	,, T. C. Joseph	34	,, G. B. E. Truscott
16	,, K. C. Karunakaran		
17	,, T. T. Kesava Sastri		
18	,, K. M. Krishnan		
19	,, C. S. Krishnasvamy Aiyar		

NEUTRALS—21.

1	Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan	12	Mr. Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
2	,, K. P. Krishna Menon	13	,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
3	,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar	14	,, Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
4	,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai	15	,, V. Ramakrishna Panickar
5	,, T. Krishna Pillai	16	,, R. Raman Pillai
6	,, K. Kunjukrishna Pillai	17	,, A. Thanu Pillai
7	,, M. K. Madhavan Pillai	18	,, S. Thiraviam Nadar
8	,, M. N. Nair	19	,, P. K. Thomas
9	,, P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad	20	,, V. K. Velappan Nair
10	,, K. A. Narayana Pillai	21	,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai
11	,, K. Padmanabhan		

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): Is there any objection to split up the resolution?

DEPUTY PESIDENT: It is too late to consider that.

The original Resolution was put to the vote of the House and carried.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:—

AYES—35.

1	Mr. K. C. Abraham	18	Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
2	,, T. K. Alexander	19	,, C. V. Kunjuraman
3	,, Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai	20	,, E. K. Kunjuraman
4	,, A. S. Damodaran Asan	21	,, M. K. Madhavan Pillai
5	,, A. Easvara Pillai (Kalkulam II)	22	,, M. N. Nair
6	,, A. Easvara Pillai (Kottarakara)	23	,, K. A. Narayana Pillai
7	,, K. R. Elenkath	24	,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
8	,, S. T. Nair	25	,, P. K. Narayana Pillai
9	,, C. M. Joseph	26	,, K. Padmanabhan
10	,, K. C. Karunakaran	27	,, Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
11	,, K. M. Krishnan	28	,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
12	,, K. P. Krishna Menon	29	,, Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
13	,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar	30	,, R. Raman Pillai
14	,, E. V. Krishna Pillai	31	,, K. Sankaran
15	,, N. K. Krishna Pillai	32	,, M. Sivatanu Pillai
16	,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai	33	,, P. K. Thomas
17	,, T. Krishna Pillai	34	,, V. K. Velappan Nair
		35	,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

NOES—20.

1 Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan
2 ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar
3 ,, Antony George
4 ,, K. George
5 ,, M. Mahomed Haneef
6 ,, M. K. Janardana Kamath
7 ,, N. John Joseph
8 ,, T. C. Joseph
9 ,, C. S. Krishnasvamy Aiyar
Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
11 Mr. K. M. Kuriakose
12 Mr. C. O. Madhavan
13 ,, G. Nilakantan
14 ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
15 Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar
16 Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
17 Rao Bhadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
18 Mr. T. C. Thommen
19 ,, John Whitely Tolson
20 ,, G. B. E. Truscott

NEUTRALS—13.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 ,, V. T. Chacko
3 Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony
4 Mr. T. S. Jayantan Namboo-tiri
5 ,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri
6 ,, K. Madhavan
7 Mr. K. Mahomed
8 ,, P. C. Narayana Bhattatiripad
9 Srimati T. Narayani Amma
10 Mr. V. Ramakrishna Panickar
11 ,, A. Thanu Pillai
12 ,, S. Thiraviam Nadar
13 ,, N. E. Varughese

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: We shall now proceed to the next Resolution.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Sir, I move the following Resolution ;—

"This Assembly recommends to Government to issue the necessary orders so that Hindi be taught as a compulsory subject in all the schools of the State."

I believe that this Resolution does not raise any controversial issue. A similar, or more or less similar, Resolution have already been passed by the former Legislative Council. The Government also has practically accepted the spirit underlying this Resolution. In the carricula of studies in the schools of the State Government have included Hindi also as one of the subjects. So Government and the non-official side both understand the necessity of Hindi being taught in our schools. This Resolution is intended to give effect to that very idea. The importance of Hindi need not be specially told to the members of this House by any elaborate arguments. Hindi is the common language which is being talked by the vast majority of the population of India and it has been accepted as the national language of India by the national element at any rate. I do not think the time will be far off when the Government of India will also accept Hindi as the common language of India. Now that the idea of federated India is going to be an accomplished fact, my submission is that Travancore, which is

very likely to be a party in the federated India should take the necessary steps sufficiently early so that our students who are to be the future citizens of India as well as of Travancore are given ample opportunities to have at least a working knowledge of Hindi.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Does the member desire that this Resolution should apply to all schools in the State including Primary Schools?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Even though the resolution as is now worded would include all the schools including Primary Schools my own idea is that to teach Hindi in each and every school may not be practicable at this moment. Personally, I would be satisfied if Hindi is taught at least in all the English Schools of the State. My submission is that if the spirit of the Resolution is confined to a limited number of schools......

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: This discussion automatically stops now. We shall go to the next item of business, that is, the motion for the adjournment of the House.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* MALARIA IN SOUTH TRAVANCORE.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Sir, I beg leave to move for the adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance. *viz.*, the serious situation that has arisen in South Travancore as a result of the outbreak of Malaria in that part of the State.

Sir, it is a very well-known fact that malaria is raging in some parts of South Travancore, particularly in the Neyyattinkara, Nedumangad and Vilavankod taluks. South Travancore has never before been known as a malarial district. Nedumangad and Neyyattinkara are still known to be some of the healthiest taluks in Travancore, and in Neyyattinkara Government have instituted a Health Unit, presumably with the idea of demonstrating how to live in the most hygienic conditions. It is a tragedy indeed that this epidemic should find a place particularly in the taluk of Neyyattinkara. It is for the Public Health Department to explain the situation. It cannot be that malaria had its origin in these taluks due to their peculiar nature. My own impression is that it must have been brought there from some other place. If the Government and the Public Health Department had taken the necessary steps at the earliest moment this malady could have been avoided without giving sufficient room for its spreading in several neighbouring taluks. (Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai: *Hear Hear*). Now every day we hear alarming reports of heavy havoc that is wrought in these taluks. Several deaths have occurred as a result of this epidemic and the reports, if they are true, go to show that even those people who are fortunate to escape from the disease as a result of the treatment that has been given to them, are not able to pull on with their lives.

[Mr. K. Sankaran.]

They are being subject to the repeated attacks of the same disease. My own impression is that this state of affairs is mainly due to the lack of food, clothing, and accommodation for those people who have been affected by this disease.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Has the member seen any official publication on this matter?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): The Public Health Department has issued one or two bulletins which will go to show that the Government and the Department are taking every thing that is necessary to meet this evil. But there are other reports published in the several newspapers of the Sate, which would go to show a contrary state of affairs. Both the reports cannot be true at the same time. Anyway the fact that several deaths have occurred till now cannot be denied and that several people are ailing from this malady cannot also be denied. I do not deny that Government have done something in this direction. There is, I understand, a relief department working to render all possible help. But my own submission is that all that have been done is not sufficient. Government have not been sufficiently alive to the seriousness of the situation. Government have not spent the necessary funds to meet the situation. The usual plea of lack of funds or want of funds cannot be raised when such an alarming situation has arisen. In the case of epidemics my submission is that Government must place all the resources, all that is necessary without any grudge at the disposal of the authorities concerned so that the root cause of the malady may be removed at the earliest possible moment.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): May I know from the member whether Government have in any case refused to sanction funds applied for by the Head of the Department?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) Government might have sanctioned the amount asked for by the Head of the Department but as far as my information goes the relief committee has asked for a certain sum and the Government did not fully accede to the request. I believe I am right.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Partly right and partly wrong.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): The Public Health Department might have asked for certain amounts to purchase and supply medicine to all those people who are affected by this disease and also might have taken such measures as they deemed fit. It is not enough if some curative medicines are supplied to these people.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Has the member any idea as to the activities of this Department?

MR. K SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Personally I have no definite idea of the working programme of this Department. All I know is that the Public Health Department is not doing all that is possible, and to

the best of my information I consider that if everything possible had been done this malady would have died long ago. From the existing state of conditions I presume that the Public Health Department or the Government are not fully alive to the situation and do not take all the steps that they ought to take.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: For the sake of clearness I wish you will explain the position. The question resolves itself into two: *i. e.* the Government did not do all that they could do on their part and that Government are not doing all that they can do apparent by to get rid of the evil. These two cases may be separately dealt with so as to enable the House to understand the situation better.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): My submission is that Government or the Public Health Department has not done all that it should have done in the circumstances and so the object of my motion is to suggest that Government must realise fully the seriousness of the situation and must spend lavishly whatever amount is required to meet the present situation. It is with that special object that this motion is tabled. It is not only in the interest of the people of the locality who are really affected by this malady that this motion is tabled. If the people of the locality who are really affected by this malady are not taken care of, there is the graver danger of its spreading throughout Travancore and the neighbouring districts and the situation would be much worse. So that whatever amount is required should be spent. My submission is that if the required amount is now spent it would be a gain to Government because there will not be any necesstity to spend any amount on account of the spread of the disease. I think the Government can have the fullest support of this House in spending to the fullest extent any amount to meet the requirements of the people of the locality for the supply of food, clothing and to make necessary arrangements for the housing of these patients who are really infected. Any amount may be spent by Government even though these are days of economic depression and Government may be in a rather difficult position. I do not deny that Government might not find difficulties in the matter of spending money but in cases of epidemics like malaria, cholera, plague, small-pox etc.,—these epidemics should not be allowed to deveolp and spread throughout the country so that it might cause a suffering to the people at large. My submission is that Government can fully be confident that they will have the warmest support of this House to spend whatever amount is required to meet the situation that has arisen in South Travancore and to see that this malady is removed root and branch from all parts where it has taken root and then make sure that the portions of South Travancore where the malady is raging are free from further infection and people in these parts and other parts of the State can safely rely on the actions of the Department and the Government. With these observations I move this motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*): Sir, representing a constituency which lies almost on the outskirts but within dangerous proximity to the affected area I wish to speak a few words. Let me at the outset thank the President for having given due importance to this subject by allowing us an opportunity to discuss this vital question of the hour on the floor of this House. From the figures available to us we find that the disease has spread with alarming rapidity and that the remedial and preventive measures so far taken by the Public Health Department as well as the Health Unit at Neyyattinkara are neither adequate nor satisfactory. Undoubtedly this epidemic exhibits unmistakeable symptoms of ordinary malaria but from the virulent, infectious nature and the high rate of mortality of the disease, I must say, with due deference to the opinion of experts, that it is not the ordinary case of malaria and that the ordinary treatment by administering doses of quinine alone is not at all efficacious. Whatever may be the root cause of the disease whether it be due to the presence of mosquitoes, the scorching heat of the locality or the scarcity of good drinking water, I must say that the one factor that contributed considerably to the spread of the disease with such lightning rapidity is the utter poverty of the inhabitants without food, rainment or shelter. it is no wonder that they fall an easy prey to this fell disease. Last Sunday when I visited Kallikad, the doctor on special duty there, told me that if quinine is administered continuously for a few days it would bring back the patient to normal condition ; but the utter poverty of the patient compels them to take whatever food they could get and what invariably happened was that tapioca which is the only available cheap food in the locality was taken in large quantities and the result was complete relapse. What I submit is that the immediate medical aid rendered at present will not at all avail in the long run without at the same time attending to the proper nourishment of the patient as well. I also learn that 10,000 rupees worth of medicines has been distributed to the patients and if the present policy is continued I am sure, that ship loads of quinine will have to be got down and distributed without commensurate advantage to the people. The Government were gracious enough to dole out a pittance of Rs. 2,000 for the three taluks of Vilavankod Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad. This amount was inadequate and the distribution of rice had to be stopped after a couple of days.

Instances are not wanting when Government compelled contribution from public servants of the State to meet certain extravagant expenses in which they took particular facination or interest. Sir, very recently, 5 per cent. of the salary of officers was taken for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: All that does not arise, Mr. Krishna Pillai. You are concerned with the relief of the distressed. You can speak on that.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*): What I submit is that a healthy co-operation and a very handsome contribution from Government can alone relieve the present distress. There is no gainsaying the fact that a lump sum allotment from Government is quite indispensable at this predicament. And, now Sir, when thousands of our brethren are dying almost daily due to this fell epidemic, is it too much to ask our officers to contribute a small percentage of their salaries to save these souls from sure death and also to ward off a calamity which would assume uncontrollable dimensions if not promptly and properly handled at this predicament? Now is the time, Sir, to translate all those professions of charity and compassion to veritable acts of benevolent redemption.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Sir, before we proceed with the discussion further, I may suggest that the House will be benefited and the discussion facilitated if the Government Benches will enlighten us with the existing state of affairs in the infected areas the number of attacks, mortality etc., and the steps taken by Government to ward off the malady.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I leave that to the discretion of the Government member. If he wants to speak now he may do so.

MR K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I am making this suggestion seeing that it would facilitate discussion on the matter.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: If the official member wants to speak now, he may do so; or he may speak later on.

MR. N. K KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): I am very glad that my frend, Mr. Sankaran, thought it fit to table such a motion. On the first day of the meeting of the Assembly, Sir, I had myself sent in a motion for the adjournment of the House on the same subject as is now before the House. Until yesterday I was under the impression that it was my motion that was admitted for discussion, and it was new to me, Sir, that when one who represents the major portion of the affected area and who has seen at first hand the trend of affairs there has sent in a motion for adjournment of the House, he was not to be given the choice of moving that motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Let me frankly tell you that whatever be the history of this transaction and happenings, all that does not arise in discussing this question and I particularly called you earlier in the discussion so that you representing the Neyyattinkara taluk naturally will have much to say. What you did with regard to your own adjournment motion and what the Government did not do, all these could not facilitate the discussion. Let us not agitate over that now.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): I am pointing to this fact, Sir, as a mild resentment to an apparent impropriety. When I found the resolution against the name of Mr. Sankaran, while I myself, who has the honour to represent the major portion of the affected areas in the Neyyattinkara taluk, have already sent in a motion for adjournment..........

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is a reflection on what the Chair has done and so I cannot allow it.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Well, that does not matter. As I already said, I am really glad that my friend has been chosen to move the resolution. That he is interested in the welfare of South Travancore and that he has given the matter an all-Travancore importance is a subject which deserves praise. My constituency, Sir, is one that has been hit the hardest by this epidemic. The affected area is a long belt of land which is about 12 miles long and 10 miles wide extending from the hills on the east. My taluk Sir, has been the first to bear the brunt of the attack. Soon this epidemic spread to the neighbouring pakuthies and went right into the Municipal area. Meanwhile it was found that some portions of the Nedumangad and Vilvankod taluks were also affected. The area over which this epidemic has spread is over 120 square miles in extent and over 500 deaths have up till now occurred even according to the statistics of the Public Health Department. But I am sure the actual number would be much more. All the same, what I want is to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the situation created by this epidemic is really very serious and that Government should with all the resources at their command try to combat the disease and bring the same under control at an early date. The seriousness of the situation can be gauged by just looking at the figures furnished by the Public Health Department. The Public Health Department took up the anti-malaria campaign from the first of Medom. About the middle of Medom according to the figures of the Health Department the number of attacks was 7,000. On the 23rd of the same month this figure rose to 12,400. On the 3rd of Edavam when the Dewan visited Neyyattinkara, according to the figures furnished by the Health Department the total number of attacks was about 16,000. As for the figures in Edavam the number of patients under treatment rose to 26,000 and odd. In Neyyattinkara alone the number of patients were about 2?,000, in Nedumangad about 3,500, in Vilavankod about 1,000. These figures, Sir, speak for themselves. The House, I think, will now be in a position to realise the extreme seriousness of the situation that is now confronting us. Of course, to the credit of the Public Health Department, it must be said that, as soon as they got scent of the matter they took action promptly and started a number of treatment centres. They sent out their fieldmen and gave quinine treatment from the different centres. The Director of Public Health was also briskly moving about and under the expert direction of the Officer in charge of the local Health Unit Dr. N. Krishnan Tampi, the anti-malaria campaign, I might say, is satisfactorily progressing. But in spite of the strenuous efforts made by the Department the net result, I am sorry to observe, is an increase in the number of attacks. Even now, I am sure, the number of attacks is steadily mounting. The figure 26,000, *i. e.* of people who were down with malaria last week in all these 3 taluks must certainly have now increased by a few thousands. Dr. Gopala Pillai, I am sure, will enlighten us as to the actual condition

at present with reference to facts and figures. In any case, Sir, I have intimate personal knowledge of the conditions now obtaining in Neyyattinkara, and I can confidently assert that the disease has not been brought under control though there is apparently some sign of subsidence in some areas.

Sir, one important matter to which I call upon the attention of Government is that they should never stint in granting as much money as possible for relief. The House must know that about 99 per cent of the stricken people belong to the poorest classes of labourers and cultivators. Even in normal times they have not the wherewithal to maintain themselves, and when they are down with such a deadly disease as malaria, the extent of their distress may better be imagined than described. It is malnutrition that is aggravating the malady.

Sir, we have formed a Central Relief Committee and as President of that Committee I approached the Government for a sum of Rs. 3,000 to be granted as the first instalment for the immediate relief of the distressed. But Government were pleased to sanction only Rs. 1,000. One thousand rupees, the House must know, for more than 25,000 people who are down with such a deadly fell disease and who have been rendered completely helpless and starving! One thousand rupees for their relief, Sir, is but a drop in the ocean. This one thousand rupees have completely vanished in the course of 4 or 5 days in spite of the fact that extreme care was taken by those who were in charge of the distribution of this amount to see that relief reached only the poorest. I have already submitted that it is very difficult to pick and choose the poorest from among this more than 20,000 souls who are all under the throes of extreme poverty. From the existing state of affairs it is practically impossible to say who is poor and who is not poor. Since we could get only this small pittance we had to see that only the poorest among the poorest got the benefit of that amount. Now, Sir, with this one thousand rupees about 15,000 people were fed. What little we have been able to get as contribution from the generous public in the shape of rice, we are now distributing among the stricken poor. The public men of Trivandrum have organised a committee and they also are trying their level best to make some collections, and what they have collected they have already sent to the affected areas. In this connection, I must also gratefully mention the fact that the merchants in Trivandrum have generously sent us some consignments of bags of rice. So, what I strongly urge upon the attention of the Government is that in view of the unprecedented outbreak and spread of malaria in an epidemic form and in view of the unusually large numbers that are stricken by it, Government must unstintingly come to their help and immediately sanction not less than Rs. 10,000 for the relief of the distress.

MR. K. MADHAVAN (*Nominated*): Sir, I am in full sympathy with the motion before the House. Malaria is not a new disease so far as Neyyattinkara taluk is concerned. In fact we have got a Malaria dispensary at Perunkadavila where quinine is distributed. But there

[Mr. K. Madhavan.]

is no time within our living memory when the disease has caused such havoc throughout the taluk. The causes of the disease are not far to seek. Of course, famine and pestilence go hand in hand. It was due to famine that this disease has broken up. Now this disease has assumed a peculiar characteristic. Formerly the outbreak was rather sporadic and there were stray cases of attack just before and after the monsoons. Now it has spread like prair i. e. fire, and has covered almost the whole taluk with bewildering rapidity. More than 120 square miles of the total area of the taluk have been affected by the disease and more than 30,000 people are laid up with the disease.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Is it the virulence of the disease or the starvation and neglect of the people that is causing death?

MR. K. MADHAVAN (*Nominated*): Death is due both to the virulence of the disease and to the starvation and neglected condition of the people. In former times malaria was not so fatal, as at present. Now if a man gets malaria in a virulent form he passes away within a week's time, and as far as I know, and I am not an expert, the medical authorities have not as yet diagnosed the disease. The amount that was sanctioned by Government i. e., Rs. 1,000 to be distributed among the suffering people is utilised for the distribution of doles of corn and quinine. The Government are distributing quinine in 22 centres. In my opinion, the distribution of doles of corn and the medicine is quite inadequate to meet the needs of the situation. The area which is affected most is the hilly tract of the Neyyattinkara taluk and almost all the inhabitants of that are down with fever. There is no one to get them medicine. What I suggest is that medicine should be distributed by compounders and they should be directed to make house to house visits for the distribution of the same. Government should see to this. More doctors and compounders possessing special qualifications should be immediately deputed on special duty.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): My taluk, I mean Nedumangad, is seriously affected by malaria as a result of the recent outbreak. At the very outset I must thank the Government for at least the small timely help they have rendered for the cause of the suffering people. Sir, I am glad to note that as soon as they got scent of the outbreak of the epidemic through me, they were very prompt to send up their responsible officers to the spot to do something. I need hardly inform the House that my taluk is an extensive one in point of area and that there is a growing population there. The disease has broken out in various parts of the taluk. There is no adequate means of communication there and those who are under the grip of the disease find it very difficult to get treatment from dispensaries or even the relief centres. The people in hundreds are laid up of malaria in out-of-way places. There are no roads or sufficient means of communication for the suffering people to get access to the dispensaries or relief centres. The area of Nedumangad taluk is about 366 square miles. It is inaccessible in various parts due to want of means of communication; and the

malaria patients are not in a position to go to the dispensaries or to the relief centres. In the circumstances, I propose to make some suggestion which I hope the authorities can and will readily and willingly accept. I would request, as a temporary measure, Sir, that relief camps might be opened in the following centres in the taluk, namely, at Bharatannoor, Kallara, Kurakodu, Vamanapuram, Vellanchira, Kanniakulangara, Vattapara, Nedumangad, Anadu, Palodu, Perungammala, Vidura, Kallar, Aarianadu, Man noorkara, Kattakada, Veernanakavu, Pirappencodu, Aruvikara, Vellanadu, and Parantodu.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Evidently, you have mentioned the various pakuthies in the taluk.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Not exactly pakuthies, Sir; but the centres of malaria affected areas in Nedumangad taluk. I have personal knowledge............

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I ask the member how many times the member has visited these parts since the epidemic broke out?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That question need not be answered. When a member comes and tells us that he personally knows the conditions of his constituency, we need not ask any question to test his veracity or his knowledge. Mr. S. J. Nair need not answer the question. He may develop his argument.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam*) : I merely wanted to know whether the figures that he has given and other information, are the latest.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT Then, you may put the question in that form.

MR. K R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : When did the member last visit these localities?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Several times. Even yesterday, Sir, I visited some of the places—not all—with my esteemed friend, Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, Member of the Sri Chitra State Council. I have first-hand information and personal knowledge of the real state of affairs that exist in my taluk.

Besides opening temporary relief camps in the 21 centres I have mentioned, I would also request that the supply of rice, for food for the patients, may be increased. Only Rs. 500 has been allotted for my taluk. As for the taluks like Neyyattinkara, they have better means of communication and there are public-spirited men to do relief work. Even the Trivandrum merchants have made substantial contributions towards the relief work in Neyyattinkara. And, they have more medical officers there. But, Nedumangad is very backward, Sir, in all respects. It is backward in point of education, in the matter of means of communication, in the matter of a sufficient number of public-spirited men and women.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*) : Have the Government established relief centres in Neyyattinkara?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): The people have opened relief centres there. I know that. That is what I am saying. They are more cultured. There are public-spirited men there like my friend Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai and many others. I am only glad of that and sorry that my taluk is not so advanced. I know Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai and his friends there are doing good work. On the other hand, the people of Nedumangad are left entirely to the mercy of the Government, and Government must necessarily come to their rescue.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): What have the Government done so far for the people of Nedumangad?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): They have opened a few relief centres, in Vidura, Palode, Arianadu, Mannoorkara and Veeranakavu. They have appointed two separate medical officers, at Palode and Vidura, and have opened a dispensary at Arianadu. I am thankful to the Government for what they have already done. Already we had dispensaries at Nedumangad, Vamanapuram, Palode and Vidura. But, the main difficulty, as I said, is for the poor patients to reach the relief centres or the dispensaries. We want more persons to render medical relief. They need not necessarily be qualified doctors, but efficient, experienced and sympathetic compounders and they must have an adequate supply of medicines and rice for food to be distributed. As a permanent arrangement for relief... .....

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The question of permanent arrangement does not come within the scope of the resolution.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): What I am submitting, Sir, is that, for the future prevention of the outbreak and spread of malaria, we should import chincona seeds and freely cultivate the plant here. It is from that plant that quinine is manufactured. That is why I raised the question of permanent arrangement. Plucking the leaves of chincona tree, putting it in water, boiling it and drinking the boiled water is a good remedy to cure cases of malaria. The growth of chincona tree, if promoted, would be a sort of self-help for the people.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I wish some gentleman from Vilavankod speaks next so that we may be in possession of facts about the various affected areas.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): There are people wedded to Neyyattinkara and Vilavankod interests.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I know that. Still I propose to call... ......

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I rise to a point of order.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I am not going to consider points of order which are absolutely irrelevant, unnecessary and calculated to interfere with the discussion.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): My point was...

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Krishna Pillai will resume his seat.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Yes, Sir, but I want.........

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Please resume your seat.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I want to raise a point of order which has nothing to do with the ruling of the Chair. I want a ruling as to whether any member has not got the right to stand up to speak, and whether, when a member has stood up, the Chair ought not to give preference to such member over other members of particular taluks.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That question does not arise. The law has been framed in such a manner as to give a good deal of healthy, reasonable discretion to the Chair: and, exercising that discretion according to my best judgment with an absolute sense of fairness and justice, I have called upon the member for Vilavankod. The other question of members' rights does not arise. Every member of this House has certain duties; and so has the Chair.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I am glad, Sir, that I am given an opportunity to ventilate my grievances with regard to the recent outbreak of malaria. (*There was whisper in the House.*)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: If anybody behaves in a wrong manner by talking, I will have to take the usual steps. I expect silence in the House. I appeal to the self-respect of the members who talk, not to talk.

MR PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I am extremely glad, Sir, that I am given an opportunity to ventilate my grievances with regard to the outbreak of malaria in my taluk. I do not stand in the way of the wedded interests of any other Honourable Member (*Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai left the hall at this stage*).

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Every member who leaves the Hall has to bow to the Chair. Mr. Krishna Pillai has not done so.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Sir, malaria, in its epidemic form has broken out only in the neighbouring taluk of Neyyattinkara; and partly due to the fact that, in its early stages, the spread of the disease was not arrested and relief measures were not taken in time by the authorities concerned, it ran its course and, in course of time crossed the boundaries of the Neyyattinkara taluk; and it has just reached the Vilavankod taluk. The two pakuthies in the Vilavankod taluk in which cases of malaria occur at present are Kaliyal and Edacode. With regard to Kaliyal, I may say that it is a malarial place even during ordinary times. That is not the case with Edacode. I am really sorry that, all that could be done to arrest the spread of the disease was not done by the Government. Although the bulletins of the Public Health Department speak of 28 relief centres, actually all that could have been done was not done. I must say that the officers concerned have been callous in the matter. I ask Government what was their huge army of medical men doing till a whole taluk was affected? The number of affected persons now stands at the appalling figure of 26,000 in one taluk alone. If timely action had been taken, this could have been prevented.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What is the figure for Vilavankod ?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I am not in possession of the latest figure for Vilavankod. It was about 2,000 a week ago.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know the number of deaths ?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I am not in possession of correct figures with regard to that either. A few deaths took place at Kaliyal as well as in Edacode.

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*): Does the figure 26,000, mentioned by the member, represent all the new cases since the epidemic broke out ? A number of such cases has since been cured. That represents the number of cases treated.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): May I know whence all these statistics have been obtained ? Is that from Government records or from local enquiry ?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): These figures have been collected from the Public Health Department bulletins. Though they may not be quite correct, from what I know they approximately represent the actual state of affairs. The problem is a two-fold one. It relates to the Public Health Department and the Department of Medicine. It is both a curative as well as a preventive one. With regard to the preventive part, I am glad to be able to inform this House that the present Director of Public Health is doing all he can to arrest the further progress of the disease. The people of the affected area have got a high opinion of the noble work done by this noble doctor. But with regard to the curative side, I am ashamed to be able to inform this House that the head of the department, Dr. Simpson, has not till this moment paid a single visit to any of the affected areas in Neyyattinkara, Vilavankod or Nedumangad. (*Mr Simpson : question.*)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Are you able to tell the House whether it is the Medical Department that is in charge of this work ?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) I do not know whether it is the head of the Medical Department that is in charge of this work. Whatever it is, Sir, the people expect the Darbar Physician to pay visits to these afflicted areas as often as he can and render whatever help the Department could to the suffering millions.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): May I know whether malaria is treated in dispensaries and hospitals?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Certainly, a new dispensary has also been opened in the Nedumangad takuk. I also understand that some cases are being treated in the District Hospital, Neyyattinkara. So what I say is that this problem is not entirely ouside the activities of the Medical Department which represents the curative part of the problem.

The next point I have to urge on the attention of the Government is that the higher officers of Government do not seem to have realised the seriousness of the problem. I may bring to the notice of Government that this problem requires to be treated as an all-Travancore problem. True, the disease has now broken out in Neyyattinkara taluk and has only spread to the neighbouring taluks of Nedumangad and Vilavankod. But if the present rate of progress is not arrested betimes, I am sure that in the course of a few months all the taluks of the State would be victims of this fell disease.

The next point I have got to urge upon the Government is that, apart from the medical aspect of it, this problem is a problem of famine relief. It has been found by observation that the disease to some extent has had its origin on account of starvation, under-nutrition, or malnutrition of the poorer classes of the people, especially the labouring classes.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam II*): Sir, I wish to make a few observations on the motion before the House. The epidemic which started a few weeks ago in Neyyattinkara has spread, in spite of the Public Health, Sanitary, and Medical Departments in our State, to the adjoining taluk of Vilavankod. It is a pity that these departments could not help to root out this disease. I fear that we in the neighbouring taluk of Kalkulam will also be affected. I fear malaria will spread and do a lot of havoc in the adjoining taluks as well. Therefore I press on the attention of Government and the Public Health, Sanitary, and Medical Departments to take more attention and do all that is possible to root out the disease at the earliest moment.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Sir, the problem that has faced us, and that has been brought up for discussion on the floor of the House, is an all important question affecting the interests not only of South Travancore but of North Travancore also. I understand, Sir, on enquiry that the regions that are now reported to be affected by malaria have been recognised to be malarial regions. I find on enquiry that a fever dispensary was established at Neyyattinkara several years ago and that Government were trying to eradicate the evil from this taluk. Somehow or other Government were not in a position to tackle this problem with sufficient force. I understand that some time after the establishment of this dispensary they handed over the function to some mission hospital there and an annual grant is being made to that hospital. I was also told by persons, who are in the know of things, that the system of grant is so sparse and sparing that no benefit is really enjoyed by the people of the locality. I am not surprised that the epidemic has spread with such virulence and force. Government did not bestow as much attention as it deserved. The system of showing the responsibility upon persons who are not responsible for the welfare and well-being of the people of the State is a system which I have to condemn with all emphasis. If Government took regular and systematic measures to eradicate this evil from the taluk, I am sure the epidemic would not have created so much scare and havoc in the inhabitants of these localities.

[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

One of the members of this House referred to labouring classes. I am not in a position to say that they are labouring classes; but they are classes labouring under some difficulty. The only labour they might be engaged in is the labour of cultivating tapioca. That is not paying sufficiently. Clothed in dirty tattored cloths, emaciated, and faded-looking, the inhabitants of the taluk are the very picture of poverty. In a crisis like this, it is no wonder that the death rate of the locality is really appalling. I was told that even in the last month the number of deaths was about 40. Malaria does not appear to be a disease which will inevitably bring death. It is reported that, with proper treatment and care, death could be avoided. Then how does it happen that the death rate is so high? It is because people are not able to take care of themselves to battle with this disease. And what is it that the Government have to do in such a crisis? The people, even though they are labouring classes, are nevertheless to be treated as human beings. If they are human beings, I suppose their care and safety are in the hands of Government. Government must be prepared to meet the situation at once. It is only once in the way that such an emergency arises. Government must be prepared to render the necessary help with all their resources. I was listening to the speech of Mr. Krishna Pillai when he said that cart-loads and ship-loads of quinine are being distributed among the people. I may say that you may bring hundreds of ship-loads of quinine; still this disease is not going to stop. Prompt steps should be adopted to curb the violence of this disease. It is not by a munificent contribution of a thousand rupees that this disease will be arrested. The people are unable to earn their livelihood, to find the wherewithal to feed and clothe themselves and to meet the situation. It is surprising to note that a munificient Government like ours should not have grasped the seriousness of the situation and come forward with all their support. When Government showed that they were lacking in vigour, honourable citizens of the locality came forward and gave their support. The spirit of the people of Neyyattinkara in showing their munificence to the suffering people has spread to other parts. Thanks to the Chalai merchants. the members of the Sahodara Samajam, Trivandrum, and other munificent persons, large sums of money are being sent to the afflicted locality. I am told, Sir, that there is a Health Unit at Neyyattinkara.

They are very useful. In this period of tribulation and anxiety that is prevalent in the locality I am of the opinion that every body will try to do his utmost to relieve the suffering of the diseased persons. But what did the medical men do at that time after all? It was most disappointing. They measured out some bottles of quinine water to the disease-striken people. But is that a matter deserving the attention of the Health Department? What is it that the Darbar Physician did at that juncture. Let us see whether he ever visited the locality. How many officers were deputed for that purpose? Of them, how many

were qualified men? At a time when the fever-stricken patients were in danger, the only medicine that was distributed by the medical men was quinine mixture. But it has to be understood that the patients were suffering from malaria. Was there any examination conducted on patients? Did the medical men look into the complications of the patients? No help in that direction was rendered by the medical men to the suffering patients. I was told that there were a few cases of complicated cases of malaria fever. What was the sort of attention that was bestowed by the medical department I shall explain presently. If proper care had been taken at the beginning, complications in the type of fever could have been avoided. Qualified and proper medical men ought to have been posted for the work in the Vilavankod, Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad taluks. Instead of that, Government were playing with the lives of the poor inhabitants of those localities. They seriously missed the opportunity of protecting the people from that fell disease. The Government showed a sort of reckless indifference to the welfare of the people. So my submission is that Government should understand the seriousness involved in this matter and bestow as much care and attention as they possibly can. I would suggest that some more qualified and useful medical officers being sent out to the disease-striken places with instructions to carry on proper treatment. It is not a health unit propaganda work that has to be carried out. It is medical treatment that is wanted. It is not quinine treatment that is wanted. It is medical treatment that is the desideratum.

During my visit to the disease-stricken places, I was impressed by the appalling nature of the filth existing there and the squalid condition of the people. This much was necessary, namely, that Government should have issued proper instructions to the medical officers concerned in the Medical Department to take proper care of the patients. The disease also could have been eradicated in as little time as possible by taking preventive steps. Again, Sir, during my tours in Neyyattinkara I found Government Medical Officers entertaining great care and vigour for their health. When I heard stories of the experience of some of the officers of the State, I was myself feeling nervous, because nobody is certain when a person gets malaria. As a matter of fact, no medical men ever rushed to the places where fever was spreading. All the while, I was praying to God that malaria should be away from the patients and give them all comfort possible. That was only in a spirit of self protection and unofficial benevolence and even that attitude was absent in Government medical men. Is not that the spirit which ought to exist in our medical officers If they could not sacrifice physically, they could have at least spoken kind words to the patients. That is more than medicine. That is humanness.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Does the member expect the Government Medical Officers to risk their lives?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Since they are receiving fat salaries, there is certainly a duty imposed on them to look after suffering patients. They ought to perform their duty valiently.

[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

More than fifty per cent. of the medical men posed an attitude of heartless indifference.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Was that the experience felt by the country people at the hands of the medical men?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I have very great experience of the mentality of the country people. We who are dressed in coat and trousers, in home spun tweeds went to the homes of the suffering people and spoke kind words to them. Whereas the medical men did not do so. Our presence near the patients as thought as though God had come down to pacify them in their hour of struggle.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Does not the member think that the medical men will be immensely satisfied if they were paid more T. A. than for the purchase of medicines?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I am not concerned with that. I am at a more important and really useful aspect of the matter. We must look to the needs of the people at their period of suffering. During the time of flood in the Killiyar river in Chalai some years back, how many of the respectable gentry kept sleepless nights at the spot where the flood occurred?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Did the Dewan go there?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): It was a thing which happened in the metropolis. All the important officers were there. Even the highest officer of the State was there. Everyone was prepared to keep awake at night and some nights were spent like that. Hospitals and temporary sheds were put up to the needy. There were also munificient contributions towards relief of the distressed folk. But who cares for Vilavankod, Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad taluks? Even the very breeze their is scorched. The very atmosphere in those places is surcharged with malarial germs. That is the feeling one entertains when he goes there. But the medical officers who are deputed there for nursing the sick ought not to be frightened away at the atmospheric condition of the locality. They must feel for the people; they must take some risks. Malaria is not a disease which brings death all on a sudden.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnathur cum Pattanapuram*): I regret very much indeed to have to say that the relief measures undertaken by Government for the serious malaria epidemic were belated and inadequate. It is only several weeks after the Government became aware of the breaking-out of the epidemic that they began to pay some attention to the matter and to organise relief measures. In Neyyattinkara, relief measures were started a little earlier because there was the Health Unit there. Generally speaking, I should think, the authorities began to move in the matter very long after the situation arose.

Now, Sir, I had some personal experience in the matter. I went to Vidura, one of the pakuthies in Nedumangad taluk on the 2nd Meenam. I found almost everybody in the pakuthi down with fever. I visited several houses in connection with Harijan work. I found whole families of men, women and children laid up with fever. The attendance in the school run by me was poor and the attendance of school masters was also irregular as they were also affected by the epidemic, Over 50 per cent of the students attended once in five days. The coolies on the estate could not work whole-time on account of fever. I immediately wrote to the Durbar Physician informing him of the state of affairs and requesting him to convert the bi-weekly dispensary at Vidura into a daily dispensary and also to take some relief measures. There is only one hospital at Vidura and it dispenses medicine only twice a week. If that is converted into a daily hospital, it would afford some relief to the fever stricken persons. For five weeks after the letter reached the Darbar Physician no action was taken by him. Even the receipt of the letter was not acknowledged. Speaking on the acknowledgement of letters, they seem to think that it is *infra dig* to acknowledge letters. No Travancore officer now acknowledges letters sent by non-officials. I shall deal with this subject in detail on some other more suitable occasion. Coming to the point, for more than a month, the Durbar Physician did not only not acknowledge the letter but did not take any action. He never visited the place. He did absolutely nothing. I came to Trivandrum after a month as one of my boys also got malaria. I sought then an interview with the Dewan and explained to him the situation. I am very glad to inform you that he was very sympathetic and noted down my statements and he immediately gave orders to the departments concerned, to take prompt and effective steps. I also wrote to the Director of Public Health who was very sympathetic in this matter. It was only after I interviewed the Dewan, the Durbar Physician moved in the matter. Now, Sir, this culpable negligence on the part of an officer of the status of the Durbar Physician is inexcusable. Supposing the Darbar Physician held a similar responsible office in England and a member of Parliament informed him of the occurrence of an epidemic in his constituency, would he have acted like this and, if he did, Honourable Members and the Darbar Physician know what the result would have been.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: In order to make this aspect of the matter relevant I think it necessary that the member would tell the House whether the Durbar Physician as such has any duty in this direction.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Yes, Sir. There are two things which I wish to say. In the first place, it is the duty of the Durbar Physician to arrange for treatment of persons afflicted by the disease and for that purpose to recommend to Government, in the circumstances of the case, that the dispensary should be converted into a daily dispensary instead of a bi-weekly as suggested. Secondly, he is the head of the whole medical

[Mr. Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

department. If a matter like this is brought to his pointed notice even by an ordinary citizen, apart from being a member of the House, or a man of my position, I should think he should have immediately enquired of the matter and reported to Government. Has he done anything of the kind, I ask?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Sir, may I ask, even without our asking him, is it not the duty of the Durbar Physician to make provision for the treatment of disease ?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : Certainly. The attitude of the Durbar Physician was entirely unjustifiable and —

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Durbar Physician*) : Is the member aware that the series of accusations he made are entirely wrong in view of the fact that the Durbar Physician, as soon as he got information on the subject, took prompt steps, by visiting the stricken areas, collecting statistics and forwarding to Government measures for ameliorating and destroying the disease ?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : I know this ; my letter was not acknowledged and I think that the Darbar Physician will not deny that. I also know that it was only after I came back to Trivandrum and had an interview with the Dewan and wrote to the Director of Public Health that the Darbar Physician visited the place. That was long after the date my letter reached him and after my interview with the Dewan. For five weeks after the receipt of my letter the Darbar Physician never visited the place. I am quite sure of it. I challenge him to deny it.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : May I know how long the Honourable Member was staying at Vidura after he wrote the letter ?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : I was staying for nearly 4½ weeks after I wrote this letter to the Darbar Physician. After I wrote to the Darbar Physician I sent a copy of that letter also to the Dewan. Probably that also might have found its way in the waste paper basket of the Secretariat. I was not aware that this disease had taken an epidemic form when I wrote that letter. It is usual in those places to have diseases of this sort. But they do not take an epidemic form. It is only after the bulletins were issued by the Health Department that I know the disease had taken an epidemic form. As I told the House this started early in February and relief measures were begun only at the end of April or early in May, *i. e.* nearly three months after the epidemic started. For three months neither the Darbar Physician nor the Health Department nor the Government took any notice of the serious situation although I informed them at least by the middle of March. In Neyyattinkara also for nearly two months after

the outbreak of the disease nobody in the Department knew anything about it. Both the Health Department and the Medical Department were ignorant of the fact. Did even the local medical officers or Tahsildars make any report about it to Government? Nothing of the kind was done. This state of affairs can exist and will be tolerated in no other country than in Travancore. I consider the conduct of the officers, especially the Darbar Physician as highly deplorable

Now, coming to the relief measures, the House has got the figures with regard to the number of persons affected by the disease. It is more than 30,000. For the dispensing of medicine in Vidura, I understand, at first, that a special compounder was deputed by Government. He used to dispense medicines from 8 in the morning till 5 in the evening and even then he was not able to serve all the patients. Such was the condition of affairs after the Vidura dispensary began to issue medicines daily. The persons affected by the disease were mostly those who had to do day labour for food. They could not work and they were therefore starving. The supply of food therefore was more urgent than even that of quinine. In recognition of this fact and at the request of the Neyyattinkara Relief Committee the Government sanctioned Rs. 2,000. Out of this they have allotted Rs. 500 for the Nedumangad taluk. Need I say that this is inadequate, extremely inadequate, to relieve 30,000 people affected by the epidemic In Nedumangad for which Rs. 500 has been allotted the number affected by the disease is over 5,000. Even the Harijan Sevaka Sangham, whose headquarters is at Delhi, has on my recommendation sanctioned Rs. 250, for Vidura alone where we have started a relief centre. The Medical Officer in Nedumangad informed my Secretary Mr. Ramachandran that malaria causes other complications such as kidney affection and for that they must take barley or rice water. But what is available to these wretched people is only tapioca and even that is scarce in these days. What is wanted therefore is a liberal supply of rice. For this Rs. 2000 is very inadequate even though that is supplemented largely by the liberal contributions of the Chalai merchants who have generously come to the rescue of the poor. Even the Government allotment is not judiciously spent. The Nedumangad Tahsildar has ordered that no rice should be given to the Kanis because they are chronic malaria patients. Is that a sufficient reason for denying relief to them in this extraordinarysituation? This ignorance, negligence, and utter want of sympathy cannot be tolerated by this House. I think the Government and the officers concerned ought to have come to the rescue much earlier and in a more generous spirit. They moved in the matter only too late and the monsoon will break out in the course of a week or two and when that happens the rains will wash out the parasites and the epidemic will come to a natural termination without anybody's help. Really therefore it is a case of no relief to the poor people affected by the epidemic though the disease has been raging for the last three months or four months. This is to be greatly deplored.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kolkulam I*) : In supporting this adjournment motion, I would like to bring some suggestions for the consideration of the House as well as the Government. As matters stand at present, I find that the work of the Health Department is very satisfactory. The Director and the officer in charge of the Health Unit at Neyyattinkara are doing all that is humanly possible to do. Now what we actually want is an agency for helping them. We have to supply and distribute medicines and provisions? We have a shortage of provisions no doubt. But even the provisions that have been supplied in these centres of suffering have not been distributed properly. It is because there is want of agency. It may be almost impossible for the Government to take up the work of distributing the provisions. But I suggest that Government could, if they have thought it necessary, without any considerable expenditure, found out agencies. For example there is the Scout organisation. There is the Scout Commissioner and the District Commissioner and all the rest of it. They are all for show if their services are not forthcoming nor could be utilised at this moment of the country's need. What is their use if such an opportunity as this is not availed of by them? Government ought to have in time moved them in the matter. They could also have utilized the services of the army of Primary school teachers especially at a time when the schools were closed for midsummer holidays; but they did not do anything in this direction Even in the matter of collection of funds Government have not moved at all. When the Behar Earthquake took place our Government moved heaven and earth and wanted the public to co-operate with them in the collection of funds. If it was not for the advertisement of our activities and display of our benevolence, it was for something else There was some big name behind the fund. This opportunity for the Government to carry on relief measures by collecting funds and asking their subordinates to see that the maximum is collected for rendering service to the suffering people has not been availed of. The Department of Public Health though active should be more vigilant not only in arresting the spread of the disease but also in rooting it out. With these words I support the motion.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) സർ, ഇവിടെ നടന്നിട്ടുള്ള പ്രസംഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു മലമ്പനി പിടിപെട്ടു സങ്കടപ്പെടുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ എത്രമാത്രം പരിതാപകരമായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു എല്ലാവർക്കും മനസ്സിലായിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് ആ കാര്യത്തെപ്പററി പ്രത്യേകമായി ഒന്നും പറയണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഗവർമെൻറും, മലമ്പനി പിടിപെട്ടു കഷ്ടത അനുഭവിക്കുന്നവരെ സഹായിക്കാൻ വരുന്ന മഹാജനങ്ങളും ഒരു സംഗതി പ്രത്യേകമായി ഓർക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ടു്. നെയ്യാററിങ്കര മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ മലമ്പനി പിടിപെട്ടു കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നവരും മരണമടയുന്നവരും അധികവും ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ ആയതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിനെപ്പററി ചില സംഗതി

കൾ പ്രസ്താവിക്കണമെന്നേ, ഇപ്പോൾ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നു ചെയ്യുന്ന സഹായധനങ്ങളും പൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്ന സഹായധനങ്ങളും മലമ്പനി പിടിപെട്ടു കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന എല്ലാ കുടുംബങ്ങളിലും യഥാക്രമം എത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു സൗകര്യപ്പെടുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ള രഹസ്യം ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഓർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നു ചെയ്യുന്ന സഹായങ്ങൾ വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതു മിക്കവാറും ചില പ്രത്യേകകേന്ദ്രസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽമാത്രം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതേയുള്ളു. ഈ പ്രധാന കേന്ദ്രസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അരി, വസ്ത്രം മുതലായ സാധനങ്ങൾ വിതരണം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അവിടെ സന്നിഹിതരാവുന്നവർക്കു ലഭിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ രോഗം പിടിപെട്ടു അപകടസ്ഥിതിയിൽ കിടക്കുന്ന മററു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ളവരെ പ്രത്യേകമായി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ പലർക്കും യാതൊരു വിധമായ സഹായവും ലഭിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ആപൽഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും പൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾ മലമ്പനി പിടിപെട്ടു കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു യഥാസമയം ലഭിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കും. ഹെൽത്ത് യൂണിററിൽനിന്നും സ്ഥലവാസികൾക്കു വേണ്ട സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കുന്നു എന്നറിയുന്നതിൽ സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. മലമ്പനി പിടിപെട്ടവരുടെ സംഖ്യ വളരെ അധികമാണെങ്കിലും, മരണം സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷവും അധഃകൃതരാണെന്നുള്ളതു കണക്കുകൊണ്ടു പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്. അധഃകൃതർക്കു രോഗം വന്നാൽ രോഗം ശമിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു തക്കധനമോ ചികിത്സാസൗകര്യമോ ഇല്ലാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു. അതിനാൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും പൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്ന സഹായങ്ങൾ എല്ലാവർക്കും യഥാസമയം ഒരുപോലെ ലഭിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യണമെന്നു പ്രത്യേകം അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*): Sir, I would like to make an explanation with regard to the charges made against the Medical Department. I take it that the members understand the work of the Medical Department and that of the Public Health Department and how they are run since the Sanitary Department was merged into the Public Health Department. Until two or three months ago there was the Public Health Department under the charge of the Deputy Director of Public Health. That Department was never under the Darbar Physician. He had absolutely nothing to do with the inner working of the Department. Government decided to appoint a full-time Director and the Department was to work in co-operation with the Medical Department. The co-operation which took place was to keep

[Mr. James Simpson.]

the officers of the Public Health Department in the same cadre as that of the Medical Department. Officers from the Medical Department were to help the Health Department when requisitions were made from that Department. It was not the Medical Department that should recommend to Government to place Medical Officers in various parts of the State but the Medical Department is to inform the Public Health Department of any prevalent disease. The Public Health Department has a net-work of men, the Sanitary Officers, and the Section Officers who are constantly on the look-out for out-break of diseases.

The Public Health Department has been watching this epidemic at its several stages and the Pakuthy Cutcherries have been recording the figures relating to the number of attacks, deaths etc. The Public Health Department recommended the part-time dispensary at Vidura to be made into a full time dispensary. The Durbar Physician went there along with the Medical Officer, on a morning at 7-30 and investigated the matter examining microscopically the blood of a number of patients. We decided that the Vidura Dispensary must be converted into a full-time dispensary and reiterated to Government the advice already given some weeks previously, namely, that Vidura dispensary should be made full-time.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know from the member the date of that vsiit?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Durbar Physician*): I can't say.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know from the member how many days after the Darbar Physician received my letter was it that the visit was made?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Durbar Physician*): I can't give you that information now. My friend already admitted that he sent a letter to Government. If the Government had thought it necessary it would have sanctioned my recommendation. But over and above that, Vidura has been recommended to be opened as a full-time dispensary for a number of months.

Then again, Sir, I trust that you understand exactly the relationship between the Public Health Department and the Medical Department. The Medical Department has absolutely nothing to do with public health.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know whether it is not the duty of the Medical Department to treat patiens suffering from malaria?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Durbar Physician*): Exactly its duty, and that is being done, Sir.

The dispensaries in the malarial areas in the State are supplied with extra quantity of quinine and other drugs necessary for the treatment of malaria. As soon as malaria was reported to be prevalent, this was done immediately in all those dispensaries which were situtated in malarial districts.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know from the member when the measures were taken?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*): The measures were started as soon as report was received.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnathur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know what is the date?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*): I can't say the exact date.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnathur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know the approximate date?

MR JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*): I could not even get that. Certainly 3 or 4 months ago.

But as soon as cases of malaria were discovered the dispensaries were supplied with sufficient quantity of quinine. Administering quinine is the only method of treating malaria. Malaria was disturbing Ceylon and it is similar malaria that is now disturbing Travancore also. Other preparations of quinine have been tried in Ceylon but it has been found that quinine is alone useful for treating a large number of patients. Well, Sir, the Director of Public Health will be able to enlighten the House further on that subject.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Has it been settled definitely by the department that the malaria prevailing here is the same as that which prevailed in Ceylon?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*): In a large number of cases it is more or less the same But there are mixed types also.

Now, Sir, I trust that the members appreciate the fact that the Medical Department and the Public Health Department are two separate entities. The Medical Department is doing its absolute best by the medical officers in the areas doing their part of the work and the Public Health Department doing its part by rendering relief work.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Kovalam*): May I know from the member the number of visits he made to Neyyattinkara taluk to inspect the work?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*): Well, I have been to Vellarada, Panichamood, Ravnamchirai, Cherivakkal, Neyyattinkara, Parassala and various other places.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): May I know the dates he visited?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*): Neyyattinkara was visited on the same date as I met the member himself there.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): May I ask the member whether it was not before the outbreak of malaria that he made that visit?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Darbar Physician*): I was there and at Parassala, I noticed the first sign of the epidemic.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether the Darbar Physician visited any place in the Vilavankod taluk?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Durbar Physician*): I do not know exactly to what all places in that taluk I have gone. I am unaware of the taluk boundaries.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know whether the Medical Department has or has not any responsibility in a situtation like the present one?

MR. JAMES SIMPSON (*Durbar Physician*): The Medical Department has responsibility for curing and giving treatment when it has established a dispensary in any place. The Public Health Department takes measures to control the spread of the disease and recommends to Government necessary measures.

DR. M. K GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*): Sir, I welcome the opportunity that has been afforded to me to enlighten this House and the public in general with regard to the malaria situtation and the relief and treatment in connection with that in the taluks of Neyyattinkara, Nedumangad and Vilavankod. One member on the other side of the House said that malaria seems to have been imported into the State from Ceylon. Certainly not. For years, perhaps for decades or centuries, malaria has been endemic in almost all eastern parts of Nedumangad, Vilavankod and Neyyattinkara ta'uks, Kadayal and Kaliyal and many eastern parts of Ottasekharamangalam have been depopulated for years on account of malaria.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): If so, may I know from the member whether any adequate steps have been taken for the eradication of the trouble?

DR M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director Public Health*): The Department has begun to function on modern lines only recently and we are taking adequate steps.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): So, am I to know from the member that adequate steps had not been taken to prevent the disease?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*): We are taking adequate steps.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Adequate step is a matter of opinion.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): So, according to the member, may I know whether adequate steps have been taken or are being taken?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*): Are being taken at present; who is responsible for the past incident is not known.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): We are not going to place any responsibility on anybody. That is not the question.

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*): The actual situtation, I have to inform the House, in the affected areas and its anticedents as also the treatment and relief measures in progress have been published from time to time in the bulletins that have been issued from the department.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): When most of the people are affected, are they able to understand the bulletins?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*): If there are sympathetic men as the member himself, it is their business to go to the affected people and instruct them. We are trying to instruct the members of the educated public. It is not possible for Government agencies to go to every house and distribute leaflets and take preventive measures.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to understand that the leaflets are intended for educated people so that they may take on their shoulders the responsibility of going to those people and encouraging them to live the manner suggested in the bulletins.

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*): Bulletins are intended for those who can read and write.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Are un-educated people capable of understanding the bulletins?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*): If there are large-hearted people, they can go and teach the uneducated.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You expect non-official agency to help the Government?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*): Yes.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I want to know what was the object of distributing the leaflets; whether they are intended for the affected and, if so, whether they are educated enough to understand them?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT; The fact that bulletins were distributed is important and the member has stated that. What induced them to do so does not arise.

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*): It is to arouse health conscience in the minds of the lay public.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): The Chair has ruled that the member's question need not be answered. Is the member therefore in order in having answered the question?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He did not say anything in answer to that question.

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*): The present malaria epidemic in the hearts of Vilavankod, Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad is due to the unprecedented drought or rather the extraordinary metereological conditions. It has spread to the neighbouring places from its endemic centres. As another member has exaggerated, it has not become a state-wide or country-wide calamity. It is confined to the adjoining pakuthies of the chronic endemic centres.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether it has propagated through water?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*): It has propagated not *through* water but on account of *scarcity* of water. If there was rain all the mosquito larvae would have been washed away.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether the epidemic of malaria has not spread throughout the pakuthies of Nedumangad?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : Not all the pakuthies, but only certain pakuthies.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Which pakuthies are exempted?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : Sir, the pakuthies west of Nedumangad-Trivandrum road are free from malaria.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member whether the pakuthies of Vamanapuram, Manikkal, Vempayam, Aryanad are all affected?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : He is discussing a general question and questions relating to small areas do not arise. We are dealing with a general question.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : A word of explanation, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : No explanation is necessary,

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether all the pakuthies of Nedumangad taluk are not affected by malaria?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) . No.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) ; May I inform the member that malaria is prevalent in all the pakuthies?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : No, that is not right.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : How does the Honourable Member account for the spread of the disease in the Health Unit area of Neyyattinkara which is partly under the municipality?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : Because certain pakuthies of the Health Unit are lying adjacent to the affected area.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*). So I am to understand that the Health Unit is not able to arrest the spread of the disease?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : The spread of the disease is owing to certain meteorological conditions.

MR. . SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : So the Health Unit is not able to keep with the force?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : So far no force has been found to withstand meteorological conditions.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I understood from the member that this disease took up the epidemic form owing to the scarcity of water.

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : Not owing to scarcity of water alone but on account of meteorological conditions also.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I want to know what steps the Director of Public Health took to alleviate that.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : He is only at the beginning of his speech. You please proceed.

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : So, the disease at present is only in a miniature form and not in the same phenomenon that we have been witnessing in Ceylon. In Ceylon there was this malaria in an area of about 5,000 squre miles and the deaths were more than 40,000 and the number of attacks was about half a million

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know how long they took to recognise this disease an epidemic in Ceylon ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : It took a long time.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : A point of order. How are we concerned with Ceylon here, Sir ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I am not sitting here idle. If it does not concern us, I am here and I shall intervene.

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : The members seem to be concerned with the epidemic in Ceylon because it was seen first in Ceylon. I told you that in Ceylon about 5,000 square miles were affected and there was half a million patients. The death rate in Ceylon was 17 per 2 thousand whereas in Travancore the rate of mortality was 5. This shows that our attack here is not so virulent as the type that has spread in Ceylon.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Is it the result of the activities of the department ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Each member may have his inference on that. The Government member need not answer that question.

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : I boast that it is due to the activities of the department. In the opinion of Sir, John Megaw, about 50 million of people suffer from malaria in India and this disease may in some years attack over 100 millions.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : When did you start your activities ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : As soon as the report was received by our department action was taken.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I want the date on which the department commenced its activities ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The Government member must answer if he knows.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know from the member whether the activity was started on the first of Medom ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : Anti-malaria activities were started much earlier.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know the appproximate time ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : By the 15th of Makaram.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : What was the nature of the steps that were taken then ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : There is only one step to be taken and that is suppression of fever by the administration of quinine

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : May I know from the learned member whether he is aware that a writer in the Press has stated the application of Ayurvedic medicine would successfully cure malaria ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : I am aware but I have no faith in that.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Has it been tried ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : It has been tried for many years. But we have found that quinine is the only true remedy for malaria. Ayurvedic Physicians were challenged in Madras. They were given 3 to 4 weeks to treat and cure a malaria patient. At the end of that period they found that their drugs were of no use.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Are you aware of the challenge thrown by Mr. Kummanam Goinda Pillai of Ettumanoor?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : I shall accept his challenge if he could try his remedy in Neyyattinkara.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : May I know what is the actual number of attacks and number of deaths?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : The actual number of attacks in the Neyyattinkara taluk alone came to 21,456.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : From which date ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : From the date when we collected the statistics, *i. e.*, from the 15th of Makaram. In the Nedumangad taluk the number of attacks is 3,519, and in the Vilavankod taluk 1,441. The number is up to the 18th of May,

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know whether there was any wilful suppression of figures by the departmental staff ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : I can't answer that question.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : When the member says that he is not able to give information let us leave him there.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : In view of the bulletins published and distributed in Neyyattinkara taluk to the effect that the activities of the Public Health Department were started only from the 1st of Medom, what has the Director to say about the statement that they were already started from the 15th of Makaram ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : The outbreak was first noticed on the 14th February which corresponds to the end of Makaram. The distribution of quinine was arranged through official and private agencies from Makaram but regular treatment by establishing treatment centres was started from 1st of Medam.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member when the attack was reported from Nedumangad ?

DR. M. K GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*) : We got information on the 15th of April. I think that I got the information from the Honourable Member himself.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member the number of deaths that have occured since the outbreak of the disease ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*): The number of deaths in Neyyattinkara is 490. In Vilavankod it is 121.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I wish the Government member to say what he has to say as briefly as possible since we have very little time at our disposal.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): From what agency the Director got the information?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*): These figures were collected by our own men going from door to door in the affected areas.

An outbreak of malaria though not very much in excess of its normal form of visitation has also lately occurred in the pakuthies of Karimannoor and Karikode in Todupuzha taluk and the pakuthies of Chadayamangalam and Kumil in Kottarakara taluk.

There is a preliminary difficulty in regard to organising an attack on malaria in this State. According to the rules *re* notification of diseases now in force in Travancore passed under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, malaria is not a notifiable disease. The only notifiable diseases are plague, cholera and small-pox. As such it is only natural that the disease may not be notified promptly by the Proverthicars; further their procedure is to include malaria under the broad classification fevers from which it would not be possible to ascertain the incidence of malaria. The field staff of the Public Health Department is composed mostly of Vaccinators who are now engaged in an intensive campaign and whose primary work is different.

Though the Public Health Department has ordinarily to deal with preventive medicine and not curative, the problem of malaria control was taken up immediately the outbreak assumed an epidemic form.

Vigorous control measures on an extensive scale were organised and are in progress in all the malaria-stricken localities in the taluks of Neyyattinkara, Nedumangad and Vilavankod. The Medical Officer of Health, Health Unit, is in charge of the immediate supervision. The staff deputed for malaria duty includes:—

One Assistant Surgen.
One Entomological Research Assistant.
Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons.
One Public Health Nurse.
One Midwife.
Seven Sanitary Inspectors.
One Research Field Assistant.
Two Field Assistants.
Fourteen Vaccinators.

The trained personnel attached to the Neyyattinkara Health Unit came in handy for being mobilised for malaria control operations.

There are 21 treatment centres (excluding dispensaries) in Neyyattinkara taluk, 3 in Nedumangad taluk and 4 in Vilavankod taluk. In Neyyattinkara taluk which is by far the worst affected taluk, there

[Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai.]

is practically one treatment centre within a radius of one mile; this arrangement has been made so as to render medical aid as easily available as possible to the patients. A temporary dispensary is opened at Kallikkad in Ottasekharamangalam pakuthi. The bi-weekly dispensary at Vidura is made a daily dispensary and a new dispensary has been opened at Aryanad.

Quinine is the best known specific for malaria. Extensive quininiation has been undertaken, the drug being as far as possible personally administered to the patients by the treatment staff. 350 lbs. of quinine have been purchased and distributed at an approximate cost of Rs. 10,000. Attempts have been made to take medicine to the very doors of the patients despite the fact that several affected centres are hilly with no proper means of communication. The number of persons treated till 4th Edavom 1110/18th May 1935 is 26,319. This figure includes cases of recurrence of fever and also individuals who have been taking quinine in prophylactic doses.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The House will now adjourn *sine die.*

The House adjourned at 5-30 P. M.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

Annexure I.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE, 1110.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL AND THE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY HELD ON THE 13TH MAY, 1935/30TH MEDAM, 1110.

The second meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly was held in the Dewan's Room, Public Offices, at 11-30 A. M., on Monday, the 13th May, 1935/30th Medam, 1110. The following members were present :—

1. Khan Bhahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Kt., LL. D., Dewan —President.
2. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Chitra State Council.
3. A. S. Damodaran Asan Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
4. K. Sankaran Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
5. Rao Sahib N. Kunjan Pillai Esq., M. A., B. SC. Ph. D., Chief Secretary to Government.
6. C. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar Esq., M. A., Ag. Financial Secretary to Government.

1. EXCISE—SALT.

1. The Committee took up for consideration the proposal to provide Rs. 4,400 under 3 B—Salt to meet the expenditure under transport charges of salt for the current year. Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai wanted to know the reasonableness of incurring higher rates for transport charges at a time when labour was cheap. Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan also enquired whether the Government had tried to ascertain from the Excise Commissioner the reasons for high tenders in respect of transport charges. The Dewan said that the question of labour in such matters does not come into consideration at all since the work is entrusted to the lowest tenderer. The Committee accepted the proposal and agreed to the additional sum of Rs. 4,400 under 3. B—Salt—being provided in the Budget for 1110.

2. The Committee next took up for consideration the proposal for the appointment of the following staff for the Sri Chitra Thirunal Muthuswami Salt Factory and for the Thattarippu Odai Salt factory :—

SRI CHITRA THIRUNAL MUTHUSWAMI SALT FACTORY.

One 1st Grade Sub-Inspector on	Rs. 40 per mensem.
One 2nd Grade Petty Officer on	Rs. 25 Do.
One 4th Grade Petty Officer on	Rs. 18 Do.
Two 1st Grade peons on	Rs. 13 each per mensem.
Two 2nd Grade peons on	Rs. 12 Do.
Three 4th Grade peons on	Rs. 10 Do.
Five 5th Grade peons on	Rs. 9 Do.
Local allowances	Rs. 26-14-0 per mensem.

THATTARIPPU ODAI SALT FACTORY.

One 1st Grade Sub-Inspector on	Rs. 40 per mensem.
One 3rd Grade Petty Officer on	Rs. 22 Do.
One 4th Grade Petty Officer on	Rs. 18 Do.
One 1st Grade peon on	Rs. 13 Do.
Two 2nd Grade peons on	Rs. 12 each per mensem
Three 4th Grade peons on	Rs. 10 Do
Four 5th Grade peons on	Rs. 9 Do.
Local allowances	Rs. 23-14-0 per mensem

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan enquired whether it would be proper for the Committee to sanction expenditure for a scheme to which the Government had already committed themselves without the previous approval of the Legislature. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai said that though the salt factory was opened in Kumbhom last a temporary staff was appointed for supervision and that it was now necessary to entertain the above staff permanently. Mr. Damodaran Asan doubted whether it would be proper for the committee to allow the pay of the staff for the period prior to the passing of the same by the Legislature. The Dewan thereupon explained the object underlying the proposal. A big factory of the type of Mr. Karayalar's can ill-afford to wait for months together without salt manufacture, especially in view of the fact that the factory would not be able to work when the monsoon sets in. It was emergencies of this nature that led to the entertainment of the staff. Mr. Damodaran Asan objected to the principle underlying the provision for the staff for the month of Medam. He said that if there was any emergency in the matter, Government ought to have called a meeting of the Legislature and obtained its approval particularly because the previous meeting of the Legislature was held months back. Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai said that he was not in agreement with Mr. Damodaran Asan that Government would be justified in summoning a meeting of the Legislature for every item of emergent expenditure occurring now and then. Mr. Damodaran Asan then said that if it was not possible to hold a meeting of the Legislature the proper course was for the Government to authorise the expenditure under Section 32 of the Legislative Reforms Regulation as far as the expenditure for the period prior to the sitting of the Legislature is

concerned. The Dewan said that he could not agree with Mr. Asan. Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai desired to know whether the expenditure for the staff for the month of Medam could not also be met by diversion of funds as was done in the prior months. The Dewan agreed to the desirability of looking into the suggestion to the extent possible and the Committee thereupon agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 1,328 for a period of three months towards the cost of establishment for the factory.

II—EDUCATION.

3. The proposal for the payment of compensation to private managements consequent on the recent reduction of school fees was taken up for scrutiny. Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai asked whether Government would ascertain from the Director of Public Instruction and satisfy themselves before disbursing the amount the actual loss sustained by private managements on account of the reduction of fees. The Dewan said that the Director of Public Instruction would see that the amount that was to be paid to any individual institution represented no more than the actual loss incurred by that body consequent on the reduction of fees. The Committee thereupon accepted the proposal and agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 38,644 on account of the same in the budget for 1110.

III. RUBBER FACTORY.

4. The Committee next considered the proposal for the provision of a sum of Rs. 1,28,800 in connection with the establishment of the Rubber Factory at Trivandrum. Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai observed that the cost of the machinery, exceeded the original estimate by Rs. 15,000 mainly on account of variations in the exchange rates and wished to know who was responsible for the same. The Dewan explained that such a course was brought about by the embargo placed on Travancore goods by Germany and the negotiations this Government had to carry on to arrange for the export of coir yarn from Alleppey to Germany for the amount this Government had to pay to the German firm for the rubber machinery. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai added that as a result of these negotiations, Alleppey firms were able to export about Rs. 2 lakhs worth of coir yarn to Germany and that if this Government had not interfered in the matter Germany would have bought cotton yarn from Bombay for this amount. The Committee approved the proposal and agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 1,28,800 in the budget for 1110.

IV. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

5. The proposal for the provision of a sum of Rs. 7,000 in the Public Works Department budget of the current year for closing leakages of the main dam at Pachipara was approved by the Committee.

V. STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

6. The Committee then considered the proposal for the stock-taking of the type-plant in the Government Press and the Central Prison Press. Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai expressed his doubt as to the usefulness of such a proposal in view of the fact that loss in respect of each variety of type could not be ascertained. The Dewan pointed out that the object of such a proposal was to take in the first instance an inventory and ascertain the total weight of the types and then see that, in future at least, no type is lost from the Government Press. The proposal was approved and the Committee agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 700 required for the purpose in the budget of the current year.

The Committee adjourned *sine die* at 12·55 P. M.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 20th May 1935.

A. KUMARA PILLAI,
Convener,
Standing Finance Committee.

Annexure II.

THE TRAVANCORE SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(As passed by the Sri Chitra State Council.)

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation of 1094 (X of 1094), for the purpose hereinafter appearing ; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

I. (1) This Regulation may be called "the Travancore Survey and Boundaries (Amendment) Regulation, 1110."

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Addition of a new Section 34.

II. In the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation of 1094 (X of 1094), after Section 33 the following Section shall be added, namely :—

Penalty for erecting or placing any mark or object which is not a survey mark.

"34. (1) Whoever erects or places any mark or object which is not a survey mark intending or knowing it to be likely that such mark or object may be understood or believed to be a survey mark shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees :

Provided that a prosecution for an offence under this Section shall not lie except on the complaint or sanction in writing of the Tahsildar of the taluk within the limits of which the mark or object is erected or placed.

(2) In any case of prosecution started under the foregoing provision, the Court may, whether the accused be convicted or not, order the mark or object to be removed if the Court is satisfied that it is not a real survey mark, but was erected or placed by anybody intending or knowing it to be likely that such mark or object may be understood or believed to be a survey mark, and in case the mark or object is not removed accordingly, the Court may cause the mark or object to be removed and recover the cost of the removal from the accused as if it were a fine imposed by the Court."

Trivandrum,
30th January 1935.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

Annexure III.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE TRAVANCORE JENMI AND KUDIYAN REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

To

The President,
Sri Mulam Assembly.
Trivandrum.

Sir,

We the undersigned, members of the Select Committee to which the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation (Amendment) Bill was referred for consideration have considered the Bill and have now the honor to submit this our

REPORT.

Clause 1 (*a*): Substitute the following; .."It shall come into operation with effect from the date of commencement of the Amendment Regulation, (Regulation XII of 1108)."

Clause 3 (*a*): Omit the word and "occurring at the end of sub-clause (i) and after subclause (ii) and the following sub-clause :—

"(iii) after the word jenmikaram where it occurs for the last time the following shall be inserted, namely,

"provided that wherever in the case of such cherikal lands the michavaram is not specified in the kanapattom or the jenmikaram is not definitely ascertainable having regard to the terms of the kanapattom, the said settlement pattamicham *minus* the interest on the kanam amount shall be the jenmikaram," and

We have considered carefully the provision proposed by clause 3 (*a*) and have by a majority accepted the principle embodied therein. But it has come to our notice that there may by some kanam transactions wherein an annual mischavaram is not specified as in the case of kanam deeds in respect of cherikal lands wherein there may be provision that a michavaram is payable only when the land is brought to cultivation periodically say, once in 12 years. To meet such cases we propose that the above said proviso be added.

The portion of Section 17 (*a*) of the Regulation as amended as proposed will stand as follows :—

"In the case of cherikal lands either the settlement pattamicham with reference to the said last revenue settlement *minus* the interest on the kanam amount or the jenmivaram whichever is greater shall be the jenmikaram provided that wherever in the case of such cherikal lands the michavaram is not specified in the kanapattom or the jenmivaram is not definitely ascertainable having regard to the terms of the kanapattom, the said settlement pattamicham *minus* the interest on the kanam amount shall be the jenmikaram ; and"

A copy of the Bill as amended by us is attached hereto. The Bill has not received such change as will require re-publication.

The Bill was published in the Gazette dated 10th November 1934.

Trivandrum,
10th May 1935.

(Signed) T. K. Velu Pillai
(Chairman).
,, E. V. Krishna Pillai.
,, K. Sankaran.
(Subject to a note of dissent).
,, K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.
,, T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri.
,, S. J. Nair.
,, N. John Joseph.
,, P. C. Narayana Bhattatiripad.
,, R. Sambasiva Aiyar.
,, K. Paramesvaran Pillai.
,, K. C. Abraham.

DISSENTING NOTE OF MR. K. SANKARAN.

According to Section 3, clause 17 subclause (*a*) of Regulation XII of 1108, cherikal lands are treated differently from other jenmom lands in the matter of fixing jenmikaram. In actual working this provision has been found to work hardship to the jenmies. And clause 8 (*a*) of the Amendment Bill is proposed to get over this anomaly. But the distinction of cherikal lands from other jenmom lands is sought to be retained. To me it appears there is nothing to warrant any such distinction being made in favour of cherikal lands. All jenmom lands must be treated alike and the law governing the relationship of jenmom and kudiyan must be made uniform. Hence the distinction between cherikal lands and other jenmom lands must be done away with. Jenmikaram in respect of cherikal lands as well as other jenmom lands must be fixed with respect to the contractual obligation subsisting between the jenmi and the kudiyan as per the Kanam deed or other documents. Amendments to the Regulation must be made accordingly. That would make the law uniform and it would be fair and equitable to both the jenmi and the kudiyan.

(Sd.) K. SANKARAN.

Office of the Secretary to the
Sri Mulam Assembly,
Trivandrum,
11th May 1935.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly

Annexure IV.

THE TRAVANCORE JENMI AND KUDIYAN REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(As revised by the Select Committee).

(Words italised indicate the ammendment suggested by the Committee)

Preamble.

Where it is expedient further to amend the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071 (Regulation V of 1071 as amended by Regulation XII of 1108) for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title and commencement.

1. (a) This Regulation may be called the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan (Amendment) Regulation 1110.

(b) *It shall be come into operation with effect from the date of the commencement of the Amendment Regulation (Regulation XII of 1108).*

Amendment of Section 3, clause (15)

2. In the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071 (Regulation V of 1071 as amended by Regulation XII of 1108), hereinafter referred to as the said Regulation, in Section 3, clause (15), the following shall be added as an Explanation, namely:—

"*Explanation*:—Wherever at a general Land Revenue Settlement brought into force by Our Government a pattam has not been fixed in respect of any jenmam land, the settlement pattam in respect of that land shall, so long as the said Land Revenue remains in force, be the pattam that would have been fixed if the land had been assessed to pattam at the said Land Revenue Settlement.

Amendment of Section 3 clause (17)

3. In the said Regulation, in Section 3, clause (17),

(a) in sub-clause (a),

(i) after the expression "Cherikal lands" where it occurs for the second time, the word "either" shall be inserted; and

(ii) after the word "amount", the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

"or the jenmivaram whichever is greater";

(iii) *after the word jenmikaram where it occurs for the last time the following shall be inserted namely:—*

"Provident that wherever in the case of such cherikal lands the michavaram is not specified in the kanapattam or the jenmivaram is not definitely ascertainable having regard to the terms of the kanapattam, the said settlement pattamicham minus the interest on the kanom amount shall be jenmikaram; and

(b) after the Explanation 3 the following shall be added as an Explanation, namely :—

"*Explanation* 4.—If, in determining whichever for the jenmivaram or the settlement pattamicham *minus* the interest on the kanam amount is greater, or in deducting the said interest from the settlement pattamicham, it becomes necessary to commute commodities into money or money into commodities, such commutation, shall be made in accordance with such rates as may be fixed and such rules as may be passed by Our Government."

4. In the said Regulation, in Section 9, after the word "Government" the following words shall be inserted nemely :—

Amendment of Sec. 9.

"for arrears of tax."

Office of the Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.
Trivandrum, 11th May 1935.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly

Annexure V.

R. O. C. No. 546 of 35/Legis.

The following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is published as ordered by the Dewan under Rule 31 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, issued under date the 28th October 1932.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 15th April 1935.

N. KUNJAN PILLAI,
Chief Secretary to Government.

THE TRAVANCORE VILLAGE PANCHAYAT REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Travancore Village Panchayat Regulation, VII of 1100, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Travancore Village Panchayat (Amendment) Regulation, 111 .

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In the Travancore Village Panchayat Regulation, VII of 1100 Section 11, the following sub-section shall be added at the end namely:—

(3) "Our Government may likewise remove any member who has, without reasonable cause in the opinion of Our Government, absented himself for more than three consecutive months from the meeting of the Panchayat."

STATEMENTS OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

There is no provision at present in the Village Panchayat Regulation, VII of 1100, for the renewal of any member of the Panchayat though he may persistently absent himself from the meetings thereof for any length of time. It is proposed on the analogy of the provision in Section 19 (1) (*b*) of the Travancore Municipal Regulation V of 1095 to take power of the removal of any member absenting himself without reasonable cause for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the Panchayat.

Annexure VI.

R. O. C. No. 465/35/Legislative.

The following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is published as ordered by the Dewan, under Rule 31 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, issued under date the 28th October 1932.

Huzur Cutchery, (By order) N. KUNJAN PILLAI,
Trivandrum, 12th April 1935. *Chief Secretary to Government.*

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE IMPOSITION AND COLLECTION OF AN EXCISE DUTY ON MECHANICAL LIGHTERS.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to impose an excise duty on mechanical lighters, and to provide for the collection thereof; It is hereby enacted as follows: —

Short title extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the "Travancore Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Regulation."

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.—

(*a*) "manufactory" means any premises wherein mechanical lighters are manufactured or which are declared by Our Government by notification in Our Government Gazette to be a manufactory for the purposes of this Regulation:

(*b*) "mechanical lighter" means any mechanical or chemical contrivance for causing ignition which is portable and which operates by producing a spark or flame whether by itself or when brought into contact with gas, and includes a mechanical lighter issued from a manufactory in an incomplete state or requiring for its completion the addition of a flint: and

(*c*) "Owner" includes any person expressly or impliedly authorised by an owner of manufactory to be his agent in respect of the manufactory.

Imposition and rate of duty.

3. A duty of excise at the rate of one British rupee and eight annas per lighter shall be levied on every mechanical lighter manufactured in any manufactory in Travancore and issued out of such manufactory after the commencement of this Regulation, and shall be payable by the owner of the manufactory.

Recovery of duty with penalty.

(1) If any duty payable under Section 3 is not paid within the time fixed by rules made in that behalf under this Regulation, it shall be deemed to be an arrear, and the authority to which such duty is payable may, in lieu thereof recover any sum not exceeding three times the amount of duty unpaid which such authority may in its discretion think it reasonable to require.

(2) An arrear of duty, or any sum recoverable in lieu thereof under this Section shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue and shall be recoverable in addition to and not in substitution for any other penalty incurred under this Regulation.

Issue from manufactory.

5. No person shall issue any mechanical lighter out of a manufactory, except in accordance with the provisions of rules made in that behalf under this Regulation, or until such rules are made, in accordance with the general or special orders of such authority as our Government may appoint in that behalf.

Power of Government to prohibit import.

6. Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, prohibit absolutely, or with such exceptions as they think fit, the bringing of mechanical lighters into Travancore from the territory of an specified Prince or Chief in India.

Prohibition of manufacture without licence.

7. From such date as may be fixed by Our Government by notification in Our Government Gazette in this behalf, no person shall manufacture mechanical lighters in Travancore except under and in accordance with a licence to manufacture issued under this Regulation.

Penalty for issue from manufactory in contravention of Section 5.

8. Whoever contravenes the provisions of Section 5 shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty for import in contravention of Regulation.

9. (1) Whoever, in contravention of any notification made under Section 6, imports, or attempts to import, mechanical lighters into Travancore, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to three times the amount of the duty which would be payable on the mechanical lighters if they were liable to excise duty in Travancore or to one thousand rupees, whichever is greater, or with both imprisonment and fine.

(2) Whoever abets an offence punishable under sub-section (1) shall, whether such offence is or is not committed in consequence of such abetment, and notwithstanding anything contained in Section 106 of the Travancore Penal Code, be punishable with the punishment provided for the offence.

Penalty for manufacture without licence.

10. Whoever, without a licence to manufacture, or in contravention of the terms of such licence, manufactures mechanical lighters, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

11. Whoever evades, or attempts to evade, the payment of any duty payable by him under this Regulation or fails to supply any information which he is required under this Regulation or the rules to supply, or knowingly supplies false information, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty for evasion of duty of failure to supply information.

12. Any Court trying an offence under this Regulation may order that any mechanical lighters, together with the boxes, packing or wrappings thereof, in respect of which the Court is satisfied that an offence under this Regulation has been committed, shall be forfeited to Our Government.

Power of Courts to order forfeiture.

13. The law for the time being in force relating to Sea Customs and to goods the importation of which is prohibited by Section 17 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088, shall apply in respect of mechanical lighters the importation of which is prohibited by notification made under Section 6 of this Regulation and the officers of Customs and the officers empowered under the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088, to perform the duties imposed by that Regulation on a Customs Inspector and other officers of Customs shall have the same powers in respect of such mechanical lighters as they have for the time being in respect of goods the importation of which is prohibited by Section 17 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088;

Application of Regulation V of 1088 to the importation of mechanical lighters.

Provided that the penalty for the offence specified in Section 149, No. 8, of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088, shall, where the offence is committed in relation to mechanical lighters the importation of which is prohibited under Section 6 of this Regulation be a penalty of confiscation only, and such penalty of confiscation shall not be inflicted under Section 149. No. 8, of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088, in any case where the person concerned in the offence is sent for trial under Section 9 of this Regulation.

14. Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, declare that any of the provisions of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088 relating to the levy of and exemption from customs duties, drawback of duty, warehousing, offences and penalties, confiscation, and procedure relating to offences and appeals shall with such modifications and alterations as they may consider necessary or desirable to adapt them to the circumstances, be applicable in regard to like matters in respect of the duty imposed by Section 3.

Application of the provisions of Regulation V of 1088 to the duty on mechanical lighters.

15. (1) Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, make rules to carry into effect the purposes and objects of this Regulation.

Power of Government to make rules

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) provide for the assessment and collection of the duty and the authorities by whom functions under this Regulation are to be discharged, the issue of notices requiring payment, the manner in which the duty shall be payable, and the recovery of arrears;

(b) provide for the distinguishing of mechanical lighters which have been manufactured under licence or on which duty has been paid, or which are exempt from duty under this Regulation;

(c) regulate the issue of mechanical lighters out of any manufactory;

(d) impose on the owners of manufactories and on persons engaged in the sale of mechanical lighters the duty of furnishing information, keeping records and making returns, and prescribe the nature of such information and the form of such records and returns, the particulars to be contained therein, and the manner in which they shall be verified;

(e) provide for the issuing of licences, the form and the conditions of licences, and the fees to be charged therefor;

(f) provide for the detention of mechanical lighters for the purpose of exacting the duty, the confiscation, otherwise than under Section 12, of articles in respect of which breaches of the Regulation or rules have been committed, and the disposal of articles so detained or confiscated;

(g) authorise and regulate the inspection or search of any place or conveyance used for the manufacture, storage or carriage of mechanical lighters; and

(h) authorise and regulate the composition of offences against, or liabilities incurred under, the Regulation and rules, including composite payments in lieu of duty.

(3) In making any rule under this Section Our Government may provide that a breach of the rule shall, where no other penalty is provided by this Regulation, be punishable with imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or with both imprisonment and fine.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Although at present there is no established industry in the manufacture of mechanical lighters in Travancore, it is apprehended that the imposition of the excise duty on matches, may stimulate the production and use of mechanical lighters in Travancore, even on a large scale. That would mean loss of duty and interference with the business of the match industry. It is therefore proposed that an appropriated excise duty should be imposed on mechanical lighters also, as on matches. This Bill has accordingly been framed on the lines of the corresponding statute in British India, the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, XXIII of 1934.

Annexure VII.

R. O. C. No. 552/35/Legis.

The following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is published, as ordered by the Dewan, under Rule 31 of the Travancore Legislative Rules issued under date the 28th October 1932.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 29th April 1935.

N. KONJAN PILLAI,
Chief Secretary to Government.

THE TRAVANCORE MEDICAL REGISTRATION BILL.

A Bill for the registration of medical practioners and for the prevention of the practice of the allopathic system of medicine and surgery by persons other than registered practitioners.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide a law for the registration of medicai practioners in Travancore and for the prevention of the practice of the allopathic system of medicine and surgery by persons other than registered practitioners, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Medical Registration Regulation, 111 ."

Commencement of Regulation.

2. The provisions of Sections 4 and 23 shall come into force on such date as Our Government may notify in that behalf in Our Government Gazette. The rest of this Regulation shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

3. In this Regulation unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Council" means the Medical Council established by this Regulation ;

(2) "Hospitals", "Asylums", "Infirmaries", "Dispensaries" "Lying-in-hospitals" and "Sanatoriums" mean institutions, the methods of treatment carried on in which or those which are approved by the Medical Council established by this Regulation ;

(3) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules or bye-laws made under this Regulation ;

(4) "Registered practitioner" means any person who is registered under the provisions of this Regulation, and whose registration remains in force ;

(5) "Medical practitioner" means any person practising the allopathic system of medicine and surgery.

Privileges of registered practitioners.

4. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any enactment, rule, bye-law or any other provision of law—

(1) No certificate, required by law to be given by a medical practitioner, shall be valid unless signed by a registered practitioner.

(2) Except with the special sanction of Our Government, no one other than a registered practitioner shall be competent to hold any appointment as physician, surgeon or other medical officer in any hospital, asylum infirmary, dispensary, lying-in-hospital or sanatorium.

Constitution of Medical Council.

5. (1) A Medical Council shall be established for Travancore and shall consist of ten members including a president and vice-president to be appointed in the following manner:—

(a) the president nominated by Our Government;

(b) six other members nominated by Our Government;

(c) two members elected by the registered practioners who are graduates or licentiates in medicine or surgery of such universities as may be notified in that behalf by Our Government in Our Government Gazette;

(d) one member elected by all other registered practitioners.

(2) The vice-president shall be elected from among the members of the Council in the prescribed manner.

Qualifications of members.

6. No person shall be eligible to be a member of the Council unless he is a registered practitioner:

Provided that in the case of first appointments made under this Regulation, the persons electing the members under clauses (c) and (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 5 and the members appointed shall be persons who are qualified to be registered under Section 13.

Tenure of office of members.

7. The members of the Council shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

Cessation of membership.

8. A member of the Council shall be deemed to have vacated his seat—

(1) on sending his resignation in writing to the President or Registrar;

(2) on his absence without excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Council, from three consecutive meetings of the Council;

(3) on his absence out of Travancore for six consecutive months;

(4) on removal of his name from the register;

(5) on his being declared an insolvent by any competent court;

(6) on expiry of the term mentioned in Section 7.

Filling up of vacancies.

9. When the seat of any member becomes vacant, the vacancy shall be filled up by election or nomination, as the case may be, in accordance with the provision of Section 5.

Registrar and other officers.

10. (1) The Council shall apoint a Registrar who shall act as Secretary of the Council and who shall also act as treasurer, unless, the Council shall appoint another person as treasurer. Every person so appointed shall be removable at the pleasure of the Council.

(2) The Council may also employ such other persons as it may deem necessary for the purposes of this Regulation.

(3) All persons appointed and employed under this Section shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of Section 15 of the Travancore Penal Code.

Medical register.

11. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to keep a register of medical practitioners and from time to time to revise the register and publish it in the prescribed manner. Such register shall be deemed to be a public document and may be proved by a copy published in Our Government Gazette.

Meetings of Council.

12. Except as otherwise provided in this Regulation, no business shall be transacted at a meeting of the Council unless at least five members are present.

All questions which may come before the Council shall be decided in accordance with the votes of the majority of the members present and voting at the meetings. In the case of an equality of votes the member presiding at the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

Persons who may be registered.

13. Subject to the provisions of Section 14, every person who is possessed of any of the qualifications prescribed in the Schedule or who is possessed of a certificate of fitness granted by the Council after holding an examination for the purpose in the prescribed manner, shall be entitled to be registered on furnishing to the Registrar, proof of such qualification or certificate or not such person practises or intends to practice the the allopathic system of medicine and surgery

Provided that Our Government may, after consulting the Council permit the registration of any person who shall furnish proof that he is possessed of a medical degree, diploma a certificate of any university, medical college or school approved by the Council other than those described in the Schedule:

Provided further that the Council may refuse to permit the registration of any person who has been convicted of any such offence as implies in the opinion of the Council a defect of character or who, after enquiry at which opportunity has been given to the candidate to be heard in person or by pleader, has been held by the Council to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect.

Registration fee.

14. (1) Every person who applied to be registered under this Regulation shall pay a registration fee of ten rupees.

(2) Every registered practitioner who applies to the Registrar for registration in respect of any additional qualification obtained subsequent to registration under this Regulation shall pay a fee of five rupees.

Appeal against the decision of Registrar.

15. An appeal shall lie to the Council against any order of the Registrar under Section 13 or Section 14. The said appeal shall be preferred within three months from the date of the order appealed against.

16. (1) The Council may, if it sees fit and after giving due notice to the person concerned and inquiring into his objections, if any, order that any entry in the register which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Council to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made or brought about be cancelled or amended.

Alteration of register by Council.

(2) The Council may direct the removal altogether or for a specified period from the register, of the name of any registered practitioner for the same reasons for which registration may be refused by the Council under Section 13 and the second proviso thereto shall apply to any enquiry under this Section. The Council may also direct that any name so removed shall be restored.

17. (1) An enquiry under Section 13 or Section 16 may be held by a Committee consisting of three members of the Council elected for the purpose by the Council. The Council or the Committee, as case may be, may at its discretion hold such enquiry in camera. The decision of the Committee shall be deemed to be the decision of the Council.

Council may appoint a Committee for enquiries

(2) For the purpose of any such enquiry or of any appeal under Section 15, the Council or any Committee thereof elected as aforesaid shall have the powers of a Division Peishkar under Regulation VI of 1073 (Departmental Enquiries Regulation) and all the provisions of that Regulation shall apply as if the Council or Committee were a Division Peishkar.

18. An appeal shall lie to Our Government against every decision of the Council under Section 13 or Section 16 or any order passed in the exercise of the powers granted by Section 17, Sub-section (2). Such appeal shall be preferred within three months from the date of the Council's decision or the order as the case may be,

Appeal to Government.

19. No. act done in the exercise of any power conferred by this Regulation on Our Government or the Council or the Registrar shall be questioned in any civil court.

Limiting of jurisdiction of civil courts.

20. It shall be lawful for Our Government by a notification in Our Government Gazette to alter the Schedule.

Alteration of Schedule.

Provided that no such alteration shall be made as is not agreed to by the Council

21. The Council shall have power to call on the governing body or authorities of any university, medical college or school. included in or desirous of being included in the Schedule :—

Power of Council to call for information, etc.

(a) to furnish such reports, returns or other information as the Council may require to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the instruction given therein in medicine and surgery and midwifery ;and

(*b*) to provide facilities to enable any member of the Council deputed by the Council in this behalf to be present at the examinations held by such university, college or school.

If the said body or authorities refuse to comply with any such demand, Our Government may, upon report by the Council, remove such unversity, college or school, from the Schedule or refuse to include it in the Schedule.

Default of Councl

22. If at any time it shall appear to Our Government that the Council has neglected to exercise or has exceeded or abused any power conferred upon it under this Regulation or has neglected to perform any duty imposed upon it by this Regulation, Our Government may notify the particulars of such neglect, excess or abuse to the Council and if the Council fails to remedy such neglect, excess or abuse within such time as may be fixed by Our Government in this behalf, Our Government may, for the purpose of remedying such neglect, excess or abuse, cause any of the powers and duties of the Council to be exercised and performed by such agency and for such period as Our Government may think fit.

Penalty for unauthorised medical practice

23. Any person.—

(*a*) not being a registered practitioner taken or uses any name, title or addition implying a qualification to practise medicine or surgery according to the allopathic system or

(*b*) not being a registered practitioner pretends to be a registered practioner, whether any person is actually deceived by such pretence or not;

(*c*) not being a registered practitioner practises for gain or proposes to practise or publishes his name as practising medicine or surgery according to the allopathic system: or

(*d*) who being a registered practitioner takes or uses, any names title or addition implying a qualification to practise medicine or surgery according to the allopathic system in respect of which he has not been registered:

shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate of the First Class with fine. not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Power to make rules and bye laws

24. Our Government may, after previous publication, make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Regulation.

In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, Our Government may make rules —

(i) for the election of members to the Council under Sections 5 and 6;

(ii) for the election of the vice-president of the Council;

(iii) for the holding of examinations to test the fitness of candidates for registration and for the granting of certificates of fitness as the result of such examination;

(iv) to regulate the procedure at the enquiry held under Section 13 or Section 16;

(v) for the institution, hearing and disposal of appeals under Section 15 or Section 18:

(vi) for the compilation, and publication of the register:

(vii) for the disposal of fees received under this Regulation.

25. The Council may, with the previous sanction of Our Government, make bye-laws.

(i) for convening meetings of the Council,

(ii) for the conduct of business at such meetings; and

(ii) for the appointment, control, pay and allowances of the establishment employed under Section 10.

THE SCHEDULE.

(1) The degree of Doctor, Bachelor and Licentiate of Medicint and Master, Bachelor and Licentiate of Surgery of the University of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore and Mysore.

(2) A diploma or certificate granted by a British India Government or the Government of Ceylon to any person trained in a medical college or school declaring him to be qualified to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

(3) The Diploma of Fellow Member and the Licentiate certificate granted by the State Medical Faculty of Bengal and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay.

(4) The Diplomas granted by the Hyderabad Medical School or Osmania Medical College.

(5) The Diploma of licensed Medical Practitioner granted by His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore's Medical School.

STATMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Representations have been made to Government that for the purpose of distinguishing the persons really qualified to practise the allopathic system of medicine and surgery from those who are mere quacks or pretenders and for the prevention of the unauthorised practice of medicine and surgery, a law should be passed in Travancore for the registration of the really qualified persons and the punishment of the unauthorised practitioners. This Bill has accordingly been drawn generally on the lines of the Madras Medical Registration Act, IV of 1914 The Bill provides for a Medical Council being established in Travancore with a Registrar as the Council's Secretary, and for their maintaining a medical register in which the names of qualified persons will be registered. The Council is given power to remove the name of any persons on the register for adequate reasons aftar making an enquiry for the purpose. An appeal will lie to the Government against the orners of the Council, but a resort to the Civil courts is not allowed. Certain qualification, which are considered sufficient to entitled a person to registrations, are mentioned in the Schedule to the

Bill. But as theere may be medical men who, though they may not possess those qualification, may yet be fit to practise the allopathic system of medicine, power is given to the Council to hold examinations and grant certificates of fitness with a view to the certificate holders being registered. Persons who are not registered practitioners are prohibited from practising the allopathic system.

KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
14-3-36.

THE TRAVANCORE RELIEF OF INDEBTEDNESS BILL.

Whereas it is deemed expedient to afford relief to debtor classes and to regulate the relations between debtors and creditors; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

1. (i) This Regulation may be called the Travancore Relief of Indebtedness Regulation.

(ii) This Regulation extends to the whole of Travancore and shall come into force on such date as the Travancore Government may, by notification, appoint in this behalf.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(i) "Interest" means rate of interest and includes the return to be made over and above what was actually lent whether the same is charged or sought to be recovered specifically by way of interest or otherwise:

(ii) "Loan" means a loan whether of money or in kind and includes any transaction which is in the opinion of the court in substance a loan.

PART II.

Debt Conciliation Boards.

3. (1) "Debt" includes all liabilities of a debtor in cash or in kind, secured or unsecured, payable under a decree or order of a Civil Court or otherwise, whether mature or not, but shall not include arrears of wages, Land Revenue or anything recoverable as an arrear of Land Revenue or any debt which is barred by the Law of Limitation or debts due to Co-operative Banks and Societies.

(2) "Debtor" means a person who owes a debt or debts and—

(*a*) who both earns his livelihood mainly by agriculture and is either land-owner or tenant or a servant of a land-owner or tenant, or

(*b*) who earns his livelihood as a village menial paid in cash or kind for work connected with agriculture.

Explanations:—(i) A debtor shall not lose his status as such through involuntary unemployment or on account of incapacity, temporary or permanent, by bodily infirmity. If any question arises whether or not a person is a debtor, the decision of a Debt Conciliation Board shall be final.

(ii) A debtor shall not lose his status as such by reason of the fact that he makes income by using his plough cattle for purposes of transport.

(iii) A debtor shall not lose his status as such only because he does not cultivate with his own hands.

(3) "Agriculture" shall include horticulture and the use of land for any purpose of husbandry, inclusive of the keeping or breeding of live stock, poultry, or bees, and the growth of fruits, vegetables and the like.

(4) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this part of the Regulation.

4. (1) Our Government may for the purpose of amicable settlement between debtors and their creditors establish Debt Conciliation Boards.

(2) Our Government shall define the local limits of the area in which any Board shall have jurisdiction.

(3) Our Government shall determine the pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of Boards, provided that no Board shall have jurisdiction to make a settlement between a debtor and his creditors if the total debts of the debtor exceed Rs. 10,000 or such larger amount as Our Government may prescribe for any area.

(4) Such Board shall consist of a chairman and two or more members to be appointed by Our Government which may for reasons to be recorded in writing cancel the appointment of any members or dissolve any Board.

(5) The chairman and every member of a Board so established shall be appointed for a term not exceeding three years, but shall be eligible for re-appointment on the expiry of his term.

(6) The quorum of a Board shall be prescribed by Our Government.

(7) Where the chairman and members of a Board are not unanimous, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, and if the Board is equally divided the chairman shall exercise a casting vote.

5. A debtor or any of his creditors may apply to the Board appointed for the area in which a debtor resides or holds any land, to effect a settlement between the debtor and his creditors;

Provided that no application shall be made if the debtor's debts exceed Rs. 10,000 or such larger sums as Our Government may prescribe for any particular area.

6. Every application to a Board shall be in writing and be signed by the applicant and verified in such manner as may be prescribed.

7. (1) Every application presented by a debtor to a Board shall contain the following particulars, namely :—

(*a*) the place where he resides or holds land :

(*b*) the particulars of all claims against him together with the names and residences of his creditors :

(*c*) the particulars of all his property, together with a specification of the value of such property and the place at which any such property is to be found ; and

(*d*) a statement that he is unable to pay his debts and that they do not exceed Rs. 10,000 or the prescribed amount.

(2) Every application presented by a creditor shall contain the following particulars, namely :—

(a) the place where the debtor resides or holds land ;

(b) the amount or particulars of his claim against such debtor ;

(c) a statement that the debtor owes not more than Rs. 10,000 or the prescribed amount ; and

(d) a statement that the debtor is unable to pay his debts.

8. (1) On receipt of an application under Section 5, the Board shall pass an order fixing a date and place for hearing the application.

(2) Notice of the order under sub-section (1) shall be sent to creditors by registered Anchal or post with acknowledgment due, and where the debtor is not the applicant, notice of the order under sub-section (1) shall be sent to him in a similar manner.

9. (1) On the date fixed, the Board shall publish in such manner as may be prescribed a notice calling upon every creditor of the debtor to submit a statement of debts owned to such creditor by the debtor. Such statement shall be submitted to the Board in writing within two months from the date of publication of the notice :

Provided that, if the Board is satisfied that any creditor was for good and sufficient cause, unable to comply with such directions within the time fixed it may extend the period for the submission of his statement of the debts owed to him.

(2) Every debt of which a statement is not submitted to the Board in compliance with the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be deemed for all purposes and all occasions to have been duly discharged :-

Provided that if a creditor proves to the satisfaction of the Board, or, if the Board has ceased to exist, to the satisfaction of a Civil Court that the notice was not served on him and that he had no knowledge of its publication, the Board or Court may revive the debt.

10. (1) Every creditor submitting in compliance with a notice issued under sub-section (1) of Section 9 a statement of the debts owed to him shall furnish along with such statement, full particulars of all such debts, and shall at the same time produce all documents (including entries in books of account) on which he relies to support his claims together with a true copy of every such document :

Provided that a decree or order of a Civil Court shall be conclusive evidence as to the amount of the debt to which the decree relates, but the amount may be reduced as the result of an agreement arrived at in accordance with Sections 13 and 15.

(2) The Board shall after marking for the purpose of identification every original documents so produced and verifying the correctness of the copy retain the copy and return the original to the creditor.

11. The Board shall call upon the debtor and each creditor to explain his case regarding each debt and shall use its best endeavours to induce them to arrive at an amicable settlement.

12. Any Board empowered under this Regulation may exercise all such powers connected with the summoning and examining of parties and witnesses and with the production of documents as are conferred on Civil Courts by the Code of Civil Procedure, and every proceeding before the Board shall be deemed a Judicial Proceeding.

13. (1) If the debtor and all or any of the creditors come to an amicable settlement the Board shall forthwith reduce such settlement to writing in the form of an agreement setting forth the amounts payable to each creditor and the manner in which and the terms at which they are to be paid. Such agreement shall be read out and explained to the parties concerned and shall be signed or otherwise authenticated by the Board and the parties.

Provided that if the Board is unanimously of the opinion that the period fixed for the payment is excessive the Board may refuse to authenticate the agreement. The Board shall also pass an order dismissing the application so far as it relates to the creditors who have not come to an amicable settlement.

(2) An agreement thus made shall take effect as if it were a decree of a Civil Court having jurisdiction in the area.

14. If in the opinion of the Board any applicant fails to conduct his application with due diligence, the Board may dismiss the application at any stage.

15. (1) Where, during the hearing of any application made under Section 5 any creditor refuses to agree to an amicable settlement the Board may, if it is of opinion that the debtor has made such creditor a fair offer which the creditor ought reasonably to accept, grant the debtor a certificate in such form as may be prescribed in respect of the debts owed by him to such creditor.

(2) Where any creditor sues in a Civil Court for the recovery of a debt in respect of which a certificate has been granted under sub-section (1) the Court shall notwithstanding the provisions of any law for the time being in force not allow the plaintiff any costs in such suits or any interest on the debt after the date of certification in excess of simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount due on the date of such certificate.

(3) When after the date of an agreement made in accordance with Section 13 or certification any unsecured creditor sues for the recovery of a debt incurred after the date of such agreement any decree passed in such suit shall notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure 1100 not be executed until six months after the expiry of the period fixed in the agreement authenticated under sub-section *(1)* of Section 13.

16. No Civil Court shall entertain—

(*a*) any suit—

(i) to question the validity of any procedure or the legality of any agreement made under this Regulation,

(ii) to recover any debt recorded as wholly or partly payable under an agreement made in accordance with Section 13 from any person who, as a debtor, was party to such agreement, or

(iii) to recover any debt which has been deemed to have been duly discharged under sub-section (2) of Section 9.

(*b*) any application to execute a decree, the execution of which is suspended under sub-section (3) of Section 15.

17. No appeal or application for revision shall lie against any order passed by a Board.

18. A Board may, on the application from any person interested, review any order passed by it and pass such order as it thinks fit:

Provided that it shall not under this Section pass an order reversing or modifying any order affecting any person interested without giving such person an opportunity of being heard.

19. In any proceedings under this part of the Regulation any party may with the permission of the Board be represented by an agent authorised in writing or by a legal practitioner.

20. When an application has been made to a Board under Section 5, no Civil Court shall entertain any new suit or other proceeding brought for the recovery of any debt for the settlement of which application has been made to the Board and any suit or other proceeding pending before a Civil Court in respect of any such debt shall be suspended until the Board has dismissed the application or an agreement has been made under Section 13.

21, The time spent in proceedings before a Conciliation Board and the time during which a person is debarred from suing or executing his decree under the provisions of Part II shall be excluded when conuting the period of limitation for any suit or application.

22. The members of a Board shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Travancore Penal Code.

23. (1) Our Government may make any rules consistent with this part of the Regulation to carry out the purposes thereof, and in particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power may make rules —

(*a*) prescribing the amount of debt for the purposes of Section 4 (3);

(*b*) prescribing the quorum for and regulating the procedure before a Board;

(*c*) prescribing the charges to be made by a Board for anything done under this Regulation and the persons by whom and the manner in which such charges shall be paid;

(*d*) prescribing the records to be kept and the returns to be made by a Board;

(*e*) prescribing the allowances to be paid to the members of a Board;

(*f*) prescribing the place at which and the manner in which an agreement shall be registered:

(*g*) prescribing the form of certificates to be granted under sub-section (1) of Section 15; and

(*h*) generally for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this part of the Regulation.

(2) The power conferred by this Section of making rules is subject to the condition that the rules be made after previous publication.

24. In making any rule Our Government may direct that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and where the breach is a continuing one, with further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

PART III.

DEPOSIT IN COURT.

25. (1) Any person who owes a debt to any other person may at any time deposit in court a sum of money in full or part payment to his creditor.

(2) The court on receipt of such deposit shall give notice thereof to the creditor and shall on his application pay the sum to him.

(3) From the date of such deposit interest shall cease to run on the sum so deposited.

26. (1) Our Government may make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this part of the Regulation.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers such rules may provide :—

(*a*) for determining the court into which the sum shall be deposited :

(*b*) the procedure for keeping accounts of such deposits and the manner in which notices are to be served on creditors and payments made to them.

(3) The power conferred by this Section of making rules is subject to the condition that the rules be made after previous publication in Our Government Gazette.

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS OF THE CIVIL LAW.

27. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force, no debtor shall be liable to arrest for default in the payment of any money due under a decree :

Provided that the court may on the application of the decree-holder and after an opportunity has been given to the debtor to be heard direct the arrest of the latter, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that—

(*a*) the decree was for a sum for which the debtor was bound in a fiduciary capacity to account ;

(*b*) the debtor had transferred, concealed or removed any part of his property after the date of the institution of the suit in which the decree was passed deliberately with the object of obstructing or delaying the decree-holder in the execution of the decree.

(c) the debtor has given undue preference to any of his creditors with the object of defrauding his remaining creditors;

(d) the debtor has without just cause, refused or neglected to pay the amount of the decree or some part thereof when he has, or since the date of the decree has had the means of paying it.

Explanation : The expression "means of paying" shall not be deemed to include such property belonging to a debtor as is exempt from attachment or sale in execution of a decree.

28. In Order XXI Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1100, sub-rule (3) shall be omitted.

29. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other enactment for the time being in force, whenever a Civil Court orders that agricultural land belonging to an agriculturist should be attached and alienated temporarily to the decree-holder in satisfaction of a decree the proceedings of such attachment and alienation shall be transferred to the Division Peishkar, who shall decide the period of alienation after making such enquiry as he deems necessary.

The Division Peishkar shall be regarded as acting judicially in these proceedings and the party aggrieved by his order shall have a right to appeal to the Land Revenue Commisssoner whose order on appeal shall be final.

(2) The Division Peishkar shall exempt from alienation such portion of the agricultural land belonging to an agaiculturist judgment-debtor as is sufficient in his opinion for the residence of the judgment-debtor and his family.

(3) Our Government may make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this Section.

(4) The power conferred by this Section of making rules is subject to the condition that the rules be made after previous publication in Our Government Gazette.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The crushing burden of debt under which the agricultural population in Travancore have been groaning is simply stupendous. Even at a modest estimate, it may be placed at 20 crores of rupees as is evident from paragraph 49 in Appendix IV dealing with the economic condition of the people, annexed to the Census Report of Travancore 1931. Moreover the present slump has brought down the prices of agricultural produce approximately to a third of their dimensions in the boom period. This means that in the terms of produce the value of debts has appreciated three times. The elected representatives of the people in both the Houses of Legislature have successfully pressed the view very recently that the burden of Land Revenue which is estimated at Rs. 36·75 lakhs for the year 1110 is too heavy to be borne by the land-owning classes under the present conditions and should be reduced by 50 per cent. A stronger case for immediate and substantial relief can

hardly be conceived. I think it is not at all necessary at present to impress upon all concerned that, if effective steps are not taken to afford adequate relief to debtor classes even the peace of the State will be endangered. The prospects of being rendered homeless, landless and deprived of the means or chances of earning an honest livelihood will place too great a strain on human nature to respect the sanctions of law. The object of the Bill is for eradicating the evils arising out of the insistence of money lending interests on their pourd of flesh under the contractual obligations and for giving relief to the debtor classes. If the Bill is passed into law, it will indeed enable the debtors to a very great extent to remain free agents and efficient workers in pursuance of their avocation and thus giving sufficient facilities to make genuine efforts to repay as much of their debts as they possibly can. This Bill as it stands may be lacking in logical perfection, which of course may be tried to be achieved by sending the Bill to a Select Committee for its considered opinion in an unfettered manner. I may be permitted in this connection to confess that the provisions embodied in the Bill are in substance the same, with suitable modifications, as those contained in the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Bill recently submitted to the Punjab Legislative Council by the Select Committee appointed for the purpose and also to state that the Bill was originally introduced in the Punjab Legislative Council with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India and of the Punjab Governor. From the definition of "Debts" in Section 3 (1), it will be seen that Agricultural Loans and other dues to Government are specifically excluded from the scope of the Bill.

4th December 1935. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI.

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

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